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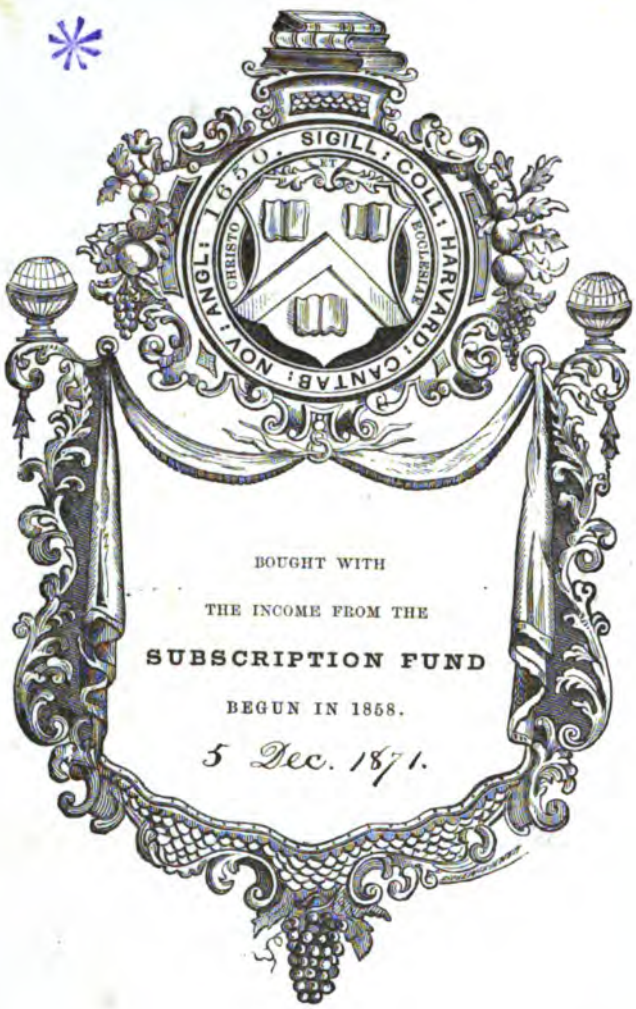

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CALENDAR

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FOREIGN SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF MARY.

1553—1558.

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HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM B. TURNBULL, ESQ.,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

CORRESPONDANT DU COMITÉ IMPÉRIAL DES TRAVAUX HISTORIQUES ET DES SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTS DE FRANCE, ETC. ETC.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

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PREFACE.

THE sixteenth century will ever be a marked era in the history of Europe, both in a military and diplomatic point of view; and the few years to which this volume refers were not the least stirring in regard of those movements in field and cabinet, which called into action the genius of so many illustrious warriors and statesmen. Of those events which engaged their energy, such as the disturbed state of Italy, the quarrels of Pope Paul the Fourth and the Emperor Charles the Fifth, the embroilment of Henry the Second with the house of Austria, from which resulted the defeat of the French by the Spaniards at S. Quentin,* a blow in some measure compensated by the capture of Calais; of all these the documents herein abstracted present a tolerably fair general outline. They contain the essence of the entire Foreign correspondence of England during the reign of Queen Mary, as preserved in the State Paper Office; whereof the first bears date seven days after her Majesty's accession, prior to that circumstance being known by the correspondent of the individual who sought to bar her rightful claim to the throne. The plan adopted in the compilation is similar to that of the former calendar appertaining to the rule of King Edward the Sixth.

* "The overthrow, I ensure you, was very great, and such another as the like hath not chanced to France of a good while."—Earl of Bedford to Cecil, Haynes' State Papers, p. 204.

I should be exceeding my duty if, appointed to the specific charge of forming a calendar, I were to make any remarks beyond those which strictly relate to the papers themselves. It is therefore only necessary to point out a few of the more noticeable ones and the occurrents recorded in them; premising, that as a considerable space is occupied by "intelligence" from Rome and elsewhere, by this word is to be understood the information conveyed by the spies, or "espials" as they were then termed, in the service of the respective envoys or agents abroad.

The correspondence of Sir John Masone, while resident at the Court of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, continues to supply the same attractive gossip as his despatches did when he occupied the like position at that of Henry the Second of France. He is described by Camden as having been "a "man of learning and gravity, but a great devourer of "church-lands," which doubtless accounts for his forcible comments on a preacher who, he is informed, "beateth the "pulpit jollily in England for the restitution of Abbey-"lands."* Among other such property, he possessed those of Abingdon, under the shadow of whose walls his infancy was spent. But whatever may be thought of his appetite for ecclesiastical domains, his aspirations, while communicating the extensive naval preparations of Denmark, will meet with a hearty response at the present time. "I would wish," says he, "that our navy were looked upon in such sort, "as the world might at the least see we mind not to "suffer it to decay; for, if any mischief be intended, "let us be sure our ports shall either first or last be therein."†

Two letters from Sir John Cheke to Petre and Masone,‡ depict strongly his feelings during exile; and the interest

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* No. 302. † No. 366. ‡ Nos. 240, 247.

taken by the latter in Cheke's family, surely tends to relieve him from the insinuation of Ponet and Strype that he had betrayed his friend, even although he had become "under "Queen Mary a strong Papist," like his equally pliant colleague, Wotton. Their family connection, besides, makes the charge less probable; as Masone's appeal to her Majesty on their behalf shows,—what has neither been noticed in the life of Cheke by Strype, nor in the memoir of Masone in the Biographia Britannica, — that Lady Cheke's mother, the "good widow Hill," had taken our Ambassador for her second husband.* Cheke's description of Venetia in his time, if correct, is by no means flattering. "He is here in a country "much esteemed in opinion, of which yet being somewhat "unskilled, he cannot judge certainly without rashness, else "at first sight he would say that neither for private order, "nor yet common behaviour, is it anything to be compared "to their own supposed barbarous country. Courtesans in "honour, haunting of evil houses noble; breaking of "marriage a sport; murder, in a gentleman, magnanimity; "robbery, finesse if it be clean conveyed,—for the spying is "judged the fault and not the stealing; religion, to be best "that best agreeth with Aristotle *de anima;* the common "tenant, though not in kind of tenancy, marvellously kept "bare, the gentleman, nevertheless, yet bare that keepeth "him so; in speech cautious, in deed scarce; more liking "in asking than in giving. The farther they go into Italy "it is said to be the worse."†

The like pecuniary incommodities appear to have been

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* No. 284. Richard Hill = Elizabeth Ilsley = Sir John Masone, 2d husband.

Mary = Sir John Cheke.

Four children in 1554.

† No. 240.

experienced by the English Ambassadors in this as in the former reign, if we may judge by the letters of Masone, who now, as then, is grievously afflicted. Early his complaints commence: "If he hears not shortly of some aid of money "out of England, extremity will drive him to make his "refuge to her Majesty, who, he trusts will either call him "home or else see him so furnished with her allowance, or "at least with his own, as he may be able to continue the "place in such a sort as to her honour is requisite."* Six weeks later, offering to Petre "his hearty thanks for the short receiving of his money," he declares that "whensoever "it shall come it is already spent, . . . so as he sees "the estate of an ambassador, that of himself is not able to "bear the brunt, is come to be most miserable."† Writhing in financial agony he at length appeals to head-quarters, and "humbly desires her Majesty to pardon him for writing "something of his own case. An unmeeter man in all "respects for her Majesty's affairs could not be; this from "the outset he had declared, but since, notwithstanding, "she had commanded he should serve in this place, he "doubts not but her meaning was he should be furnished "from time to time of so much as it liked he to appoint "him as well as if he had been much fitter. How that "has been answered since his coming hither the Lords of "her Majesty's Council can tell. He has often written "for their aid, and knows by report their good mind to "help him, yet it has not liked the Lord Treasurer so to "understand the matter, as either their entreating or any "intolerable lack could move him to help Masone in "time either with the diets appointed to him for this place "or with his fees in the Exchequer, wherein in effect "stands his whole living, till by borrowing a good piece

* No. 314. † No. 333.

"thereof was run out in interest. Seeing this ordering con-
"tinues without hope of amendment, he is driven to make
"his moan to her Majesty, and most humbly, prostrate on
"the ground, desires aid and remedy at her hands, or else
"that she will revoke him and appoint one to the room
"who may be better able to bear the brunt, which good-
"ness he shall esteem as a sufficient recompense for all
"the service he may do to her life-during. For, rather
"than to continue the life he has done, sithen his coming
"hither, still in lack and misery, and alway constrained
"to live by borrowing, selling, pledging, and credit, which
"is so far spent as he is scant able to redeem it, he
"assures her Majesty death were to him much lever."* A few months later he requests the Council "will consider
"his great and long lack and give order for the payment
"of his diets, as such of their Lordships as have been lately
"at Brussels are able very well to declare what it is to
"live there with a public countenance;"† declares to Petre that "as to his own case, he has so often written that
"he will now see what will drop out of heaven;"‡ and at length, unable to brook further delay, tells the same correspondent that he "will write no more this day or that
"day, nor this week nor that week; but when the King
"shall have taken his leave of the Emperor, then he can
"boldly advertise that they will have him shortly. No
"private person has more cause to hasten his farewell than
"he, for he is living at the rate of sometimes 35*l.*, and
"sometimes 36*l.* *per* week (if it be not so, God confound
"him!) without any help for the maintenance of that insup-
"portable charge other than borrowing. When money is
"asked for, answer is made that he shall shortly go home.
"In the meantime, time runneth and charges withal; and

* No. 344. † No. 422. ‡ No. 428.

" he remains tied to the stake."* His penultimate letter thanks her Majesty "most humbly upon his knees" for receipt of his diets due a month back.†

The singular delusion which led her Majesty to believe that she was destined to continue the succession of English Sovereigns is amusingly illustrated by the number of letters prepared for communicating the anticipated event to the various crowned heads, in which a blank was left for specifying the sex of the infant;‡ and the rumours and speculations that went abroad in relation to what was so anxiously desired, considerably heighten this. Masone,—who sagaciously suspected the reported birth of a prince to be erroneous,—expressed his doubts, when summoned to the Emperor's bedside at the early hour of five in the morning to state what he "had heard of this matter," and tells us of his Majesty, that "loath was he to bring the thing to "any doubt:"§ while Gresham, "trusting in God that the "news is true, for no one of the English has any certain "writing of it," narrates the jubilant demonstrations made by his brother merchants at Antwerp, on news being brought "along the seas by men of that country" that the Queen was confined.‖ Sir Philip Hoby, writing to Masone from Padua, in thanking him for those his letters which "extinguish many false rumours spread there concerning "the Queen's health," reproaches the "fond and fastastical "inventions" of Boisdaulphin, the French Ambassador, from whom such reports emanated; and who not only had "affirmed that on the 7th of May the Queen was delivered "of a mole or lump of flesh, and was in great peril of "death," but "shortly after, refreshing his former inven-"tions," had positively asserted the receipt of subsequent letters confirming her Majesty's decease.¶ And his corre-

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* No. 462. † No. 488. ‡ Nos. 367 to 380.
§ No. 353. ‖ No. 354. ¶ No. 383.

spondent, communicating to Petre this epistle, "by which "he may see the honest nature of the Frenchman, who "makes as many bones to set out to the world a shameful "lie with a shameful tongue, as he does to sup up a cup of "good wine," solemnly animadverts on the "kind of "bruits many ill men have devised of the long keeping in "of the Queen, who for that her Grace hath somewhat "longer deferred the discharging of her burden than the "world looked she would have done, devise the occasion of "the stay as pleaseth themselves."* Again, about a month later, he returns thanks to the Council for their letter, than which none were ever more welcome, "as they will enable "him to still a great many doubtful talks upon the longer "tarrying of her Majesty's delivery than was looked for;" and devoutly prays "Almighty God assist her with His "holy hand, whensoever the time shall come, so as the "fruit may come to light so much prayed for by all good "men, to the joy and gladness of the good sort of the "whole estate of Christendom!"† Thereafter we have no more allusions to this very delicate and tender point.

Connected with the Lady Anne of Cleves, a remarkable notice occurs, less than a year before her death. Two of her foreign domestics are represented as having obtained some influence over her, to an extent apparently affecting her mental health; and her brother the Duke specially sends to England a Licentiate of Laws to entreat that her Majesty may cause these otherwise irremovable servants to be expelled from the realm.‡

Petre, like Cecil, was not indifferent to literature. Wotton is in the habit of sending him books, and in forwarding some§ alludes to the pseudonymous rejoinder by Gardiner, under the title "Confutatio Cavillationum, &c." to Cran-

* No. 390. † No. 399.
‡ No. 524. § No. 56.

mer's answer to the "Explication and Assent of the true "Catholic Faith, &c." In another letter, he has purchased for Petre "the new old Pandects of Florence," which he will bring home when he returns.*

The falcons of Prussia appear to have been held in estimation. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, is in the habit of annually sending several casts to her Majesty.† These birds, properly trained and exercised, were, as is well known, from a very early period considered worthy the acceptance of potentates, and bore a high price.

Cramp-rings, blessed by Queen Mary, were in request at the Emperor's Court. Masone, in April 1556, requests that the Council "will be suitors to her Majesty to send him "a few for division" there, and makes a similar application to Petre.‡ A former Ambassador to the same Court, Lord Berners, wrote to Wolsey from Saragossa in 1518 for some of these rings, which in ancient times the English Sovereigns were accustomed to hallow upon Good Friday, and which were supposed to possess a prophylactic virtue against epilepsy.

While the question of precedency is warmly agitated abroad between Carne and the Portuguese Ambassador,§ the former stoutly maintaining that his place at the Pontifical Court was next to the representative of France and before the others, "for it is the place for Ambassadors "of England nigh 1,000 years before there was any King in "Portugal;" the Council at home have to pass from more serious considerations to record a "heat" between the Lord High Chancellor and the French Ambassador,‖ as well as the claim of the French Agent to free quarters;¶—grave topics that demand diplomatic coolness and vigilance.

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* No. 186. † Nos. 55 to 675. ‡ Nos. 347, 348.
§ Nos. 400, 508. ‖ No. 211. ¶ No. 555.

Although comparatively little as to the domestic transactions of England is met with, there is frequent mention of the movement of her discontented sons who sought a foreign domicile,—such as Carew, Killigrew, and others,—who in the next reign will doubtless be found playing their parts. The beneficial operations of Gresham—"a jewel for "trust, wit, and diligent endeavour" as Chaloner styles him —in matters of finance and commerce stand out prominently, and are valuable as denoting the rise and progress of our present system of exchanges; of these, Mr. Burgon has made good use in his excellent biography of Sir Thomas.

For minute facts in biography, and touches of individual character to be gathered from these papers, may be noticed those relating to Dr. Valentine Dale, of the Arches;* to Cardinal Pole, as sketched by Vannes and Masone, however these may be coloured from interested motives; to the livings and places of emolument held by the former of these writers in England; to Dr. Serles, the prebendary sent by Dr. Harpsfeld to do duty at Calais, and who, according to Sir Thomas Cornwallis, was "a man so rude and barbarous, "as the like was never heard in the place of a preacher;" while the pliant convictions of Masone and Wotton are exemplified, *inter alias*, in Nos. 246, 249, 251, 252, 275, and 316.

The preceding will serve to show what may be expected from a perusal of the volume. As explained at the outset, I have studiously abstained from offering even a survey of the political relations between England and the Continent, or of the great questions then at issue. This, therefore, while it accounts for an introduction so disjointed and jejune, must be accepted for its apology.

For the elaborate and accurate index I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Mr. William Hackett of Lincoln's Inn,

* No. 176.

whose love for historical research induced him to undertake that somewhat irksome task.

Since the sheets were printed off, it has been discovered that the abstracts on pp. 95, 96, 105, and 278, have been accidentally misplaced; but the error is so obvious and amendable as to supersede the necessity of cancelling the pages.

W. B. TURNBULL.

3, Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn,
3 June 1861.

FOREIGN PAPERS.

MARY.

1553—1558.

1553.

July 13. Argenton.

1. Bruno to the Duke of Northumberland. Had written to his Grace on the 25th ult. The King of France with all his might collects an army, composed of his own subjects and foreigners, Swiss, and landsknechts, to go to Picardy; whither on the 1st of this month 10,000 Swiss marched direct through France. The 10 companies raised by the Queen in Prussia, near Spires, have left, and came in boats a long way by the Rhine to Flanders with all speed; they started about 15 days since under the command of Count Philip Deberstein. Duke Maurice is encamped at Hildesheim, having 22 squadrons of horse, among which are 1,500 light horse; these have been increased by others sent from the King of the Romans and from his father-in-law, the Landgrave, and it is thought he has in all 7,000 or 8,000 horse, besides infantry. Duke Henry of Brunswick and his son Philip are with him. Marquis Albert, after ravaging and burning the country of Duke Henry, has retired with his army, which is said to consist of 5,000 horse and 60 ensigns of foot, and is now a full league from Duke Maurice, to whom he intends to give battle. On the 4th of this month, Duke Maurice sent a letter of defiance to the Marquis by a trumpeter: the Marquis caused him to be shown over all his camp, treated him kindly, and sent him back to his master. On the following day the Marquis challenged his adversary to come forth from his encampment and meet him in open field; and on the same day Duke Philip of Pomerania and Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg arrived, endeavouring to arrange a truce of two days between the combatants. While the Marquis is in Saxony, the Bishops of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and Nuremberg devastate his country. This intelligence he has from one who came in post from the camp of Duke Maurice. Has received melancholy accounts of his Majesty's health, but trusts that God will spare him. [*French. Two pages. Indorsed by Cecil.*]

July 29. Compiegne.

2. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. Credentials of le Sieur de Noailles, Master of the Household, sent as Ambassador to the Queen of England. [*French. Signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by Bochetel. Broadside.*]

1 c

1553
July 31. Beaulieu. 3. Queen Mary to Dr. Nicholas Wotton, Sir William Pickering, and Sir Thomas Chaloner. Directing them to continue to act as her Ambassadors at the French Court, and intimating her Majesty's intention very shortly to send over a special personage. [*Signed by her Majesty. Broadside.*]

Aug. 5. Venice. 4. Cornelio Della Croce to Francis Yaxley. Had written already to him; nevertheless, will not suffer present opportunity to pass without contributing his share of grief for the death of his Majesty, which is in truth a matter of sorrow to the whole of Italy, by reason of the good expectations that were entertained of so worthy a Prince. Makes some reflections upon misfortune. Desires to know if Yaxley is to remain where he is, because he will write to him regularly according to promise, and requests of him reciprocal communication of matters relating to France. Requests that his letters may be sent by medium of the Venetian Ambassador, because they will reach him safely, and he will employ the same mode of conveyance. Nothing here worthy of advertisement, except the accession of Queen Mary to the throne of England, which Yaxley knows better than he. The Emperor, by letters of the 23d, was well, and ordered his army to Durlach. Maurice died three days after the battle with Albert, as mentioned in letters from Vienna of the 21st and 26th, and from Augsburg of the 28th, of the wound which he received in that battle, after exhorting the Princes of Germany, showing them that to preserve the liberty of that nation he had received his death, and, to free it from tyranny, encouraged them to follow the road which he till then had done, and recommended that they should persuade his brother to do no less than die for liberty; he believed the League would create him head of the army, and if not him, then the Duke of Brunswick. They write from Vienna that it was generally reported that the Emperor had engaged Albert to go against France, but they did not say where it had arisen, so that nothing is certain; and they also write that, besides the multitude of dead that lay where the battle had taken place, up to the 21st there had been interred 7,200, and in the battle had fallen 11 German princes. King Maximilian on the 21st departed, accompanied by his sister, the wife of the King of Poland. Don Ferrante, since the remittance to him from Spain of 160,000 crowns, had begun to batter Tamburro with 5,000 Italians, intending to take the field with from 10,000 to 12,000 infantry, 5,000 Italians, 4,000 Germans, and about 3,000 Spaniards, with the design of interrupting the plan of the French, which is to besiege Vulpiano and Chierasco, and of bringing them aid, as they have not more than a month's provisions. Letters of the 28th from Alexandria state that when the 10 ensigns of French were about to scale the walls of Asti, it was discovered that the defenders, having knowledge of their intention, had retired. The Duke of Florence is arming, because the French are increasing at Sienna, and at present there are 7,000 infantry to go out and embark, no one knows where. [*Italian. Three pages.*]
Inclosing,

4. 1. *Intelligence from Rome, July* 29. *The navy, by letters of the* 19*th from Messina, took Alicata in Sicily, sacking*

1553.

the place, with the capture of 600 souls, and found in a tower 42 Spaniards, sent from Africa; and having attempted Sacca, a neighbouring territory, was beaten off with the loss of one galley, and, it was believed, with the death of Capo Bey, sent by the Grand Seignor to advise Dragut; and having gone to Pantalarea, was by the weather forced to keep at sea, and it is not known whither it is gone. Lusignano was delivered to the Siennese, and Mons. de Thermes has summoned Signor Giordano and all the captains with their companies, intending to embark with 4,000 infantry, whither not known. This morning there has been a congregation of Cardinals, in which the recall of the Legates has been talked of, because they produce no results. The affairs of England were also discussed, and the sending of a Legate and Nuncio thither, in order to see if on this occasion it would be possible to gain over the island, and cause it to return to obedience of the Holy See and the ancient religion, but the arrival of Cardinal Pole was waited for before any resolutions should be passed. [*Italian. Seventeen pages.*]

Aug. 8. Offpemont. 5. Privilege granted by Henry II., King of France, to Richard Godart, Magdalene Robin, and the other English merchants, to export goods from all parts of his dominions, on payment of the same dues as have been exacted during the last 40 years, notwithstanding the order of Council of 18th July last. [*Notarial copy. French. Broadside.*]

Aug. 11. Calais. 6. Richard Blount, Master of the Ordnance at Calais, to the Council. Sends statement of the ordnance and munition delivered to Lord Grey, the King's lieutenant at Guisnes, by Sir Andrew Dudley, on 8th November 1552, and of the additional supplies ordered to be sent from the Tower of London in June last, which have not yet been received. If they should grant Lord Grey's recent demand, it will amount to a larger charge, and there will be scant housing for it, through which lack will grow great waste. Recent orders having been given either that all soldiers receiving weapons from the Queen's store shall answer to the Treasurer for them, or deliver them again in a serviceable state, as heretofore in Calais, requests that he may be allowed one man in extraordinary wages at Guisnes, and another in Calais, to attend to such, else he will be unable to serve her Majesty so well; having only one clerk allowed him, who cannot discharge the half of his other business and duties, and frequently being obliged to employ one or two more.

P.S.—Since writing has received their letter of the 5th inst., and has already furnished the 400 men in crew with weapons, and received bills from their captains for payment of the same to the Treasurer on their wages. Will attend to the rest of the letter with what expedition he may. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre. Inclosed statement, eight pages.*]

1553.

August 13. Venice. 7. Peter Vannes to Queen Mary. It is impossible for language to express the joy with which her Majesty's accession fills his heart. He who from infancy to age had served, been honoured and rewarded by her illustrious father, and suffered so acutely the death of her brother, is now, as it appears to him a new man. If it be lawful so to use a sacred comparison, the stone which the builders rejected is now become the chief stone of the corner. Expresses at considerable length his thanks to God for this event, his wishes for her prosperity and his certainty of the benefits that will accrue to the nation under her reign. If such a base fellow as he can be taken into her service, will devote himself entirely thereto. [*Latin. Two pages.*]

August 15. Strasburg. 8. Christopher Mount to the Council. Since the battle between Duke Maurice and the Marquis [Albert] the uncertain rumours prevent him writing anything assuredly. Sends translation of letter from Duke Maurice to the Bishop of Wurtzburg. The Duke, who has been interred at Dresden, has left only one child, a daughter, ten years of age. His brother Augustus as yet has only a daughter, the son which he had being dead. All hope there shall be better love and unity between John Frederic [old Elector of Saxony] than before. The former is presently at Gotha. The Marquis again gathers troops about Bremen, and is said to have given notice of early battle to the Duke of Brunswick. The Emperor has commanded both to keep peace and send all their soldiers to him. He has also exhorted the city of Nuremberg and the Bishop to peace. The King of the Romans has sent aid to the city of Nuremberg. His son, Maximilian, is in continual sickness and grief. [*Two pages. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 220.] *Incloses,*

8. I. *Copy letter from Duke Maurice to the Bishop of Wurtzburg.* [*Latin. Three pages. No draft.*]

August 16. Compiegne. 9. Sir Anthony Sentleger, K.G., to Queen Mary. In his journey to the French Court, has been in all places very honourably intreated. Although it was very late when he arrived at Boulogne, yet the Captain Cenerepon [Senarpont] visited him and offered him lodging in the town, which he declined, intending as he did to leave early in the morning. That day, passing by Muttrell [Montreuil], M. D'Enghien, brother to M. de Vendôme, feasted him very highly, and sent meat to his lodging, with service in silver and all sort of plate. At Abbeville that evening, the Captain Villebon, being not well at ease, sent 20 or 30 gentleman to receive him ere he came to the town, and M. de Villandry, one of the Principal Secretaries of the Chamber, brought him an invitation from the Constable to dine next day at the camp, which was directly in his way towards Amiens. Thither next morning the Secretary accompanied him. The Constable received her Majesty's letter very joyously, and much rejoiced when informed that she took his former letters to the Lord Deputy of Calais in good part. The Constable retained him that day, and not only greatly feasted him but showed him over all the camp, where are about 20,000 infantry, well in order

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and well armed. The cavalry were not then there. In the evening he proceeded to Amiens, still accompanied by the Secretary till his arrival here, where the Court is. Last Sunday forenoon met the other Ambassadors. Next day the King sent to welcome him, and desired that he should repose himself, as his Majesty was to spend that day in hunting, but would receive him on the one following. Accordingly this day, he and his fellows were escorted to the Court by M. de Bonry, one of the Order, with seven or eight others. Was conducted by M. de Guise to the King's presence, delivered her Majesty's letter, communicated her towardness in observing the league and peace between the two countries, and declared the whole circumstance of the traitorous demeanour of the Duke of Northumberland and his accomplices. Expects to return to-day or to-morrow. Mentions the details of his progress, as he doubts not her Majesty will cause like honour to be shown to the Ambassadors from France, who are either now in England or on their way, and whom he left at Muttrell [Montreuil]. These are M. de Gye, of the Order, and the Bishop of Orleans, but the former was then very sick of the colic and the stone. His Majesty informed him that yesterday he had received intelligence of an encounter between the Imperialists and part of his army, in which the Duke of Arschot and other men of name had been taken prisoners and several slain, admitting similar casualties on his side. Her Majesty knows that they will not declare the truth of their loss, but he has heard that it was as great on the part of the French as on the other side. The engagement had not been a regular battle, but only the one foraying for the other with certain troops, wherein neither the Prince of Piedmont nor the Constable were present. Thinks, from his communication with the King and the Constable, that it would have been very well taken had a further commission been given by her Majesty for an entreaty of peace between the Emperor and the King, who said, appealing to the other three Ambassadors for confirmation, that he had ever been and would be ready to stand to any reasonable order in that behalf. Pickering, who has long served both honourably, painfully, and chargeably, is unable to depart and satisfy the claims against him, yet being anxious to return he will make shift for his speedy despatch, and take by exchange for his supply here. Certain sums for his diets and disbursements being still due, as shown by a schedule sent to Sir John Masone, he begs, as does Sentleger in his behalf, that at his return he may have the same to satisfy his creditors here, or otherwise he thinketh himself much dishonested. [*Four pages.*]

August. 10. "Sir William Pickering's demands." Schedule referred to by Sir Anthony Sentleger in the preceding letter, checked by Cecil, who, calculating the relative value of French and English money, reports "the total demand of Sir William Pickering is 1,988*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*" [*Three pages.*]

August 16. Compiegne. 11. Dr. Wotton, Sir William Pickering, and Sir Thomas Chaloner to Queen Mary. On Sunday last Sir Anthony Sentleger, K.G., arrived, bearing letters from her Majesty and the Council, recalling

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Pickering and Chaloner, and appointing Wotton Ambassador Resident at the French Court. They had waited upon his Majesty and notified these changes, receiving from him a very gentle answer, expressive of his satisfaction in the appointment of Wotton and his approval of the manner in which the others had discharged their duties. [*Three pages.*]

Aug. 17. Compiegne. 12. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. Expressing his satisfaction at the appointment of Dr. Wotton as Ambassador Resident, and his approval of the efficient discharge of their duties by Pickering and Chaloner. [*French. One page. Signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by Bochetel. Broadside.*]

Aug. 17. Compiegne. 13. Same to same. Acknowledges receipt of her Majesty's letter by Sentleger, congratulates her on her accession, and accepts her professions of friendship. His sentiments of reciprocity will be conveyed to her Majesty by M. de Noailles, his Ambassador Resident, and by M. de Gye and the Bishop of Orleans, whom he has specially sent for that purpose. [*French. Signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by Bochetel. Broadside.*]

Aug. 17. Brussels. 14. Mary, Queen Regent of Flanders, to same. A few days before his death the late King of England had signified his intention to recall Sir Thomas Chamberlain his Ambassador Resident here, and to substitute Sir Philip Hoby in that capacity. Chamberlain's return having been retarded by some private affairs, and the settlement of some proceedings before the Privy Council of the Emperor, he has requested her to explain the cause of delay to her Majesty. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Aug. 18. Camp at Hen. 15. The Constable Montmorency to same. Complimentary acknowledgment of her Majesty's letter of the 8th curt. conveyed to him by Sir Anthony Sentleger. [*French. One page.*]

Aug. 20. Venice. 16. Peter Vannes to same. Reiterates the adulatory congratulations in his letter of the 13th. Although since his Majesty's death he has received no communication of events in England from the Council, they being better occupied with her service; yet such as he has had knowledge of by means of private friends he has not letted, openly and privately, to set forth to her honour, whose reputation here is so great that few men could believe unless they that do presently see, feel, and hear it. Will continue his habit of sending information of the occurrents here. Within the last few days the Turk's army, after long wandering here and there with some poor souls hurt, has set upon the island Elba, situate in the Tyrrhene sea between Tuscany, Genoa, and Corsica, a place of great importance and wealth belonging to the Duke of Florence, ten miles from Piombino, and lately well strengthened and fortified by the Duke, while the French gallies have gone to certain havens of Sienna, not far distant, to receive 4,500 foot under the guiding of M. de Thermes. Meantime, as they write from Rome on the 16th, the Turk's army set upon the principal haven, called Porto Ferraro, broke the chains, got the same and therewith two gallies and a galeon of the Duke of Florence. When the French gallies and soldiers join them it is thought they will assault and take all the fortresses there, because

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they may not be easily rescued and helped. The importance of Elba consists in its situation, by which the navigation between Genoa and Sicily may be greatly impeached; and if it is then gotten the French and Turks will set upon Corsica. To withdraw the French from Elba the Duke of Florence has set forth an army against the state of Sienna . . . . . The Cardinal of Ferrara, being at Sienna, is urged to be a mean with his best endeavour that the Turk's army may depart from Elba, or some agreement be taken betwixt the French King and the Siennese with the Duke of Florence. Beseeches most humbly and on his knees, to be received into her Majesty's precious favour and service. [*Four pages. The last leaf mutilated.*]

Aug. 22. Brussels. 17. Mary, Queen Regent of Flanders, to Queen Mary. Commendatory of Sir Philip Hoby on his revocation. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Eod. die. Brussels. 18. Same to same. Had received by Sir Thomas Cheyne, her Treasurer, her Majesty's letter of the 6th inst., and heard from him the desire for mutual amity and good feeling expressed by her Majesty. Fully reciprocates these sentiments, and will do all in her power to maintain them; such also being the desire of the Emperor. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

August 24. Guisnes. 19. Lord Grey to the Council. Having this day heard that a number of French were abroad in the Boulognois, sent half a score horse to reconnoitre, who on the way to Ardres, met 900 or 1,000 foot repairing to occupy that garrison in room of those who had left. His men spoke with the captain, who gave them very gentle words. He is an ancient gentleman and seems to be an old soldier, and but a stranger in these parts. The men have forgot his name, but hopes to be able to mention it in his next with further knowledge of the occasion of his coming thither. To-day there has arrived here from France, an Englishman named Collinson, lately serjeant to Windebank's band here, who having in a fray wounded a man, as it was supposed mortally, had fled to France, where he has served, but the man having recovered he is come home to make his peace. He reports that the French King is at an abbey two leagues from Amyns [Amiens] and that to Corbie have come 12,000 Swiss. Besides Amiens are encamped 16,000 French, and of the Rhinegrave's band, with 8,000 horse. These all intend without fail to enter the Emperor's country between Peronne and St. Quentin, and will march in two or three days. Also that the Emperor's army has retired from besides Orleans two leagues towards Arras, to refresh the men and horses, taking all the corn that they find on the ground and sending it threshed into Arras. Further that there is a secret talk in the French camp that peace will shortly be had between the Emperor and them, and that then the French will have a saying at England. [*One page and a half.*]

August 25. Udine in Friuli. 20. Count Ludovico Rangone to Queen Mary. Offers his condolence on the death of King Edward, her brother, and his congratulations on her Majesty's accession to the throne. Requests her to remember the long devotion of himself and his son Pallavicino to the crown of England. [*Italian. One page.*]

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August 25. Brussels. 21. The Bishop of Norwich [Thirlby], Sir Philip Hoby, Sir R. Morysine, and Sir Thomas Cheyne to Queen Mary. Their delay has been occasioned by the Regent feasting of them, to show how dearly her Majesty is loved by the Emperor and her Grace. Yesterday, the Feast of St. Bartholomew, they dined with her, and had such a dinner as they have seen few the like in all their lives. Greater carving and entertainment by her Grace to Sir Thomas Cheyne could not be devised. Narrates their ceremonial positions at table. Sends notice of this for fear the Emperor's Ambassador should have departed before her Majesty might have knowledge hereof. [*One page and a half. Printed by Tytler, except last sentence, Vol.* ii., *p.* 235.]

August 25. Brussels. 22. The Emperor Charles V. to same. Congratulates her Majesty on her succession; all circumstances attending which he has learned by the Sieur de Cheyney, K.G., and Treasurer of her household; and expresses his satisfaction at the appointment of the Bishop of Norwich as Resident Ambassador. [*French. Signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Bavé. Broadside.*]

August 25. Brussels. 23. Same to same. Re-credentials of Sir Richard Morysine, revoked. [*French. Signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Bavé. Broadside.*]

August 25. Brussels. 24. Same to same. Re-credentials of Sir Philip Hoby, revoked. [*French. Signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Bavé. Broadside.*]

August 26. Brussels. 25. The Queen Regent of Flanders to same. Commendatory of Sir Richard Morysine, on being recalled from his embassy to the Emperor Charles V. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. 25. Mariemont. 26. Same to same. In favour of the bearer, Robert Waldegrave, who has conducted himself well in her service, and has requested permission to be present at her Majesty's coronation. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

August 31. Strasburg. 27. Christopher Mount to the Council. Duke Augustus, the brother of Maurice, has returned from Denmark to Saxony, and, it is said, intends to keep the Electorship and lands pertaining thereto as Maurice had done, but offers to John Frederick other lands and places for them. John Frederick has sent Ambassadors to the Emperor and the Kings of Denmark and the Romans. The Marquis of Brandenburg is in the city of Brunswick, and is supposed to be destitute of money and to be unable to do anything next year and less the next. The Duke of Brunswick is with his troops in the country of his cousin Eric, who is with the Marquis against Henry. During this month the Emperor has sent one Lazarus Schuendi to the Duke of Brunswick and to Augustus to make a league with them against the Marquis, but they are reported to have refused, and it is supposed the Emperor only intended thereby to get the men of war into his hands, as many know that before the overthrow there had been a privy intelligence between the Marquis and the Emperor. The Bishops of Bamberg and Wurtzburg have been besieging for more than a month a strong castle of the Marquis called Blassen-

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berg: in one assault they lost upwards of 300 men, and have now raised the siege. The Emperor has prorogued the indict Diet till the 1st of October. [*Two pages.*]

Sept. 1. Florence. 28. The Duke of Florence [Cosmo de Medicis] to Queen Mary. Offers his condolence on the death of her brother, King Edward, and his congratulations on her Majesty's accession to the throne. [*Latin. One page and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. 2. ? 29. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Has received their letter of the 15th ult., with the supplication and articles put up to the Queen by the English merchants, who have their causes hanging at Rouen before the Commissioners of the depredations. Although some of the surmises in their supplication are not strictly correct, yet they have been so cruelly spoiled and handled, that they may be excused for setting their complaints forth to the best advantage they can devise. The King has appointed all the Ambassadors to remain here, within two leagues of St. Germain-en-Laye, where the Queen and some of the Council, such as Cardinal Tournon, the *Garde des Sceaux*, and others lie, and to whom they are appointed to resort for all matters of business. Has been in hands with the Council for these matters of the merchants, but as yet has received no answer; and although he does his utmost to obtain all the merchants' requests, he must plainly say that he rather wishes than hopes to succeed, because it seems to him that in some points they require more than ought to be granted to them. Will nevertheless do the best he can. On Sunday last the Queen sent to inform the Ambassadors that the King and his army had crossed the Somme, and marched straight to the enemy, who on hearing of this, broke up their camp where they were strongly quartered and retreated a great day's journey, with some disorder. From this the Queen conceives good hope of the rest. At first they doubted whether the King would continue with the army, seeing the Emperor was not in his camp; but it seems that he will remain not only for the better encouragement of his troops, but because that otherwise it is much to be feared so many great Princes together, as Vendôme, Guise, Montmorency, and a sort of lusty young Cardinals, will not well agree among themselves. The French army, though not so great as they would have it appear, cannot consist of less than 30,000 infantry, including the Swiss now arrived, and about 7,000 horse, who consider themselves far superior to the cavalry of the Burgundians. The Pope had intended to have recalled the Legate sent to treat of a peace, but perceiving the advance of the two armies has extended his mission two months longer; wherefore the Legate and Nuncio have gone to Amiens, as the risk of a battle may, perhaps, better move the Princes to some accord. The Italians here say that the Turks' navy, and the French troops that were at Sienna, have gone to besiege the fort lately built at Elba, a small island, lying against Piombino, the young Lord of which, having, by his father's will, been made a ward of the Emperor, had, by his means, sold the island to the Duke of Florence, by whom this strong fort has been constructed. If this is true, it shows that the French King has declared himself hostile to the Duke of Florence;

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and if, as is to be feared, the fort is taken, it will put the Duke and the Genoese in great danger of their estate, the place being of very great importance. As the charges of this embassy are such as cannot be borne but by her Majesty, trusts that her pleasure is that he shall have diets appointed for him, meet for him to occupy that room. [*Two pages.*]

Sept. 8. Strasburg. 30. Christopher Mount to the Council. The Marquis of Brandenburg is still at Brunswick in great lack of money, and his troops require their stipends. Augustus and John Frederick agree very evil, and although the former offers him honest conditions and recompence which he might never have obtained from Maurice, the latter will accept nothing but the electorship, which Augustus will not surrender. The displeasures and griefs of both have so increased that Augustus has now in his country 4,000 cavalry, and daily raises more, and John Frederick makes preparations, so that open war between them is to be feared. Augustus is *in federe Egrensi*, like as his brother has been with the Duke of Brunswick, &c. John Frederick has a privy intelligence with the Marquis of Brandenburg, but if he shall join in any league with the Marquis his love and estimation will be stained and blotted, as the Marquis is odious and hated of all honest men. The city of Nuremberg and the Bishops are now besieging Sueinfort, in which the Marquis has eight ensigns of foot. The Count Palatine has gone to Munich to christen a child of the Duke of Bavaria. The Elector agrees much better with the Duke than he did with William, the Duke's father. The city of Nuremberg have imposed a large contribution on their territories to maintain the war against the Marquis, who still possesses one castle and town. [*One page.*]

Sept. 9. Mons in Hainault. 31. The Emperor Charles V. to Queen Mary. Being desirous of communicating on certain matters relating to the safe navigation of his realms with Captain Cabote, formerly pilot of his kingdom of Spain, and who, by his permission, has for some years been resident in England, requests her Majesty will give Cabote leave to visit him. [*French. Signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Bavé. Broadside.*]

Sept. 9. Venice. 32. Peter Vannes to the Council. A battle had been expected between the Imperialists and the French, who are both very strong in Piedmont, but news have arrived that a truce has been concluded for one month and longer if the Emperor and the French King agree thereunto upon the restoration of certain places by the one to the other. The Bishop of Rome has greatly laboured for peace between the French, the Siennese, and the Duke of Florence, but ineffectually, as the latter will not agree to certain articles proposed by the French. The Turkish and French gallies conveyed 4,000 soldiers under M. de Thermes from Sienna to Corsica, belonging to the Genoese, well furnished with men of war; and they no sooner arrived than all the soldiers in arms turned to the service of the French King, whereupon the French obtained Bastia and other places on the coast, taking prisoner the two Governors of the Genoese and divers other merchants. M. de Thermes landing, appointed his

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General San Pietro Corso, Captain of the island. Bonifacio and Calvi, two strong places, are not yet taken, but it is thought in some process of time the French will have the whole island. By reason of the commodious and extensive harbourage the island may very much impeach Genoa and other places, their supply of provisions requiring to be brought by sea; wherefore the Genoese make great preparations for their own defence, mistrusting the Turks and French army, against the spring of next year. Letters from Rome mention that Transylvania in Hungary has revolted, and called in again their late King's son, a child thirteen years of age and nephew to the King of Poland: also that labour was made for him to the Turk to have his friendship and assistance, and that the Turk had made a truce with the Persians for three years. If this be true it cannot be without some danger to Christendom. Begs they will be suitors on his behalf for her Majesty's favour and good will. [*Two pages and three quarters. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. 10. Brussels. 33. The Bishop of Norwich to the Council. Information has been received from Italy that the French and Turkish fleets having unsuccessfully attempted to take Elba, a fort kept by the Duke of Florence, had sailed for Corsica, the people of which having on their landing declared for the French, that island is now in the hands of the French and Turks, with the exception of two strong towns which yet hold out. But it is feared, unless aid come to their rescue, that they shall follow the rest. In Piedmont the Imperialists and the French have taken a truce for 30 days. The French army in these parts have come towards Cambray, into which part of the Imperial troops have been placed for defence of the town and castle, and the Emperor's army is quartered for protection of the frontiers. It is thought that there will be no set battle, and nothing of consequence has been done, except that in a skirmish at the approach of Cambray and the burning of its suburbs, two or three gentlemen of the Emperor's camp were taken prisoners. In his letter of the 2d inst. had mentioned that the Legate Dandino should return home, but his absence had been only temporary to see the adjacent country, and he will return here to-morrow. The Emperor is in good health, and leaves Mons in Hainault for the camp, accompanied by the Regent, who, as she has been a good and necessary minister for the government of these countries, so is she the best nurse that ever he had. [*One page.*]

Sept. After the 12th. 34. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Having heard, by her Ambassadors recently returned from the French Court, that the King wished her Majesty to mediate a peace between him and the Emperor, desires Wotton to ascertain whether the King remains in the same mind, and to express her readiness to do so, and wish to be informed upon what foundations and conditions she might begin to commune of the matter. [*Draft, holograph of Secretary Petre. Two pages.*]

The same abridged. [*Holograph of her Majesty. One page.*]

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Sept. 13. Hamburg. 35. Conrad Penny [Pfening] to Queen Mary. Offers to her Majesty a continuance of the same services which he rendered to her late father and brother, requests his pension may be still allowed, and that such arrears as are owing, and will be specified by his friend Peter Schinckel, may be paid to him. [*Latin. Three pages.*]

Sept. 14. Mons in Hainault. 36. The Emperor Charles V. to same. Revoking his Ambassadors the Sieurs de Coroceres and de Tholouse, Chevaliers, and Messire Jehan Scheyffue, Master of Requests of his household; and nominating as Ambassador Resident the Lieutenant Dumont, presently at her Majesty's Court. [*French. Signed by the Emperor, and countersigned by Bavé. Broadside.*]

Sept. 18. Vienna. 37. Maximilian, King of Bohemia, to same. Is delighted to hear of the good success of her affairs, confirmed by the bearer, Mr. John Sheres, gentleman of the household of the late King, her brother, and expresses his reciprocal desire of amity. [*French. Signed by his Majesty. Broadside.*]

Sept. [18.] Vienna. 38. Ferdinand, King of the Romans, to same. Congratulates her Majesty on her accession, recommends the bearer, Mr. John Sheres, gentleman of the household of the late King, her brother, who will inform her of his sentiments of amity, as she has probably already heard from his Great Chamberlain the Baron Martin de Guzman. [*French. Signed by his Majesty. Broadside.*]

Sept. 19. Citadel of Cleves. 39. Mary, Duchess of Cleves and Juliers, to same. Congratulates her upon her accession, and recommends to her Majesty's notice Dr. Herman Cruser, whom her husband had sent to his sister the Lady Anne. [*Latin. Signed by her Grace, and countersigned by Lindeman. Broadside.*]

Sept. 20. Lisbon. 40. John III., King of Portugal, to same. Credentials of Lorenzo Piz de Tavora, sent as Ambassador to congratulate her Majesty on succeeding to the throne. [*Portuguese. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. 20. Poissy. 41. Dr. Wotton to the Council. As yet has received no answer concerning the merchants' complaints. Acknowledges their letter in reference to the matter of William Winter, which he has declared to Cardinal Tournon and the rest of the Council at St. Germain, who desire Bochetel to forward all the letters and documents connected therewith to the King at the camp, whence he waits for a reply. By reason of his Majesty's absence, and beside himself there being only the Ambassadors of Portugal, Venice, and Sienna at Poissy, they hear very few news, and these by the time they reach them have lost their name. Fearing that the Turks and French should combine against him, the Duke of Florence has garrisoned Piombino and Orbitello strongly, and levied other 12,000 soldiers either to resist them or enter upon the Siennese as may be required; but by interference of the Pope it seems they have forborne to attack the Duke. The Italians here say that Cardinal Pacheco has been reconfirmed by the Emperor Governor of Naples for three years longer, with an annual salary of 10,000 ducats. The suspension of arms between Ferrante Gonzaga and Brissac for the present month, to enable

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the people to gather their vines peaceably, is likely to be more beneficial to Gonzaga than to Brissac, it being expressed in the suspension that Chierasco shall be victualled and succoured in the interval, which otherwise could not have been done, except by adventure of battle, Brissac having besieged it and being in possession of the passes in the vicinity. The Portuguese Ambassador has received intelligence that the Turk had sent a navy from Suez by the Red Sea to take a fort belonging to the King of Portugal on the island of Ormus, at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, which prevents navigation to India that way, except by licence and payment of tribute to the King of Portugal. But the Turks have been defeated by his Majesty's Viceroy of the Indies, who has taken and drowned 28 of their gallies, and taken prisoner their chief captain, called Pirrh Rey. Had this fort been lost, the King's other possessions in the Indies would have been in great danger. Details his conversation with Cardinal Tournon in reference to her Majesty's mediation between the Emperor and King of France. The Legate has been to the camp, but failed in his efforts to arrange a peace, as the Emperor's conditions are deemed most unreasonable by the French King. For the Emperor requires, 1. The restitution of all places in Luxembourg taken since the war commenced; 2. The same in Piedmont; 3. The restitution of all the Imperial towns; 4. That the King give over the protection of Parma and Sienna; 5. That he swear never to practise more with Germany, secretly or overtly. "These requests seem so strange to the French King, that he hath sent the Legate back again to the Monastery of Orcan, which is by Noyon, a good way from the camp; and the Nuncio hath written hither to a friend of his, that these two princes are like to agree together, as two men are like to come together; the one going east and the other west." The Turk's navy has returned without performing any notable act; but whereever they landed, they have carried off a number of souls. The Prince of Salerno, the Baron de la Garde, and other French captains are much discontented with the Turks for not landing in Naples where they were required to do, and where they might greatly have assisted the French King. These officers have returned with the French gallies from Corsica to Marseilles, M. de Thermes remaining in Corsica, for whose troops the vessels are supposed to have come to fetch provisions. Were the Genoese to lose Corsica, it would be very serious not only for them but for the Emperor. It had been rumoured, but erroneously, that the Turks were with the French in that island. Incloses the intended movements of the French army, sent to him by the French Queen for good news. The King of Portugal has appointed to send an Ambassador to her Majesty of England; he is expected to come this way in seven or eight days. Cardinal Tournon informed the Portuguese Ambassador to-day, that, after leaving the French, the Turk's navy returned to Corsica and have besieged a fort there, whereof they say they will make a present to the French King ere they depart. [*Five pages.*] *Incloses,*

41. I. *The intended movements of the French army.* [*French. Two pages.*]

Sept. 22. Duplicate of the preceding letter. [*Six pages.*]

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Sept. 21. Guisnes. 42. Lord Grey to the Council. On the 18th, the French King having departed from before Cambray came in person with his army of 30,000 foot and 10,000 horse within half a mile of the Emperor's camp and offered battle. This the Imperialists refused, and kept within their entrenchments: nevertheless they sent forth their cavalry, which skirmished all day with the French, but on both sides not more than 30 were slain or taken. Among the rest it is said that Mons. le Prince, brother to M. de Vendôme, had his head struck off with a piece of ordnance from the camp of the Imperialists, whose fire of any other thing did most annoy the French. He who reports this of the Prince says that he saw him. After this entire day's skirmish the French King retired at night to the place whence he came, where he had left a portion of his forces; and he is now there within five English miles from the Emperor's army, which is said to be at Valencia [Valenciennes], where he and the Regent are in person. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. 23. Venice. 43. Peter Vannes to Queen Mary. Both parties, Imperialists and French, hearken to some rest toward winter by the means of some truce or suspension of arms. The Turks and French attempt the entire conquest of Corsica, minding if they succeed to sojourn there all winter; but as yet they are rather in hope, than in any assurance thereof. Has been informed by recent letters from Rome, as is doubtless better known to her Majesty, that Commendone, one of the Bishop of Rome's Chamberlains, who had been sent by Cardinal Dandino to endeavour if any way could be had for reducing England to the obedience of Rome, has lately and with great diligence arrived in Rome, despatched by the said Cardinal. On his arrival a consistory was held on the 15th, whereat the Cardinal's letter and Commendone's relation were read, and agreeable to the said letter it was not thought meet at present that Cardinal Pole, or any other Legate, should be sent into England. Many causes wherefore he should not be received there were alleged, the schismatics there, according to Commendone, being greater in number than the heretics, and all they enemies to the Church of Rome. These matters had been much debated between the Bishop and his Cardinals, the opinion of some allowing of Cardinal Pole's going, seeing that he being an Englishman, noble, learned, well expert and well friended, might find some good mean for that good purpose especially as the Parliament was nigh at hand, when some order in the religion might be taken there, and this once concluded, might not hereafter be altered or revolted without great difficulty and hardness. But the Bishop was so persuaded by the letters of Dandino and Commendone's relation that he did in no wise think it good to send any Legate, for having no hope of succeeding according to their expectation, it was to be feared that the going of any Cardinal should be in vain. Therefore without any resolution the matter was referred to the next consistory. Has by divers worshipful men been inquired what he thought her Majesty would do herein, and had replied that he had no commission to speak, and of himself could say nothing, but of one thing he was well assured, that her Majesty was wholly inclined, by God's grace, to set forth all

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things that might stand to God's true service, the augmentation of His honour and glory, and the establishment, wealth, quiet, and tranquillity of her realm. [*Three pages.*]

Sept. 25. Venice. 44. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Is unable to congratulate England sufficiently on the late provision of God's manifold goodness. Is as glad of Petre's good health and estate as any friend or servant which he has; moved thereto not only by his virtues and worthy qualities, but by the great gentleness and assured friendship at all times declared. Becomes him rather to wish than to crave any letters from England, for he has received none since long before the King's death, and does not know what service and wherein he shall be commanded to do, but comforts himself with a prompt and faithful heart to serve and obey her Majesty and her councillors; reputing in the stead of a great gift to be so esteemed in their good will and favour. Has commanded his servant, the bearer, to do in his name reverence and most hearty commendation to Petre. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Sept. 25. Venice. 45. Same to Francis Yaxley. Occurrences in Venice being few or none, will be the cause of wearying him less, but will not suffer the opportunity of testifying his affection to him to pass. Has written him partly by way of Lyons, and partly under cover of the Ambassador; these, or Yaxley's replies, as sometimes happens, may have strayed on the way. They contained nothing but general occurrences and official gossip. At present not knowing where Yaxley is, sends this by his servant Lilgrave who, to his great delight, is returning to England, whence Vannes has received no letters for five months. [*Italian. One page.*]

Sept. 25. Guisnes. 46. Lord Grey to the Council. Has received letters mentioning that the French King has retired to St. Quentin, intending there to bide the recovery of the Constable, who is very sick; and thence to repair to France, there to appoint all his army into garrisons, reinforcing strongly the frontiers of Picardy near this. He is said to have received a great sum of money from the Towns of Cambray and Chateau-Cambresis to stand void of any his attempts. The Emperor is reported likewise to have dispersed his camp, proposing to go to Brussels. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 1. Cracow. 47. Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland, to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty on succeeding to the crown, and recommends very strongly to her Thomas Stafford, grandson of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who has by his conduct while at court not only fully borne out the high character given of him by distinguished individuals, but won for himself by his modesty and virtues the esteem of his Majesty and his Council. Refers to the constant and undaunted fidelity and regard of Stafford's father and grandfather to her mother Queen Catharine and her uncle Cardinal Pole, and the ruin of the family, and begs that he may be restored to the dukedom. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Oct. 1. Cracow. 48. Catherine, Queen of Poland, to same. Congratulates her Majesty on succeeding to the crown. As the King her husband sends Thomas Stafford to offer his respects and felicitations, she testifies

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to his excellent conduct and the general estimation in which he is held, and requests that, from regard to the services of the Stafford family and his own merits, her Majesty will be pleased to restore him to his estates and dignities. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Oct. 2. Calais. 49. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Since writing to the Council concerning the movements of the French and Imperial armies, he understands that three ensigns have been appointed to Ardres, three to Boulogne, two to Estaple, four to Montreuil, one to Crotoy, two to St. Valery, six to Abbeville, 17 to Magny, and 15,000 men towards Renti beyond St. Omer to build a fort thereabout. As her Majesty desired to have some venison of the wild boar, he has sent to her such as it was his fortune to take; not having so good luck in his hunting as he wished, although he was most earnest in the same and sought both on the Imperial and French grounds where the game was thought to be most plenteous. Since then another boar has come to his hand, which he sends also ready baked after the manner here, because he doubts whether it would endure the carriage unbaked. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 6. 50. Estimate of such sums as will be due at this date for the garrisons and officers of Calais, amounting in all to 38,877*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* [*Three pages.*]

Oct. 7. Venice. 51. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. From want of occurrents forbears to trouble her Majesty or the Council with his letters at present. In Piedmont the truce between Ferrante and Brissac is prolonged, and the wars seem to grow to some rest towards winter, which reason, with slack provision of money and victuals, may cause the soldiers to mislike the plain field. After Bastia and Bonifacio in Corsica had been taken by the French and Turks, it was written thence that the greater number of the gallies had gone to Marseilles to provide munitions and necessaries for fortifying San Fiorenza, a strongly situated place in that island; as yet there is no news of the return of these gallies, and intelligence is very seldom received of the proceedings there, as the whole island, except the town of Calvi, is in the hands of the French. This town, the Imperialists allege, has been long besieged by the Turks without any fruit, and it is said their army has returned to Constantinople, and that M. de Thermes and the French soldiers, with eight or nine gallies, remain there. Should this be correct, the Imperialists and Genoese may hope to regain the island, as men think De Thermes with such a small number will be unable to resist. Again shows the important position which Corsica occupies. The Ambassadors of the King of the Romans were at Constantinople labouring for peace or a longer truce with the Turk, who had licensed those of the King of Persia without any agreement, and had already gone to Aleppo to pass the winter there, and be readier early next year to set forward a great army against the Persians. Is loth to trouble Petre with his suits, but as he has been nearly five months without knowledge or instruction in what case he stands or what he may do, wherein he is only nourished with hope, is desirous of Petre's influence with the Council, who sleeping, know better what is most convenient for him than he

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waking can in any part declare. The ordinary post from England is looked for here to-morrow, and if it be his chance to receive any letters from the Council, they shall be no less welcome to him than drink to him that is most thirsty. [*Four pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 10. Brussels. 52. The Bishop of Norwich and Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. On Sunday the 8th inst. Masone arrived here, his tarrying for passage at Dover having been such, and the weather all the rest of the way so stormy, as for his life he could make no greater speed. The next morning they sent to the Court for audience, but were desired to have patience until the Emperor's return from hunting of the boar, in which he had appointed to spend that day. This pastime he liked so well that he did not return that night to the palace, but to a little house which he has within a park joining thereto. This morning they have sent to M. D'Arras, expressing the desire of the Bishop of Norwich to take leave, and they trust to have audience of the Emperor to-morrow, if not this afternoon. The Bishop has all preparations for his departure so far advanced, that in one day at most after his leave-taking he will enter upon his journey homewards. Since the Bishop last wrote to the Council, the Marquis Albert has had by the Duke of Brunswick, the Bishop of Wurtzburg, and their allies, such a notable overthrow, as it is supposed will prevent him taking the field again for a long time. Nevertheless news have reached the Court that having made his peace with Duke Augustus, the brother of Duke Maurice, by means of the Marquis of Brandenburg, he has received into wages 3,000 horses of the Duke's retainers, and ten ensigns of foot, so that unless certain agreements, supposed to be in hand among some Princes of Germany, take effect, the Marquis is likely soon to revenge himself of the defeat. Several of the German princes have sent to the Emperor to have the Marquis put *in banno Imperiali:* what he will do is uncertain. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. [13.] 53. The Council to Dr. Wotton. On the 8th inst. the French Ambassador delivered to her Majesty a letter from the King of France and another from the Scottish Queen, both making mention of certain spoils and murders alleged to have been committed by the English against the Scots, as stated in the inclosed schedule (*missing*). Her Majesty, expressing her affection to be wholly given to the preservation of amity with France and Scotland, referred the Ambassador to the Council, as she had not heard of these matters before. Touching the fishing claimed by Lord Hume, which had been discussed frequently during the last reign, they had thought Lord Hume and the Scottish Council would have been satisfied with the friendly answers given. But for more plain understanding of the matter they prayed the Ambassador "to consider that this fishing is in the river of Tweed, which river divideth both the realms, and the chief place of that fishing is even under the walls of Norham Castle, which castle hath ever been kept and guarded by soldiers. And to take away all occasions of strife which might grow between the garrison there and the fishers, if they upon a pretence

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of fishing should lie under the castle walls in the night (for in the night is their most fishing); for this cause the Captains of Norham have always had the fishing and paid the yearly rent to the Lord Hume's ancestors for the same; which rent hath been continually offered and is ready to be paid. And moreover, to declare the Lord Hume's right in the propriety of that fishing, it hath been offered that he may one or two times yearly, giving first warning thereof, either come himself or send his servants to fish, for a declaration of his right." They therefore see no ground of complaint, such having always been the state of the matter before the wars, and which the treaty only requires to be restored. With reference to the cattle and sheep taken, they had given orders for their restoration twenty days ago, according to the custom of the frontiers. These animals had been taken on English ground, and it is the custom of the Borders that in cases of trespass on either side, the cattle may be impounded and restored to the owners on payment of damage, and this for three times; but if they are found after three monitions, then they are forfeited. They have not heard of the murder surmised to be done upon a day of meeting, and think the account must be exaggerated; but they did hear of a quarrel provoked by a lewd Englishman at some such meeting, which, but for the interference of wise gentlemen, might have led to bloodshed, and the offender was directed to be committed to ward and punished according to the Border laws, which, as they take it, was death. Were they to complain of the robberies, murders and disorders of the Scots, they should make a long discourse. Send a note of some recent injurious attemptates (*missing*). Her Majesty is glad that the French King is desirous to appoint Commissaries for the rectification of such offences. Have complained to the Ambassador that some small French ships of war lately entered the port of Camber and took a small ship named the Flying Hart of Ostend. The parties are thought to be of Dieppe, and certain subjects of the Emperor have appealed to her Majesty for redress. Wherefore this injury being done within her realm, it may not pass unsatisfied. [*Minute. Three pages. Incomplete.*]

Rough draft of the preceding, autograph of Secretary Petre. [*Eight pages.*]

Oct. 14. La Ferté Milon.

54. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. "A declaration of all that hath been done by me hitherto in our merchants' matters, and what answers I have received from time to time of the French King and his Council therein." Besides the general complaints, he has had special and lengthened correspondence in reference to those of Winter and Thomas Strange of Waterford. [*Eighteen pages. The correspondence in French.*]

Oct. 15. Koningsberg.

55. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to same. Condoles with her Majesty on the death of her brother, congratulates her on succeeding, hopes she may take to herself a worthy husband, and, in token of old friendship with her family and personal regard, sends her ten falcons, which he hopes may recall him to her memory when she is enjoying the sport. [*Latin. Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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Oct. 26. La Ferté Milon. 56. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Sends him some books, and had it not been that the prevalence of the plague in that city prevented his going to Paris, would have sent some more. Trusts to a future occasion. If he has not the Lord Winchester's book called Marcus Anthonius Constantinus it shall be sent to him. Longs, like the hart for waterbrooks, to hear of their proceedings at home, which he prays God may prosper. On Sunday a Jew was baptized at the Court in presence of the King; he was named Catharinus, the Queen being his godmother. The Jew's father is a learned physician, formerly baptized, and was, with his wife, present at the son's christening; he is now called Ludovicus Carrettus, and has written a small volume in Hebrew which has been translated into Latin, of which a copy is sent herewith. Cardinal Lorraine baptized him. Jokes *apropos* of the Jew. [*One page. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 247.]

Oct. 27. La Ferté Milon. 57. Same to the Queen. The Pope has made Cardinal Pole Legate *a latere* to the Emperor and French King, and thereafter he is to go to her Majesty. His errand is to attempt a reconciliation between the two former Sovereigns, and if any Cardinal is able to do good in the matter Pole is that person, being esteemed of an honest mind and virtuous life, and so much respected by the Emperor that at the last vacation of the papacy the Imperial Cardinals laboured to have him made Pope. The Italians at this Court are said to be preparing to go to Italy, for what purpose at present unknown. The Grand Master of Rhodes is dead, and in his place is chosen a Frenchman. Hears from Lyons, that the French Ambassador at Venice has made shift there for his master for 90,000 crowns, and that the French King took up at Lyons, at the last fair, 400,000 francs at 14 *per cent.*, and did owe there before that a million and a half of gold. The fort intended to be made beside Hesdin is not proceeded with, the time of the year not serving. The Italian Ambassadors have sure advertisement of the Turk's movements. [*Three pages. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 249.]

Oct. 28. Vienna. 58. Ferdinand, King of the Romans, to same. In behalf of Lawrence Fentzel, a citizen of Dantzic, who seeks justice in England for injuries done him there. [*Latin. Signed by his Majesty. Broadside.*]

Oct. 28. Koningsberg. 59. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to the same. Requesting that Lawrence Ventzell may be permitted to export 4,000 white English cloths, in virtue of a promise repeatedly made to him by his late Majesty, for whom he had advanced money and to whom shortly before his death he had given some fine ordnance; and which cloths, by means of false charges against him, have been detained. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Oct. 29. Venice. 60. Peter Vannes to the Council. Occurrents here are few. After the Turk's army had left Corsica for Constantinople, or, as some say, towards Previsa, the Genoese and French have made great preparations the one to recover and the other to keep that island, as it is written the French King is utterly resolved to leave nothing

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undone for the holding of it. For that purpose he has sent from Marseilles on the 13th inst. 32 gallies, four galeons, and two ships laden with munitions, all sorts of stores, and a large sum of money, and for his service there are in readiness 10,000 foot. De Thermes is very diligent in fortifying some places and destroying others, that the Genoese provisions may be the more easily resisted. The Genoese have sent thither 20 gallies with 4,000 foot, and these being landed at Calvi, still in possession of the Genoese, the gallies have been appointed to another place for receiving 2,000 foot and 200 horse, sent by the duke of Florence to aid them; and Andrew Doria was appointed to follow in a few days after with 12 gallies and 14 ships laden with the rest of the infantry, which in all will number 10,000. One from Genoa likewise reports that the French gallies were discovered upon the seas, whereupon much diligence was used to unite the Genoese army, and it is plainly thought that some great exploit shall ensue between them either by sea or land. The truce between the Imperialists and the French in Piedmont having expired on the 16th, Ferrante greatly enforces his army on the field, furnishing all his frontiers with men and victuals, thinking either to withdraw thereby the French from Corsica, or else to attempt something against them in Piedmont, where their numbers are inferior. Thus, notwithstanding the season of the year, both sides prepare for a continuance of war. Beseeches them for the reverence of God they will do his humble suit to her Majesty either for the continuance of his poor service and the payment and provision appointed to him, or that he may know her commands, which in all points he shall most obediently follow; for he ensures them he is so needy and far indebted, that without her help he can neither well tarry nor depart. Begs that his boldness may be pardoned, for very sorrow and necessity have compelled him to declare his case. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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61. Instructions by Cardinal Pole to the Reverend Father Confessor of the Emperor. Mendoza has advised him on the part of her Majesty not to continue his mission without further commission from his Holiness, alleging as his reason the Emperor's desire for the quiet of England, which might be disturbed if Pole came as the Pope's Legate before the minds of the people, long alienated from obedience to the Holy See, were better disposed; this requires time, and a more perfect establishment of the Queen in her kingdom. Has received letters from her begging him to put off his journey, and asking his advice in the matter. In reply to his Majesty's allegation of his desire for the quiet of England, the Confessor is to say that the duty which the Queen owes towards God is to be inquired into, which is before all to restore the obedience of the Church, having regard to salvation and peace with God before worldly and external peace. The danger of delay. God's will with regard to that obedience shown by the effusion of the blood not only of religious but of secular persons. With regard to the expediency of the restitution of that obedience at the present time, or the necessity of waiting for a more sure establishment of the power of

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the Queen, it must be considered that she is not only called to it by the rewards of a future life, but also by those of the present world, inasmuch as, failing the support of the Holy See, she would not be legitimate heir to the crown, for the marriage of her mother was not valid but by a dispensation of his Holiness; so that obedience to the Holy See is necessary to secure her power, since upon it depends her very claim to the crown. He is to add that both of them being natives of England, know thoroughly the sentiments of the people with regard to obedience to the Holy See. He may further insist that the people have always been in times past more disposed to that obedience than any other nation; that they have experienced more advantage from it than any injury; that this island having been restored to the faith by the Roman See, and having become of its own free will tributary to it, has not only not suffered oppression from the Pope, but has on more than one occasion, been freed by them from the great tyranny of its own princes, the Roman See never having had any other emolument beyond the ordinary taxes of sees except a very small subsidy in recognition of the obedience due. Now the kingdom having been always in this state until, by the rebellious conduct of its King, its obedience was destroyed, it stands to reason that the people, who have not been benefited but injured by the change, cannot hold that obedience in abhorrence. That they do not, experience has shown by the fact that the popular tumults since the change have all been in favour of the preservation of the rites, customs, and religion which the people enjoyed while they were in obedience to the Holy See. In the last tumult, which was in Cornwall, and very serious, all that was demanded, in spite of the law which made it *crimen lœsæ majestatis* even to speak of the authority of the Pope, was the restoration of the state of things which had existed during that obedience, and the recall and restoration to the Council, under the name of Cardinal, of Pole, in full knowledge that the cause of his banishment was his defence of the authority of the Pope. Those who might possibly dislike this obedience to the Holy See are either the Queen, on account of the profit which the Crown draws from ecclesiastical possession alienated by the rebellion, or the few nobles who have received profit from the same cause. With regard to the Queen it is well known she does not object to, but desires a restoration of the obedience; with regard to the nobles it is credible that none of them, if they understood how the restoration of that obedience would confirm the claims of the Queen, destroy all opposition, and remove any commotions internal and external against themselves, would oppose it, and providentially those who from self-interest might have greater cause to resist, have had to throw themselves on the clemency of the Queen for their lives and goods. But supposing some were to oppose it, the Confessor might say that, Pole having had authority from the Pope to compose such differences in such manner as might appear best to him, and thus having to negotiate for the restitution of the ecclesiastical possessions, would wish that the Emperor should undertake the office of a mediator between the Pope and the English people. Fears that it will be said, as his confinement is attributed to his Majesty, and

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the objects of his commission well known, that his Majesty is unwilling to hear anything of them. Hopes that when he is permitted to see his Majesty he may be able to serve both public and private interests at once. [*Italian. Seven pages and a half.*]

Nov. 3. Venice.

62. Peter Vannes to the Council. It is needless by any kind of writing to rehearse the joy, gladness, and comfort, which it has been to him to receive her Majesty's and their Lordships' letter dated at Westminster, the 7th ult. Renders his due and humble thanks, and will endeavour during his life, with faith and diligence, somewhat to answer to the good opinion had of him. On the receipt of her Majesty's letter repaired to the Seigniory and declared his continuance as Ambassador. His re-appointment and her Majesty's assurance of friendship as in time of her predecessors, were thankfully and suitably received; they inquired of the qualities, degree, and estate, of each member of the Council who had subscribed the letter, whereunto he made answer accordingly. They also inquired as to the beginning of some accustomed rebellion stirred by the savage people of Ireland, which had been bruited here by some diligent writers to be of greater moment than it really was; and when he mentioned the good provision taken by her Majesty for quenching it, and that these tumults were founded upon no likelihood, strength, or power, they all said that it was but *fuoco di paglia.* All the Ambassadors with whom he had conversed of her Majesty's prosperous successes, and the great tranquillity of the kingdom, which was like to proceed from good to better, have showed to him that their Princes had been very glad to be advertised thereof. Occurrents by sea and land seem rather inclined toward mischief and war than to peace and agreement. Repeats his former information as to Corsica and the assistance lent by the Duke of Florence to the Genoese. It is said that the Emperor will assist the Genoese in this matter as much as he may, for it is very necessary to all his affairs that Genoa, being the key of Italy, should continue in his friendship and devotion, for if Corsica should remain in the hands of the French, Genoa will be in a manner as a thing besieged, in which case by internal factions and banished men of great authority, some rebellion might easily come to the Emperor's hindrance. He has sent to valiant Captain Signor Ludovico Vistarino, to be master of the Genoese camp, and has commanded all his ministers and agents in Italy to aid them to the best of their power. The Viceroys of Naples and Sicily also are to send to Corsica ten gallies and as many of those of Spain with a great band of Spaniards, which united force will amount to 50 gallies, three galeons, and 14 ships, under the command of Prince Doria and his lieutenant Augustine Spinola. Mentions, in addition to the French preparations in Corsica noticed in his previous letter, that they have sent a person to Algiers to hasten the coming of the army of Sala Reis. The Duke of Florence and the Siennese are very vigilant to take some advantage one against the other; and some small vessels of the Imperialists bringing succours to Orbitello, a fortress on the coast belonging to Sienna, have lately been taken and spoiled by the French. Begs to receive correct information from some one appointed by the

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Council for that purpose, of all that occurs in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and that the letters may be delivered at the dispatching of the ordinaries either to his assured friend Mr. Bartholomew Compagni, or be directed to her Majesty's Ambassador at the Emperor's Court, to be forwarded by one of the ordinary couriers who daily come hither from it. This he requests, the better to serve her Majesty by tempering such news, whether good, bad, or of the middle sort, as he may think to stand best with her honour in his communication with Ambassadors and others. [*Seven pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 4. Neiss. 63. Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland, to Queen Mary. Congratulatory on her Majesty's coronation, and credentials of Jerome Makowieczki, his Majesty's Chamberlain. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Nov. 4. Neiss. 64. Catherine, Queen of Poland, to same. Had previously written to congratulate her Majesty upon her succession, and now does so upon her coronation. Expresses her warm sentiments of friendship and regard, arising both from consanguinity and similarity of disposition and pursuits. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Nov. 4. Neiss. 65. Same to same. Recommends to her Majesty Lawrence Fentzel, merchant of Datnzic, who goes to England with Jerome Makowieczki, of the chamber of the King her husband, to obtain justice in regard of some merchandise recklessly impledged there. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Nov. 4. La Ferté Milon. 66. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 28th October had received their letter of the 28th, but in consequence of the King's absence at Chantilly on a visit to the Constable, could not have audience of him till the 31st. Had then declared all the points of their letter, to all which things the King made a very short answer; expressed his pleasure that her Majesty desired a continuance of amity, and as the Queen of Scots was of the same mind, he trusted that much good would ensue from the meeting of the Commissioners. His Majesty did not speak of the Scottish complaints, or the Lord Hume's matter, but remarked of the Border custom as to the trespass of cattle, that he thought it was very good, and none could be more reasonable. As to the taking of the Flying Hart of Ostend, said, if any of his men had done so, they had not done well, and desired him to deliver a remembrance of it to Cardinal Lorraine. Did not make a direct reply to the question whether, when the offenders were discovered, he would cause restitution to be made of the ship as it was when taken; but said, when he knew who had done it, he would inquire into the truth of the matter, and do as reason should require in it. With reference to the impeaching of passengers between Dover and Calais, his Majesty said that, if his men had taken any Portuguese, they had done wrong, and ought not to have done it; and that he thought it very good and reasonable that the passage should be free for all nations, and if the Emperor would consent that it should be free, he was well content to agree to the same. As for the incursions of the Scots into Ire-

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land, and the report spread that he incited them thereto, he took God to witness that he never thought of such a thing. For knowing her Majesty's desire of peace with her neighbours, he should do all he could to assist her against such as might go about to molest her. The Queen Dowager of Scotland is as glad of her Majesty's accession as any may be, and equally desirous of peace. Had informed the King that her Majesty did not believe that these disturbances were done by the privy maintenance of the Scottish rulers, but reckoned such a report to be untruly spread by those light savage people. His Majesty will earnestly write to the Queen of Scots to see redress made. Hears that Messire Luigi Alemanni, an Italian, one of the French Queen's *maitres d'hotel*, is going to England with a present to her Majesty; and now remembers that when the Queen was at St. Germain, Cardinal Tournon told him that she and her gentlewomen were occupied in working certain fair works and gay gear, which she was to send to her Majesty. Pietro Strozzi left on the 1st inst., riding in post to Marseilles, to embark there for Corsica: the Duke of Soma and most of the other Italians left on the following day. It is reported that M. de Thermes is revoked, and to be succeeded by Strozzi; also that the Genoese have sent 14,000 men into Corsica, which island if the French lose again, their own proverb will be verified: *qui trop embrace, mal estreint.* The Constable is well amended, and the King intends to visit him soon again, when, if he is strong enough, his Majesty will take him with him to Fontainebleau, where it seems he will lie the rest of this winter. Sends his further proceedings in the affairs of the English merchants, and begs their Lordships will cause the Council's answers to be considered, because in some points they appear to him to vary both from the law and previous agreement; but for lack of books of law, and that he has so long discontinued that study, he is the less able to stand with them in these matters. Hopes the affair of Winter will be ended very shortly. Has received their letters concerning the causes of Mr. Maynard, Mr. Calthorpe, and other merchants; will do the best he can, but questions whether these can be brought to a conclusion so speedily as the parties look for, seeing they expect them to be dispatched in post-haste. Hints as to the law's delays. [*Six pages.*] *Inclosing,*

66. 1. "*What hath been done in our merchants' matters here at the Court sith the 14th of October* 1553." [*Correspondence, claims, and replies, principally in French. Twelve pages.*]

Nov. 5. Valladolid. 67. Regulations for the conduct of vessels and the pay of mariners. [*Spanish. Four pages.*]

Nov. 5. Calais. 68. Thomas Pettyt, Surveyor of Calais, to the Council. As the season will enforce them to desist proceeding with the works this year, and the new work adjoining to Purton's bulwark at Guisnes is 20 feet above the water, it is proposed to discharge all the labourers employed thereon, and therefore requests that payment may be made to the men. It is also intended to discharge all at Calais,

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except forty whom they shall require to keep all winter for filling the jetties and repairing the sea-banks and sea-heads. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 10. Antwerp. 69. Christopher Dawntesey to the Council. The Fuggers, in consequence of having lately furnished the Emperor with 100,000 ducats, are unprovided with funds for the Queen's purpose until their letters, with bills of exchange from Spain, daily expected, arrive. Meanwhile he has taken up, for the Queen's use, of Lazarus Tucker 50,000 ducats, that is, 100,000 guilders, to be repaid 1st Nov. next, at the rate of 13 *per cent.* Tucker has promised, conditionally on his having no other commission out of Dutchland, to furnish him with 100,000 guilders more within eight days. If he fails, doubts not to have it. Desires to know how the money is to be applied. Has sent the usual copy for the bonds for the sum aforesaid to Sir Wm. Petre, her Majesty's Secretary. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Eod. die. Antwerp. 70. Same to Sir William Petre. Repeats the information given in his previous letter to the Council. There are large quantities of Spanish rials here, and all payments are made in them: if they were current in England for sevenpence, and French and Emperor's crowns at a noble of 6*s.* 8*d.*, he could advantage her Majesty a good piece of money. Could supply her Majesty with good portions of bullion or silver in reasonable time. [*Three pages. These two letters abstracted by Mr. Burgon, "Life of Gresham," Vol.* i., *p.* 128.]

Nov. 11. Venice. 71. Peter Vannes to Francis Yaxley. Thanks him for his letter of the 11th ult. Expresses the great affection and regard which he has for him, and his delight at the prosperity of the Queen and her realm. Occurrents here are few and of little importance, except that warlike preparations go on. Sienna stands well on its defence, and the Cardinal of Ferrara and other French agents daily fortify it and its vicinity. All friends at Padua are well. [*Italian. Two pages. Indorsed by Yaxley.*]

Nov. 11. Venice. 72. Same to the Council. Few occurrents since his last letter of the 3d, and these not greatly worthy of advertisement. The last letters from Constantinople signify that the Turk followed his journey to Aleppo, in the confines of Persia, with a great army; and the Persians having foreseen his coming against them, had already wasted and burned the greater part of the country through which he had to pass, so that the lack of victuals was very serious to him and his army. They had also taken a large number of the Turk's ships laden with spices and rich wares, to the great loss of divers merchants. The Turk had distributed among his troops, according to their degrees, 600,000 crowns, to the intent that they might the better endure the hardness and scarcity of their voyage; and many suppose that this enterprise against the Persians shall somewhat profit King Ferdinand in the matters of Hungary. Corsican affairs remain in the same state. It is strongly reported that Pietro Strozzi is appointed General at Sienna, in room of De Thermes:

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being a valiant captain and in high favour with all soldiers, his coming with a sufficient furniture of money so nigh a neighbour to the Duke of Florence, will cause the latter to look well about him, and make him less able to assist the Genoese with men and money as he has begun. The Cardinal of Ferrara and other French agents in Sienna daily fortify that town and the adjacent places, and have in daily wages 4,000 labourers and nine ensigns of soldiers. It is also reported that the French King has dispatched the Prince of Salerno and the Duke of Sulmo upon some other enterprise in Italy; likewise that the Prior of Capua, a very witty and valiant man both by sea and land, is reconciled to the French King, and, if so, men think him a very meet man for that King's service. The Imperialists in Piedmont are so strong in the field that the French shall be fain to keep good garrisons there, and rather to augment than to diminish the number of their troops. Deems it his duty to mention that he understands, partly by his own knowledge and partly by hearsay, that several people here in various ways promise themselves of her Majesty's liberality to attain many things to their own use and benefit, and some have even inquired of him what they should ask? Has replied to such that he knows nothing except that her Majesty's discretion is equal to her liberality, and that she knows how to consider any man's deserts. Further, that suitors ought to be circumspect and temperate, especially at the commencement of her reign, the country having been by evil ministers very much indebted, and her treasures greatly wasted and spoiled, besides her great liberality towards her subjects, in pardoning of the large subsidy lately granted to her brother, the which of duty was her own; all which requires her ministers to look well to her rights and revenues. Perceives that many mind to ask licences, some that they may be free of London, and may custom both English and strange ware as freemen there, and others that they may have long days of payment for their *gabelles* and customs. Had shown those persons that nothing is so untouched and entirely kept as the safety of customs. Repeats his request to be supplied regularly with information of what passes in England. [*Six pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 13. 73. Instructions to Thomas Gresham to proceed to Flanders to negotiate for the loan to her Majesty of 50,000*l.*, or as much of it as he can obtain for one year, at 11, or at the most 12, *per cent.*; also to take up money by exchange to his own credit in Flanders for the Queen's use. [*Draft, revised by Petre. Four pages. Printed by Burgon, "Life of Gresham," Vol.* i., *p.* 471.]

Nov. 13. 74. "A memoriall gyven by Thomas Gresham unto the Quene's Ma^te."

1. The Queen to give her bonds, and those of the city of London as usual, for all such sums as he shall take upon interest.

2. He shall not give more than 12*l.* or 13*l. per cent.* for the sums so taken.

3. The sums shall be sent home very secretly, in such coins as he shall think best, to be laden in Antwerp to London or Ipswich, at the Queen's risk.

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4. He may take up money by exchange on his own credit in Flanders, to be sent to London at the Queen's risk.

5. He shall be allowed the usual charges for diet as in the time of Edw. VI., and also expenses of posting, &c.

6. He begs the appointment of persons to take account of the sums which he has received in the time of King Edw. VI. and her Majesty, for which he has not yet made account. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 14. Calais. 75. Lord William Howard, Lord Deputy of Calais, to Queen Mary. Had lately received a letter from the Council informing him that her Majesty has appointed him her Admiral, and requiring him to return to England immediately upon the arrival in Calais of Lord Wentworth, whom her Majesty has appointed to be her Deputy there. Whereupon he has not only sent away the most part of his staff, but has caused to be laid out a great part of his present half-year's rents for his provision in England. But he has this day received a letter from Lord Clinton, specifying that he thinks not to depart from the office; this letter he has sent to the Council, and begs her Majesty will call for it, as it is very strange to him that he should have been appointed to the office by her Majesty before Clinton had been discharged from it. Begs that the one office may not be taken from him without he shall enjoy the other. Lord Wentworth has already sent his steward hither to make his provision. Her Majesty may remember that upon his humble suit she gave him one of the chains that Henry Dudley had at his apprehension, which chain had belonged to the late King, her brother, so that neither the Lady Jane, taking upon her most wrongfully the name of Queen, nor yet her husband, could give that which was of right the property of her Majesty. Nevertheless, receiving a letter from the Council in her Majesty's name, desiring him to deliver it to Mr. Dudley, he has obeyed, and would have done so had it been worth 1,000*l.*; but he thinks surely their Lordships did not know that the chain was her Majesty's. Desires to know her Majesty's pleasure. [*Holograph. Two pages.*]

Nov. 14. Calais. 76. Lord William Howard to the Council. Incloses letter received from Lord Clinton, referred to in the preceding; mentions the preparations which he made and the arrival of Lord Wentworth's steward. Trusts that his long services may be recognized by the holding of one or other of the appointments, and that they will take order for the payment of the wages due to him here for a year and a fortnight, and have his poor retinue in remembrance. [*Holograph. One page.*] *Incloses,*

76. I. *Letter from Edward, Lord Clinton, London,* 11*th November. Had received on the* 10*th his letter of the* 3*d inst. If he shall depart from his office, there is no man in England that he would so gladly should have it as Howard; but he has not yet been desired by her Majesty or the Council to forego his office. However, he must say, that when the Queen and Council know that he has a sure and lawful patent of the office for the term of his*

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life, he trusts he may be allowed to enjoy it; for he is very sure that since the granting to him of her Majesty's most gracious pardon, he has done no fault whereby he ought to forfeit or lose either that or any other thing that he has. Hears that the Queen and Council think the office is merely held during pleasure, but this shall otherwise appear by his humble suit addressed to her Majesty. [*Two pages.*]

Nov. 18. Antwerp. 77. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Arrived in Antwerp on the 17th inst. at 8 P.M. Next day saw Lazarus Tucker with reference to his offer of 200,000 carolines for a year at 13 *per cent.* In consequence of Gresham's delay in answering him he said he had concluded with Christopher Dawntesey at the same rate and must pay the money by 30th November. The Queen will thus have by his reckoning 11 months instead of 12; and the money will stand her in more than 14 per cent. The matter has been so much talked about that he dare not ask any man to take up money at interest until their pleasure be further known. If the bargain be struck the Queen will get no money under 13 or 14 *per cent.*, whereas by politic handling it might have been had for 11 or 12. Advises them to wait a month and not proceed at present. It will be best that he should have a commission for borrowing money at a rate not exceeding 12 per cent. Then if Dawntesey's bargain be not concluded, they will want to see this commission and the Queen will save 1,000*l.* in 50,000*l.* Before Dawntesey came money was to be had for 10*l. per cent.*, which is no small grief to him. Saw the Fuggers' agent, who showed him a letter from the Council, by which it appears that Dawntesey offered 100,000 crowns from him to the Queen, an offer he utterly denies having ever made. Delivered at 11 o'clock to-day the Queen's letter to Dawntesey, who departed suddenly upon the sight thereof. Thinks he has done his best and therefore requests they will bear with him, not being used to the handling of such weighty affairs. The Emperor takes up all the money he can get. The French King is very strong upon the borders. The Emperor expects 40 ships out of Spain with treasure, which Schetz, the Emperor's factor, tells him amounts to 300,000*l.*, besides the treasure which the merchants will convey, and which will be as much. Money scarce, because the Germans take up all the gold for Germany, while the great towns pay 12 *per cent.* for it upon their bonds for repayment; so that it is thought there will be much ado next summer. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 21. Guisnes. 78. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Presumes to trouble her Majesty, as his case touches his poor credit and honesty. Of late a little discord has arisen between him and the Bailiff of Guisnes, who has not only written against him to her Majesty and the Council, but has without leave gone to England to prefer his complaint in person to heap and aggravate the matter more than either is true or can be proved. Requests to be heard in self defence, and if ought can be shown against him will willingly submit to correction. Beseeches that the Bailiff for his contumacy and disobedience may be rewarded

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accordingly, and refers it to her Majesty whether, being so necessary an officer here, he has done his duty in thus secretly departing without licence. As it would be too tedious to discourse the occasions of this variance, has sent his servant and attorney to open the truth in every point to the Council. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Eod. die. 79. Lord Grey to the Council. Whereas the Bailiff of Guisnes, and by his only procurement the freemen of the law there, have not only of late complained against him by their letters to her Majesty and their Lordships, but since then the Bailiff, in way of further vehemence and for his better prevaluation, has repaired to England meaning most sinisterly to allege to his discredit, although in the matter shall appear no cause of truth; requests they will examine the bearer his servant, together with his attorney, a man seen in the laws here and who can enlarge the certainty in this behalf, and that his answer may be heard to the Bailiff's objection and indifferent justice administered to both. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 24. Venice. 80. Peter Vannes to same. The fleet conveying the Genoese troops and supplies for the recovery of Corsica had been detained for some days by tempest and contrary winds, but sailed with favourable weather on the 10th inst. in good hope, the rather that Calvi still holds out, notwithstanding its being hardly besieged by the French. On the other side, M. de Thermes writes that he has well fortified all the places he intends to keep, and has 10,000 men ready to encounter the Genoese in plain field, seeming to have a certain hope to conquer Calvi, if it be not shortly succoured, and that the inhabitants there are most assured on the French King's side. Also that much diligence is used at Marseilles, in increasing the number of gallies by ten; but it is supposed they will scantly be ready to assist this enterprise of Corsica unless they are already prepared. These continuous preparations of gallies will at length make the French independent of the Turks, from whom they have for many years received small furtherance, notwithstanding the very great charge for entertaining them. Besides, the Turks are of a proud and suspicious nature, and not easy to be commanded or employed as the French would and the occasion of wars so require. The French also are said to have got much evil will of the inhabitants of all the sea-coasts for bringing into Christendom the Turk's army, which is very cruel and fearful wheresoever they come. It is said that the French King is greatly offended with the Duke of Florence for assisting the Genoese, and therefore to have sent Pietro Strozzi, his great enemy, to Sienna so near his nose to do him whatsoever displeasure he can from time to time. Of Strozzi's arrival there is yet no certainty. On the 17th M. Brissac, having an intelligence with the inhabitants of Vercelli, on pretence of going against Ferrante, 40 miles from thence, took out of his company 500 horse and foot and sent them with diligence to Vercelli, which, with the aid of the townsmen, he took, and slew a number of the Imperialists. But Ferrante and his lieutenant at Milan, called Capitano di Giustizia, being advertised thereof, went suddenly in haste with 100 horse and entered the fortress, of which the French had not yet got

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possession. Meanwhile 1,000 horse sent by Ferrante made their appearance, whereupon the French, being fewer in number, abandoned the enterprise and the Imperialists easily recovered the town. Vercelli belonged to the Duke of Savoy, and is a noble, strong, and plentiful city, of a good largeness, situate in the confines of Lombardy, 30 miles from Milan, on the very high way thither from Piedmont, and not far from the French frontiers; wherein if they had been able to establish themselves they should have been most hurtful to the state of Milan and the Emperor's affairs. The French deny the recovery, and the Imperialists affirm it; but the truth will be known shortly. [*Three pages.*]

Nov. 25. 81. Names of persons, chiefly merchants, who have agreed, out of good will to her Majesty, though to their own great detriment and damage, to receive the sums lent by them to the Queen in Antwerp, provided payment be made at sight of their bills by her agent there, at the rate of 22 shillings Flemish for every pound sterling. The amount so consented to be received by these loyal subjects (108 in number) is 15,426*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* sterling, equal in Flemish money at the rate aforesaid to 16,969*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Among these names occurs that of the father of Thomas Lodge the dramatist. [*Three pages and a half.*]

Nov. 25. Guisnes. 82. Lord Grey to the Council. Has received their letter of the 20th mentioning that the French Ambassador had, on the information of M. de Senarpont, complained that some of the English soldiers here had lately fought with some Frenchmen in a wood near Guisnes or Sandingfeld, and seemed to lay the blame on the English. Has not heard of such fight or anything tending to the matter. But he remembers that when commanded by her Majesty to send over some wild boars, knowing that he could neither take them on English ground, nor make so great a hunting there but that the hounds should fly upon the French pale and they be forced to follow, and considering the relative position of the French and the Imperialists, he thought some disquiet might ensue to either unless they had foreknowledge that he would hunt. He therefore, by writing, communicated his intention to Senarpont, the Captain of Ardres, and the Captain of Gravelines, also requesting permission to hunt on their pale if necessary. This they all willingly granted, praying him not to spare, as the letter from Senarpont's lieutenant, which he has, can testify. In this case he hunting several times without prevailing, the captains and gentlemen here eftsoons following the game were fired upon sundry times by some French peasants lying in the woods, who chased his hunts and killed certain of his hounds. This continuing, it fortuned the said captains, as they were one day hunting in the same place and in like doings, to take half a dozen of these peasants, dealing more like thieves and murderers than honest men, and cut off a piece of the ear of one who was the ringleader, on consideration that they having licence so to hunt were thus vilely used and put in danger by the peasants. Of this Senarpont's lieutenant writing to him a month ago, had replied so reasonably as he reckoned to have satisfied him: nevertheless, on Senarpont's coming home, he had written on the same matter and received an equally

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reasonable reply as might has satisfied him also. Incloses copies of Senarpont's letter and his reply. This is all that has happened on the English part since he came here, and yet this of which they complain is not to be compared to the least of a number of the acts done by the French and by no means redressed by Senarpont or others. Since his coming he has frequently complained to him of most notable murders, probable thefts and intolerable injuries done by the French most audaciously to the subjects here, even at home at their own doors. Among others, of a murder committed by 20 or 25 of them upon a substantial farmer dwelling at Caussey, whom they murdered within a flight shot of his house, and would have slain some of his neighbours if they had not fled. After that they killed three Englishmen in the woods. Then they came in plain day to a subject at Scales [Calais], and beating him took away a number of his sheep. Also they beat another at Sandingfeld, threatening on him that he had cut the woods there, with which they had nothing to do. Recently they passed over her Majesty's ground here, and most cruelly beat another whom they found and would have had him prisoner. Another time a band of them on the same ground took from two of her Majesty's subjects a horse and a mare, the former of which by earnest pursuit of its owner they were forced to leave, but the latter was carried to Boulogne and it cannot be recovered. Finally, finding a partridge-taker of his to whom at his, Lord Grey's, request the Captain of Ardres had given passport to take partridges on the ground of his government, exercising this occupation on Madame de Riesque's ground, they took from him (notwithstanding his passport, which they rent) his nets, worth a dozen crowns, his purse and his coat, at the same time cruelly beating him, and had undoubtedly cut his throat if the people of the village had not seen them. These, and many more cases which it were tedious to relate, are continually used by the French of their own naughtiness and without occasion; yet although such and the perpetrators have been denounced, no justice has ever yet been done by Senarpont, with whom some of the offenders are even in good credit with him, and are daily in his presence bearing themselves as though they had done no such things, or else were supported in their doings, as it really would seem they are. Is glad to have this opportunity of mentioning these proceedings, wherewith had been unwilling to trouble their Lordships, having already notified these outrages when they occurred. That of which they now complain appears, upon strict inquiry, to be the only matter of offence on part of the English since his coming hither. [*Three pages and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Incloses,*

82. I. *Copy letter from Senarpont to Lord Grey, Boulogne, 16th November.* [*French. One page.*]

82. II. *Same from Lord Grey to Senarpont, Calais, 20th November.* [*French. One page and a half.*]

Nov. 26. 83. Gresham to the Council. Refers to his letter of the 18th inst. Assures the Council that the Queen had better have given Dawntesey 10,000*l.* than have proceeded in this matter. Dawntesey has been trying to buy up all the crowns he can get, and has offered

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one upon the hundred. This has raised a suspicion among the foreign and English merchants that the money was to be sent to England, of which Gresham has disabused them. Lazarus Tucker met him this day on the Bourse, when Gresham expressed his astonishment at Dawntesey's offer of interest at so high a rate, as the Queen's commission did not extend so far, and plenty of money could be had at 10 and 11 *per cent.* Tucker replied that he had made a bargain and wished to keep it, for he knew the Council had written to Fugger for money, that he had advanced only 100,000 florins at first to Dawntesey, and that Dawntesey prayed him to make a further advance of the same amount, which he was forced to borrow. If the bargain be concluded, no money will be got under 13 *per cent.* Some merchants are willing to lend for six months at six *per cent.* Desires to know what he shall do.* As the payments will be made to the Queen in Spanish rials, which are very massive, it will be necessary to provide for their secure conveyance. Wishes he had a commission to buy pepper, as it would be a good mode of conveying some of the money in the bags. It would be well to send some money over by Sir John Masone, who is going home, the Bishop of Norwich coming over.† The Queen should get a passport of the Emperor for conveying 10,000 marks weight of fine silver. [*Four pages. Indorsed by Petre. Partly printed by Burgon, "Life of Gresham," Vol.* i., *p.* 136.]

Nov. 28. Brussels. 84. Sir John Masone to the Council. It is now settled that the Count of Egmont, M. Lalaing (elder brother to M. de Hochstraet), M. de Courrieres and Nigri, Chancellor of the Order, are to go as Ambassadors to England. The Prince of Orange, M. de Bures and M. de Hochstraet had been in the election, but the preceding were nominated, yet both those that tarry and the Duke of Savoy merely say that those shall be the *avant couriers*, and they will follow in the *bataille.* The wife of the Prince of Orange is brought abed, and Hochstraet has charge of the finances of these Low Countries, which are the causes of their stay. The Ambassadors will leave seven or eight days hence, very honourably accompanied by many gentlemen, and, as he is informed, by not much under 200 horses. M. de Bossut, Master of the Horse, and M. de Bures, are likely soon to go to England, not to join the others, but to pass the seas into Spain, and to conduct the Prince hither. Hears in different ways that the young English at Antwerp use their talk very wildly, both in showing their dislike of the proceedings in matters of religion at home, and of the other great matter which at this Court is taken as a thing utterly concluded. They have lately had a bickering with the Spaniards, which has so tickled them that they hesitate not everywhere to express their discontentation with the whole nation. Thinks the Council should speedily send some at whose hands they might receive some such threatening lesson as should teach them hereafter how to temper their tongues. There are news here of five millions of gold having arrived at Seville; prays God it be half so much, but whatever it be it makes them all merry in

* [In margin, autograph of Petre, "to take of this 1,000 crowns, if he cannot furnish otherwise."]
† [In margin, "Agreed."]

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the mean season while the certainty is a learning. The Duke of Florence having sent a force for the recovery of Corsica induces the French King to make account as if he had declared himself against him, and therefore he has sent the Duke's mortal enemy, Pietro Strozzi, into Italy, while M. de Thermes shall remain in Corsica, and has sent to Algiers to hire 20 gallies. Knows that if the Devil were to be treated with he would entertain him. Prays that the Lord may put into him a better and more Christian mind. It is reported that the Sophi has met with a *flote* of the Turk laden with spice. From Hungary are uncertain reports of a great overthrow of the Turks by the Christians. God send the said Turk ill luck against the Persians, else the matters of Hungary will soon be revenged! Count Egmont wishing to have some English gentlemen in his company for divers services, has desired Mr. Drury to take that place. Drury is loth to refuse this request, but being so behindhand with his creditors is afraid of their rigorous dealing with him when in England, and has requested Masone to solicit their Lordships' protection for him, as going in the capacity of the Queen's servant he may be saved from being impeached of them, minding before it be very long to satisfy them all accordingly. [*Two pages.*]

Nov. 28. Guildhall. 85. Bond by the City of London to Lazarus Tucker for repayment of 56,000 florins, altered from 113,000. [*Copy. Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 29. Calais. 86. Lord William Howard, Deputy of Calais, to the Council. To-day there has arrived here an Ambassador from the King of Portugal to her Majesty, who brings a letter from Masone specifying that he is in great estimation both with his master and the Emperor, with whom he had formerly been Ambassador, and desiring he should be used accordingly. This trusts to have fully accomplished. In the evening has received another letter from Masone declaring what other Ambassadors were coming and their trains, and who would leave for England in six or seven days. As they will be here shortly, requests with all speed to know after what sort he shall entertain them, for it is possible that the wind and weather may be such as they shall be forced to remain here a good space. Is sorry that he shall not be able to entertain them as he would, because his plate and the most part of his best stuff is already sent into England. However he will show them as much courtesy and attention as lies in his power. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

[Nov. 30.] [Westminster.] 87. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. He is appointed to receive the money from Lazarus Tucker, which the said Lazarus has agreed with Christopher Dawntesey to advance to her Majesty's use, and out of this he is to make payment to the merchants adventurers who are named in the bill herewith sent [No. 83, *antea*], as being willing to receive the amount of her debts to them at Antwerp. The residue of the debt to the remaining merchants, who desire to be paid in London, is to stand over and to be received from Tucker. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. One page and a quarter.*]

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Nov. [30.] Westminster. 88. The Council to Thomas Gresham. Have received his letter of the [26th inst.] with regard to the bargain between Tucker and Dawntesey. Though the interest is higher than was expected or will be allowed in future, it is to proceed, both for saving of his credit and other considerations. Send her Majesty's assurance and the bond of London to be delivered to Tucker, from whom Gresham will receive the money. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. One page.*]

Nov. 30. Westminster. 89. Bond by Queen Mary to Lazarus Tucker for repayment of 113,000 florins. [*Draft. Indorsed by Petre. Three pages.*]

Nov. 30. Westminster. 90. The Council to same. Her Majesty accepts the loan of 113,000 florins negotiated by Christopher Dawntesey, although the sum might have been obtained elsewhere at a lower rate of interest. [*French. Copy. Half a page.*]

Nov. 30. Brussels. 91. John Scheyfue to the Lord Great Master of the Household. Requests a passport for his friend the bearer. [*Latin. Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 1. Calais. 92. Lord William Howard to the Council. Yesterday two Englishmen, Thomas Goldwell and Seth Holland, arrived here from Rome. The former, having been a servant to Cardinal Pole, he has detained, until he shall have their Lordships' pleasure. Holland, both by his own confession and the saying of Goldwell, having never been in the Cardinal's service, he has allowed to pass to England with this his letter. Meanwhile requests their speedy answer whether he shall permit Goldwell to cross or not. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 1. Guisnes. 93. Lord Grey to same. Has received information that the French are in camp on the frontiers of Hainault, minding to invade that way; and that to resist them all the Imperial troops, both foot and horse, on the frontiers have in speed repaired towards them, so that in the town of St. Omer, it is said, there is not a single man of war left beyond the very ordinary retinue. They say if the French do tarry their coming, they will give them the battle. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 2. Venice. 94. Peter Vannes to same. Confirms the account of the recovery of Vercelli by the Imperialists. News from Rome and elsewhere mention the arrival of Strozzi at Sienna, and that certain pieces of ordnance, great and small, are coming after him from Marseilles. His coming, it is supposed, will be a great furtherance to the enterprises of the French King, and a great annoyance to the Duke of Florence, for he is of high reputation among soldiers and is accompanied with many banished men of some importance. The Duke, however, is very vigilant in all his states, and loses no time in fortifying and supplying all places meet and necessary. He has about him in readiness divers bands of chosen soldiers, as well subjects as strangers, and entertains several valiant and expert captains. He is reckoned to be greatly stored of money, and able to defend himself, equally ready to assault or to be assaulted; it is generally

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thought he will spend most part of the winter in his defence, and that neither side will much enter into the wars of Tuscany, but abide first the result of the matters in Corsica and see who shall be superior there. News from Corsica of the 20th ult. mention that on the 16th the Genoese army arrived there at San Fiorenzo, which was kept by a valiant captain called Signor Giordano Ursino with 2,000 men; and that De Thermes was encamped nigh there with 6,000 men, minding to attack the Genoese as soon as they should approach the town. It was reported by some that the French had killed 200 Spaniards who had gone to view the town: by others that the Genoese had taken a galley and a ship of the French laden with ordnance and munitions on its way from Marseilles to Corsica, but of these there is no certainty. The people of that country are reckoned most assured to the French King, and as many as are encountered not having the white cross are slain. [*Two pages.*]

~~[Dec. 7.]~~* [30 Dec.] 95. The Council to Dr. Wotton. Have received his letter of the 23d inst. and communicated its contents to her Majesty, who commends his wise and discreet answers to the French King and Constable. Since their last despatch by Francisco, the French Ambassador has had audience of the Queen and delivered his credentials: on which occasion he discoursed on the subject of the marriage in terms similar to those employed by the French King and Constable to Wotton, dreading eventually marital influence notwithstanding her Majesty's present assured determination to preserve amity and peace. Her Majesty answered in few words, like as she had already declared, that whatsoever husbands may otherwise persuade their wives, if this marriage should take place it would rather be a mean to bring good agreement and concord to Christendom than more wars, and that God would never suffer her to forget her other promise made to her first husband on the day of her coronation. The Ambassador had then suggested a special treaty or assurance for the free continuance of traffic to be made, in order to remove all doubts or fears from the subjects of his master; to which the Queen asked, what assurance could he have more than her word, which she trusted never to break? and, repeating her determination to keep the amity with France as her father and brother had, she remitted him to confer more amply of this matter with her Council. In this further conference, the Ambassador pressing for such treaty, was informed that he should have no other assurance than the Queen's word, that if the marriage took place the government of the realm should always remain in her Majesty and not in the Prince, and if the nation had listed to take occasion to enter the wars for the Emperor's sake, both occasions had been ministered and request made, and yet no ear given to such. The Ambassador prayed the Council to communicate what had passed to Wotton, which they engaged to do, and it is her Majesty's desire that he will on an early opportunity declare the preceding details to the French King. As he had written that Cardinal Pole had put the French in some hope that this marriage should take none effect, her Majesty desires that he will mention in

* *Vide* Wotton to the Queen, 26 Jan. 1553-4, *postea*.

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his next letter whether he heard such statement upon any certain grounds; and to endeavour by all means in his power to ascertain whether any such thing had been done by the Cardinal or not, as she desires much to know. [*Four pages. Minute. Autograph of Petre.*]

Dec. 4. Calais. 96. Lord William Howard to the Council. A Scotsman, arrived here out of France, was brought to him this morning. There was found upon him two packets of letters which he was charged to carry into Scotland. Considering the state of the world has thought it expedient to forward these packets to their Lordships in case they should think meet to peruse them and thereafter to give them to Secretary Petre, to whom he has addressed the said Scotsman with his private letter, and from whom he will receive them again. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 4. Calais. 97. Same to same. This day heard from Mr. Drury, at Brussels, that the Ambassadors are appointed to be here this week and to remain three days. Desires to know what order he shall take for the lodging and transporting of them, since if the French have got any intelligence of their going over, it is possible there may be some danger in it. Drury also writes, that on the last of November, news were received at the Emperor's Court of the winning of Vercelli, the chief town of the Duke of Savoy, where the late Duke did accustomably lie. It was taken thus: the French, during the night, planted their ladders, so that some entered before the alarm was given. The first who were ready in the town resisted, but were unable to withstand the numbers. The inhabitants little occupied themselves, either in fighting or defending. Those who resisted were put to the sword, among whom was one M. Chastelard, in great favour with the Duke, to whom before he was as a governor. The Captain of the town, being of the Order of Savoy, was, with his wife and children, carried away with them, who, after having the spoil, departed. Hearing of this, Don Ferdinando Gonzaga marched towards them with his power. The Duke's own loss amounts to 200,000 crowns. In the town was a citadel, which was valiantly defended by its Captain, a Spaniard. While writing, has received another letter from Mr. Stukeley, at Brussels, stating, that immediately after the arrival of this intelligence, news came, that the town had been recovered by the Imperialists, but the great loss of the spoil remained to the Duke. It is deeply lamented in the Court, especially by the Emperor and the Queen. The Duke is so courteous a Prince that all the States lament him. Stukeley mentions that her Majesty's Ambassador is very extremely sick, and refers also to the coming of these Ambassadors. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 6. Antwerp. 98. Thomas Gresham to same. Has received their letter of 30th November, with bonds of her Majesty and the City of London for 113,000 florins taken up by Dawntesey of Lazarus Tucker. Has delivered their letter to Tucker, and will see the money paid. Tucker adheres to his bargain with Dawntesey, which was for 200,000 florins, and showed the latter letter to Gresham

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confirming it, a copy of which is sent herewith. Countersigned the copy of Dawntesey's bargain. Begs for the honour and credit of the Queen and for the sake of Dawntesey, that the bargain may be kept, for Tucker is a very extreme man and very open mouthed, has divers partners in the bargain, and grounds himself not a little upon the Council's acknowledgment that Dawntesey was her Highness' servant. Doubts not that he himself will be able to repair the Queen's loss within two months, and to get money at an easier rate; but he must have time. In his letter to Lord Paget has further explained his plans for carrying out the great trust committed to him. Has changed his mind with reference to buying pepper, and thinks the purchase of 1,000 demilances harness would be preferable and to the great strength of the realm. Has conferred with Sir John Masone at Brussels, who will do his best to get him an Emperor's passport in his own name or that of some other person, but will not meddle with the passport for bullion without a commission. The Queen's stuff shall be packed in harness in great driffats; requests commission to put 3,000*l.* in each driffat, and to lay three driffats on each waggon, in order to save the great charge of waggon and man's hire if he should only send 3,000*l.* in a waggon at one time. To courage their Lordships, he has in one year conveyed 100,000 marks after this sort in his own name and it was never touched. Sends herewith Tucker's letter and the bonds by his own servant in post. Will see the merchants paid the 16,969*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The exchange at present is at 25*s.* and 8*d.* to pay at usance.

P.S.—Her Majesty's letter commands him to follow his commission in regard to the surplus received from Tucker. Finds that he will have to pay 302*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* more than he will receive, but trusts to see the same accomplished. Is in doubt whether her Majesty desires that he shall pay the merchants here but half, "as you do pay the merchants in London." Has not yet commenced with the merchants, and shall pay them no more until he hears from the Council. [*Three pages.*] *Inclosing,*

98. I. *Copy of Tucker's bargain with Dawntesey, Antwerp, Nov.* 16. [*French. Certified by Gresham. One page. Partly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 138.]

Dec. 6. Antwerp. 99. Lazarus Tucker to the Council. Has received their letter of 30th November requesting him to pay to Thomas Gresham, agent of the Queen of England, the sum of 100,000 florins. Is willing to do so. Dawntesey, however, had agreed with him on two occasions, three or four days apart, for that sum, which together makes 200,000 florins. Hopes this agreement will be adhered to. [*French. Two pages.*]

Dec. 11. Arras. 100. Edward Blonkett to Lord William Howard. On the 3d inst. M. Benincourt with other noblemen and captains, having with them 45 ensigns of foot and 2,000 horse, entered into the French pale towards Peronne, and so marched within a mile of St. Quentin, and on the 9th they arrived withinthe Burgundian pale. During their progress they burned upwards of 500 villages, and about 60

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windmills, and gutted many piles and churches, and in one church were taken 150 peasants. The Spaniards also took Captain Thomas Crayer and some of his men, who are now here in Arras. [*One page.*]

Dec. 11. Harburg. 101. Otho, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty on her accession, and sends as his Envoy Florence à Diaceto. [*Latin. Holograph. Two pages.*]

Dec. 14. Calais. 102. Lord William Howard to the Council. Sends letter received to-day from one Blonkett [*antea*, No. 100] who served the Emperor during all the last wars as Captain of 100 light horse, and from time to time transmits accounts of their proceedings. Requests they will communicate its contents to her Majesty, if she is not already apprised of the news. Hears nothing further of the Ambassadors, and so has written to the Lord Warden. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. (Before 20.) [Westminster.] 103. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Thanks him for his foresight and diligence used in the charge committed to him, as shown by his letter to the Council of 26th ult. Requires him to proceed with as much speed as he can for taking up the money. Wishes he may shortly so take up 100,000*l.* sterling at 12 *per cent.* at the utmost, notwithstanding some ill-husbandry heretofore used in these matters. If he cannot have the whole 100,000*l.* for a whole year, he may take a portion not exceeding 100,000 crowns for six months, and would have as much thereof as conveniently may be sent by Sir John Masone at his return. Has given commission to the Bishop of Norwich to move the Emperor for licence to transport 10,000 marks weight of fine silver; the answer to which will be communicated to him by the Bishop. Sir Philip Hoby, Master of the Ordnance, having sent Peter Van Collen to the parts beyond seas to bargain for Collen cleves, he has bought 10,000, which are to be delivered at Dort between this and Christmas at 1*s.* 6*d.* a piece, the same having heretofore cost eight groats. Her Majesty desires Gresham will go or send to Dort to receive them, and if they be good ware to pay for them. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

Memorandum as to these Collen cleves to same effect as above. [*Half a page.*]

Dec. 20. Antwerp. 104. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Has not written since the 6th, as, waiting the Queen's further pleasure, he could do nothing in his commission. Has received from Tucker a thousand guilders, all in silver Spanish rials, and has paid the merchants in full. Has also paid to Dawntesey 111*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and to Harry Creed 10*l.* 18*s.*, which were not entered in the remembrance sent to him or in that of the payments to be made at London. As for the 100,000*l.* which her Majesty would have him to take up, he finds that several men have sums of 40,000 or 50,000 guilders to lend for a twelvemonth; but when they come to the price, they are not ashamed to ask 15 *per cent.* and when he offers 10 or 11 *per cent.* then they burst out and say "Think you that we do not know that the Queen's Majesty gave Lazarus Tucker 13 *per cent.* for an 11 months, which

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is now above 15 *per cent.*, and is not our money as good as his?" Some, too, said that they had commission from their masters to let out their money at the same rate as Tucker, or else keep it in their chests. Knows that the rich merchants have consulted and agreed that if they keep up the price now with her Majesty the price will not fall again. Had gone no further, which astonished the rich merchants, as he doubted not but in time things would have framed according to the Council's expectations. Now that he knows the Queen's pleasure will proceed to the best of his ability; he has difficult persons to deal with, but keeps watch and ward, so that no time is lost. Arte Van Dalle and Christopher Chrewen offered him 16,000*l.* for six months at six *per cent.*, but having no commission to borrow for that term had declined it; now, however, having authority, he finds that the Emperor has taken it up. This Bourse of Antwerp is strange,—one day there is plenty of money, and the next none,—because there are so many good takers and deliverers, that if one will not, another will. Fugger and Jasper Schetz are bare of money, and no good can be done with them at present, as the Emperor owes above 300,000*l.* Received the Queen's bonds for the other thousand florins last night at six o'clock, his man having had to tarry a day and a night at Dover for passage, and was on the seas the same space of time. Shall deliver them to Tucker to-day. Cannot send the money in crowns of the sun, as they cannot be had here at any price. Already they are worth 20*s.* the 100, and Dawntesey's open seeking for them did mar all here, as people suppose they wish to rob them of all their gold and silver, which indeed has been asked by some of the best merchants on the Bourse. If he can accomplish Tucker's matter in crowns as nigh as Christmas, he shall send or else come himself with it. Will do his best to serve her Majesty, and has already written to them, that it is a small matter to bring the Queen in debt, but the greatest matter will be to bring her out again. Requests that ere he proceeds further he may have his *quietus est* for the sum of 260,000*l.* in which he found the late King indebted, and for which he is still countable; this being his chief object in coming home during the holidays, when and for ten days after, there will be nothing done here. Went to-day to Brussels to confer with her Majesty's Ambassador as to the demi-lances and other parts of his charge. Desires to know their further determination as to packing the harness. There is no kind of gold stirring, which is the strangest matter ever seen on the Bourse of Antwerp; the whole payments are in silver Spanish rials, no angels and sovereigns to be got, the exchange being so high. At present it is 22*s.* and 9*d.*, and likely to rise, which he prays God may continue. Gives a practical illustration of the effect of operations in the money market. Will see the matter of the Collen cleves speedily dispatched. [*Five pages.*]

Dec. 20. 8 o'clock p.m. Antwerp.

105. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Had written to them at 10 o'clock this morning. On arriving at the Bourse he found divers of the merchants had advice that the crown was to be proclaimed at 6*s.* 3*d.* or 6*s.* 4*d.*, whereby such a demand for crowns will be

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created that he fears in a short time they will not be attainable at any price. Points out the effect of this. If the Council proclaim the crown above 6*s.* it will cause the exchange suddenly to fall. He was the founder of the raising of the exchange, the effect of which has been to arrest the export and create an import of gold and silver into the realm. Advises that the crown be proclaimed at 6*s.*, and not to be current from merchant to merchant, but to be brought into the Queen's mints, sure payment being promised within six days; and that the French crowns be melted down and turned into English crowns valued at 6*s.* 8*d.*, by which means the exchange would be brought down, and the demand for crowns stayed. Gives lengthened details as to his experience in financial matters, and the benefits that will follow from his advices being followed. [*Three pages.*]

Dec. 21. Fontainebleau. 106. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. Acknowledges her Majesty's letter of the 8th inst., and reciprocates her amicable sentiments and desire for peace. [*French. One page. Signed by his Majesty and countersigned by Bourdin.*]

Dec. 22. 107. "The effect of the letters sent to Mr. Gresham 22d December 1553." Knowledge given to him of the Emperor's consenting to the Queen's request for 10,000 marks' weight of bullion before the coming of the Bishop of Norwich, who was charged to open the same and to request Gresham to prepare his things accordingly, and to call upon the Ambassador there for the Emperor's passport for the same, and to send money with all diligence. Letters to the Bishop of Norwich or, in his absence, to Mr. Masone at the same time to thank the Emperor most heartily for the granting of the licence, to procure the passport speedily, and deliver it to Gresham. [*Quarter of a page. Autograph of Petre.*]

Dec. 23. Brussels. 108. Commission by the Emperor Charles V. to Count Egmont, Lalaing, M. de Courrieres, Philip Nigri, and Simon Renard, to treat of the marriage between Queen Mary and his son the Prince of Spain. [*Latin. Copy. Two pages.*]

Dec. 23. 109. The Council to Dr. Wotton. Yesterday the French Ambassador being with the Queen, had referred to the prevalent report of her Majesty's intended marriage with the Prince of Spain, with whose father his master being in open hostility, did occasion his said master to remember her Highness of his former good words and affirmations in behalf of peace. To which her Majesty replied, that he might assure his master that she still remained of the self same mind as heretofore, from which neither husband, father, kinsman, nor any other person alive should, God assisting her with His grace, cause her to change; and that she should strive to observe the treaties of peace both with the Emperor and the French King. The Ambassador's conversation leads them to infer that the French desire a peace should be negotiated, and instruct him to sound the Constable thereon. Hear that there are naval preparations in Brittany and Normandy, and desire him to ascertain the truth of the report,

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and what enterprise is intended. The Ambassadors from the Emperor, of whom they formerly wrote, are this day at Calais and will be here shortly; if he can procure any intelligence touching the peace will be glad to hear from him before their departure. [*Draft, partly autograph of Petre. Seven pages.*]

Dec. 23. Melan. 110. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 13th inst. had received their letter of the 7th. Audience of the King, appointed for the 17th, was deferred till the following day by reason of his Majesty's severe cold. Long details of his conversation with the King and the Constable on the subject of her Majesty's intended marriage. The Pope has been dangerously ill. The son of the Grand Turk has been murdered in his father's presence and by his command. The Scots say that the Governor of Scotland is at last content to meddle no further in the management of that country than shall be appointed to him by the young Queen when she has attained the age of 12. The French fleet on its way to Corsica has been overtaken by a great storm, and several of the gallies driven back. The French King seeks money by all means, and is said to borrow every man's plate to coin money therefrom. His Majesty declares that he will not be taken tard, as he was last year, and therefore makes great preparation to be stirring with the beginning of the fair month of March. He says he shall lack no money to distribute his troops where he likes for six whole months. It is thought he will divert the war into Italy as much as he can, to relieve his people at home from the great dangers of it. It was for some time said that Marquis Albert was reconciled to the King and should serve him again; but that talk begins to wax cold. The Protestant Count of Mansfeld still remains here; does not know wherefore. Captain Poulin is said to have come to the Court, and to report the safe arrival of Pietro Strozzi and the gallies at Corsica; but some doubt this, for the Genoese have 36 gallies lying before a haven town in Corsica, and if they had knowledge of their coming, the French if they have escaped, must have done so with great danger. It is now said that the Prince is going as commander of the army in Italy, which before had been reported was to be generalled by Strozzi; also that Marshal Brissac had taken the town of Vercelli, but by reason of the diligence of Gonzaga had been unable to retain it. On the 7th inst. had received their letter of the 20th ult. concerning the robbery by Francis Kelwaye and Robert Drury, and immediately dispatched one of his servants to Paris and Rouen to make diligent inquisition for them and the plate among the goldsmiths and in all places where Englishmen commonly resort, but without success. On his way to Rouen, on this side of Pontoise, the messenger met some Englishmen, one of whom bore so strong a resemblance to the description of Kelwaye, that he returned and followed them to Paris, where he learned that the individual was not Kelwaye, but a brother of Sir John Thynne, of that stature, making, and face, which their Lordships write Kelwaye to be of. He then proceeded to Rouen with equal want of success; but the English merchants there are to be on the outlook for the delinquents and plate. Has just heard that Poulin has gone back, and that the King has heard of Strozzi's

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arrival at Sienna, and the return to Marseilles of all the missing gallies. [*Thirteen pages. The greater portion printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 261.]

Dec. 24. Antwerp. 111. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Repeats the recommendations of his letter of the 20th. Has sent them 9,000 crowns by his servant Francis de Tomazo, whom he requests they will move the Queen to take into her service as post. He is a very fit man for the purpose, having all languages, trusty and secret, and has been four years and a half in his service. Will not be in quiet until he has brought things round to the state in which he left them when commanded home. At that time the proudest merchants on the Bourse prayed him both by mouth and letters to England to take their money; now it is no small grief to him to find all things out of order and to the contrary; for it is a great difference for a man to seek money, and may have it offered him. Trusts ere three month are over to bridle the merchants well enough, who now are not ashamed to ask 15 *per cent.* On the 23d concluded a bargain with Jasper Schetz and his brothers for 60,000 florins at 13 *per cent.*, amounting with the interest to 67,800 florins, at 20 stivers the florin, to be paid on the 1st of January next and re-paid on the same day, 1554–5. The bonds for this are to be drawn in the same manner as those to Tucker were; the broker to the bargain is Thomas Down. Has also taken up the same sum and on similar terms, from Andrew Lixsalls and Thomas Flechamer and Co., for the like period. Has desired his servant to make all the haste he can with the letter, that he may have the bonds by the aforesaid day. Wishes to know how much they will have sent by the Ambassador, and how to load the harness. Sir John Masone has got him licence for 200 demi-lances. Has also purchased 500 more to be delivered at Whitsuntide at the furthest. Van Collen can give no answer as to the Collen cleves until he hears from his merchants, because the bargain has been so long in hand; if it is to go forward licence must be procured for them passing through this country. Hopes to be at Brussels on Christmas-day to confer with the Ambassador on this and other matters. Desires to know if the 33,000*l.* now to be sent home will suffice, and requests licence to come home to settle his account. Requires warrants for the payment of such money as from time to time he shall send home, and for such bonds as he has delivered at home in the time of the late and present Sovereigns. [*Three pages.*]

Dec. 28. Richmond. 112. The Council to Thomas Gresham. Acknowledges his letters of the 20th and 24th. Her Majesty thanks him for his diligence and the payment of the money by Francis Tomazo. Sir Edmund Peckham is ordered to receive all other money sent by Gresham to the Queen's use, and to indent with him therefor, which indenture shall be his discharge. The rumour of the valuation of the French crown is unfounded; neither that nor anything else contrary to his advices is intended. If upon talk with Tomazo they find him meet to occupy the place of a post they will be suitors to the Queen for Gresham's request in his favour. He is to send as much

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money as he can by Masone and follow his former instructions for the rest. Not to forget to call upon the man for the Collen cleves, for the conveyance of which the Bishop of Norwich has commission to find a passport. He will receive herewith the bond of her Majesty and the City of London for the 120,000 florins last received. He is to take up 60,000 more, and as soon as this is done and their conveyance arranged for, the Queen will permit him to come home for a time. [*Minute. Two pages.*]

Dec. 28. Antwerp. 113. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Repeats the bargains made with Schetz and others. They will receive by the bearer 9,000 crowns French and Imperial. Trusts they approve of his scheme for valuing the French crown. Advises them not to meddle with the Imperial crown, because, as it is the cheapest gold to be had here, it will be said that they seek to rob them of their gold. The alteration of the French crown is of less consequence, as most of them are spent here and carried into England. On the 27th inst. received their's of the 22d, whereby he perceived that the Emperor had granted her Majesty passport for the 10,000 marks' weight of bullion. Has sent their letter to the Bishop of Norwich and written to him to send the passport with all speed. The exchange has fallen to 22*s.* by reason of the news of the intended proclamation of the crowns and the silver Spanish rials. There is also a rumour that the base money is to be called down in England; this will injure his devices. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 28. Canterbury. 114. Lord William Howard to same. On arriving at Canterbury on Thursday, the Emperor's Ambassador was informed by Count Egmont and the other Ambassadors that there was only one lodging at London prepared for the whole four; and at supper the Count having mentioned this to Lord William, stating that one house would not be sufficient, as his own train was large, comprising many servants of the Emperor of great estimation, and that M. Lalaing had more gentlemen than he, thinks it right to suggest to their Lordships the appointment of two other houses, one for M. Lalaing and the other for M. de Courrieres and the Chancellor. [*Two pages.*]

Dec. 28. Melun. 115. Dr. Wotton to same. Although the King has already dispatched M. D'Oysel to Scotland with renewed commission, he is sending thither the Vidame of Chartres with a number of soldiers. This and the talk of the intended marriage of her Majesty with the Prince of Spain, makes the people here believe that France is going to war with England. If the King had at first only intended D'Oysel to go, and now on the news of the marriage sends the Vidame, it would seem either that the French stand in fear of war, or make use of this occasion to occupy the forts in Scotland, and so to keep them; which troops peradventure the Scots would else be loth to receive into their country, and less into their forts. Whatever is their meaning, if words could satisfy him, he never had fairer nor gentler ones. neither spoken nor written to him, than he has now of the chief of this Court. [*One page.*]

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Dec. 31. Antwerp. 116. Thomas Gresham to the Council. On the 28th, sent them a letter and 9,000 French and Imperial crowns by one of his servants, John Sprytewell. Trusts in God they be safely arrived. By this bringer, his servant William Bendlowes, sends 8,211 philippines, which he received from Lazarus Tucker in the payment of his money, and which are as good to be melted as the French or Imperial crowns, whereby they may see that no gold shall come into his hands worthy and meet to be sent, but it shall be dispatched with all possible expedition. Awaits the arrival of the bonds. The whole 20,000*l.* will be with them shortly. Requests licence to return home.

P.S.—Moreover send by Bendlowes 2,819 French and Imperial crowns, which amounts to 939*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and with the philippines makes in all 2,787*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

117. Memorandum in modern writing that Gresham was employed by the Queen of England to take up large sums of money from the merchants in Flanders upon interest and good security, for her Majesty's use. [*Half a page.*]

118. Heads of Agreement between Henry II., King of France, and the Marquis of Brandenburg, for services to be performed by the Marquis against the Emperor. [*Latin. Copy. Two pages.*]

119. "Summa privilegiorum Hanzæ Societatis de Concessionibus Regum Angliæ ab anno 44 Hen. III. Regis usque ad annum 1553," tempore Mariæ Reginæ." [*Latin. Twenty-seven pages.*]

December. 120. Articles proposed by the Emperor Charles V. with reference to the marriage between the Prince of Spain and Queen Mary. [*Latin. Copy. Thirteen pages.*]

[December.] 121. Articles for the treaty of marriage between Queen Mary and King Phillip. [*Latin. Twenty-two pages. Draft. The treaty itself is printed by Rymer, Vol.* xv., *p.* 393, *2d Edition*, 1728.]

[End of year.] 122. Notes as to the succession of the issue of the marriage between Queen Mary and King Philip. [*Latin. One page. Autograph of Petre.*]

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Jan. 1. Antwerp. 123. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Recapitulates the amounts sent home on the 24th December by his servant Francis de Tomazo, on the 28th December by his servant John Sprytewell, and on the 31st December by his servant William Bendlowes, in all amounting to 8,787*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Trusts to send the rest shortly, when his servants return; waits the bonds of her Majesty and the City for the rest of the 20,000*l.* which he has borrowed and intends to send by Sir John Masone. The exchange has fallen to 21*s.* 8*d.* in consequence of the reports he has already mentioned, and doubtless if they proceed therein it will fall to 20*s.*, in which case it were better for the Queen and realm to have given 100,000*l.* besides the great loss she shall thereby receive, for thereby all his devices will be clean frustrated. There will be little more money to be had before the pay-

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ments of the "Colde market" on the 20th or last day of February. If any offer of money be made him to be received, then he intends to arrange to make repayment one year from the day of receipt. To save trouble and expense, desires that a number of bonds be sent out for not more than 10,000*l.* each, with blanks for the merchants' name, the day of payment, and date, which he shall let in well enough; and he will engage to get money for them or get them returned. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 1. 124. Philip Francis, Count Palatine, to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty on her succession, requests to be retained in her service as he had been in that of her father and brother, and transmits by his secretary John Nauclerus his letters patent for renewal. [*Latin. One page.*]

Jan. 1. Westminster. 125. Commission by Queen Mary to the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Paget, Sir Robert Rochester, and Sir William Petre, to treat of her Majesty's marriage. [*Latin. Two pages. Copy. Indorsed by Cecil, "A Commission from Queen Mary to treat upon her marriage."*]

Jan. 1. [Westminster.] 126. Articles of the Treaty of Marriage between Philip, Prince of Spain, and Queen Mary, providing that the Prince shall be served by Englishmen exclusively. [*Latin. Two pages. Copy.*]

Jan. 1. [Westminster.] 127. Abstract of the Treaty of Marriage between Queen Mary and the Prince of Spain. [*Latin. Four pages and a half. Rymer, Vol.* xv., 394.]

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[Jan. 1.] 128. Abstract of the Treaty of Marriage between Queen Mary and King Philip. [*One page. Modern writing.*]

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Jan. 5. Valladolid. 129. Commission from Philip, Prince of Spain, to Count Egmont, Lalaing, M. de Courrieres, Philip Nigri, and Simon Renard, to treat of the intended marriage between him and Queen Mary. [*Latin. Three pages. Copy. Rymer, Vol.* xv, *p.* 400.

Jan. 8. [By mistake Dec.] Antwerp. 130. Gresham to the Council. In his letter of the 1st inst. certified to them that he had sent the Queen at three voyages 8,787*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Flemish. On the 7th received their letter of the 28th ult. with the bonds of her Majesty and the City of London for 20,000*l.* with the letters to the Ambassadors, which he forwarded same day in post. His servant had to wait for passage at Dover six days. On the 4th inst. concluded a bargain with the factors of Michael Deodati, merchant of Lucca, for 50,000 florins at 12 *per cent.*, to be paid, half on the 25th inst. and half on the payments of the "Colde market," beginning 25th February, unless the Emperor prolong his payments, in which case on the 25th or the last of February. The bonds to be made in the same form as Tucker's in the name of Michael Deodati, to be paid 25th January 15 55, according to the style here, for they change the date of the year upon New Year's day. The sum with interest will be 56,000 florins. Has sent by the bearer 18,000 French and Imperial crowns; not

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to break his commission in the passing through the search at Gravelines, sends with him his factor resident here, Richard Clough, who will pass an hour after him at Gravelines, and the bearer Francis, waiting for him at the Queen's turnpikes outside, will be taken by him to Calais. Trusts shortly to send the rest by Sir John Masone or otherwise. The rumour of the valuing the French crown and silver Spanish rial, and the calling down of the English base coin, being the sole cause of the sudden fall of the exchange, the news that the Council never intended such has sent it suddenly up again from 21*s.* 8*d.* to 22*s.* 4*d.* If the English ships laden with cloth arrive it will rise to 23*s.* These ships are richly worth 300,000*l.* Will ride or send to-morrow about the 10,000 Collen cleve staves to Peter Van Collen, who is at Mechlin very sore hurt in his hand with the shooting of a gun, and has lost two of his fingers. On hearing from him will advertise their Lordships whether they shall trust to them or not; because Collen is not the man himself, but has bought them of others, and because the bargain has been so long at winning fears now they will be hard to come by, by reason all the ditches and rivers are frozen, and he knows that as yet there are none at Dort, the place where they were appointed to be received. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 9. Melun.

131. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 29th ult. had received their letter of the 23d, and on the following day had sent to know when he might speak with the Constable, who appointed him to dine with him on the morrow, being Sunday the last of the month. Details at much length their conversation, wherein the Constable protested with great animation his desire, as well as that of the King, for peace, and imputed both the cause of the war and the obstacles to peace to the Emperor, whose fashion of late is much to be wondered at, he having so disdainfully rejected all overtures made for that purpose by England and the Holy See. Aware from long experience of the blessings of peace, and alleging as personal reasons why he might well seek such, having a son, two nephews, and many friends prisoners in the enemy's hands, he nevertheless, rather than the King his master should offer anything that were not for his honour, would rather lose them all, and his own life also, than consent or counsel him thereto. Had promised to consider the matter with his Majesty and inform Wotton. Some days having elapsed, Wotton sent to the Constable next Saturday to know when he should receive his Majesty's reply, and was invited by him to dine next day. "But when I came thither, he sent to me, and prayed me to have him excused, and that he might not dine with me, for that the Bishop of Albi, brother to the Cardinal of Lorraine and to the Duke of Guise, having two or three days before received the red hat from Rome, made that day a dinner to the chief of the Court, where he had promised before to be at, and had forgotten it when he sent me word I should dine with him. Howbeit he caused my dinner to be prepared for me in the chamber where I lighted, and after dinner I was with him." Before declaring his Majesty's resolution, the Constable greatly lauded her Majesty, whom he said he had seen and known when in England, and upon

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his return to France had made such report of her virtues everywhere, that the Dauphin, this King's elder brother, hearing it, conceived such a favour and love towards her Highness, that he had earnestly determined never to have married other. The King takes her Majesty's offer to travail in this matter of peace in very good part, and if she pleases to act as mediator she may, but his Majesty is uneasy under the impression that either the Emperor will go about to persuade those at Rome, Venice, Sienna, and elsewhere that the motion of peace proceeds from his Majesty for fear of the Emperor, or that others abroad will believe so. His Majesty also considered a truce necessary before any terms of peace could be come to between them: that the Emperor being at war with his father had agreed upon a truce of ten years, which had been well kept, but now the Emperor had certain toys in his head. The King prepares fast for the wars, and specially for money. Men's plate he must have, whether all or a portion cannot well say, but it is taken that he only borrows it, assigning places for the repayment. The Pope has recently made four Cardinals, two being of his own young kinsmen, one for the Emperor, and the fourth is the Cardinal of Guise aforesaid. The Count of Mirandola has been at the Court these eight or ten days, and yesterday Duke Octavio Farnese was expected; their coming is supposed to be that they may know the King's mind what they shall do in summer. The Vidame has gone to his own home in Guienne, there, as he says, to tarry. The French have thought that one of the promises made by the Emperor in connexion with the Queen's marriage is, that the Prince of Spain shall take with him to England some Spanish troops, who with the English forces, shall attack Scotland, and shall be maintained by the Emperor until that kingdom is conquered. This probably may explain why they purpose to send the Vidame and soldiers to Scotland. The Queen of Scots now keeps a separate establishment to show that she is of age to govern. The Court leaves Fontainebleau for Paris, its return thither is uncertain. Some say the King will remain at Paris till Shrovetide, and then go to Compiegne to be nearer to the frontier; others say that he will then come to Fontainebleau. Sends one to the sea coast as desired. On Sunday received letters from her Majesty and their Lordships; cannot have audience till the King goes to Paris. The Constable talks as if he thought the Emperor is again sore sick, and "like to do shortly that thing which these men have so long looked for." [*Ten pages.*]

Jan. 10. Brussels.

132. The Queen Regent of Flanders to Queen Mary. Recommending to her favour Pierre Copper, sent into Flanders last year by some members of the Council of King Edward VI., to provide arms and ammunition and transport them into England, and requesting permission for him to remove his family, now in England, into Flanders, where he has been retained by the Regent by consent of the Ambassadors of the late King resident at the Court of the Emperor, on her hearing of some engine of war which he possessed. [*French. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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Jan. 13. Antwerp.

133. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Had informed them in his letter of the 8th inst., sent by Francis de Tomazo, of the details of a bargain made with Michael Deodati, and had also sent 18,000 French and Imperial crowns amounting to 6,000*l.* Flemish by the said Francis to the Queen. Since that, has got into his hands in lieu of silver Spanish rials 15,000 French and Imperial crowns, and 7,000 Italian crowns. Sends inclosed three pieces. Intended to have made a great mass of gold against the coming of Sir John Masone. On the 12th inst. received letters from his factor John Elliot, informing him that the Council desired he would send home no more gold, but, according to his first devices, Spanish rials and bullion, and that he would write them his opinion as to the injury to the exchange consequent on their intended new valuing of the French crown. He can say no more than he has already said, a proof of which has been afforded by the effect of the mere surmise and rumour of their intention in causing a fall of the exchange; and now that it is known no such valuation was intended, it has suddenly risen again, and will rise still more when the ships laden with cloth arrive, which are worth 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* Gives reasons why the valuing of the crown will injure the exchange, and ultimately raise the price of commodities in England by causing an efflux of gold. Will keep the gold he has in hand by him until he hears further. It would be a good plan if all the gold he has sent and will send were brought into some stamp and coin of her Majesty and valued at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and all gold excluded from the mint but that sent by the Queen; this would rob them here of their gold and secure her Majesty a present large profit in returning it by exchange, which he thinks will not fall by the alteration, provided silver be kept to its present standard. Doubts not then to convey home most of the gold here before a year be out, for 10,000*l.* in gold is better and speedier conveyed than 1,000*l.* in silver. Thinks they have as much need of gold at home as of silver, which is moreover easier to come at than gold. What he has to receive from the Lixshalls and Schetz he will bring in silver Spanish rials and send it by Sir John Masone, and bring the rest with him when he comes home in gold or silver. Has made a furnace and prepared to melt down all the Spanish rials he receives into bullion, which will be easier to pack. The passport, which is for bullion and not coin, he has heard from the Ambassador is drawn but not sealed. Has written to Peter Collen to come or write about the staves, but as yet has no answer. Intends to ride to him to-morrow, and then to Brussels to confer with the Ambassadors, &c. Andrew Lixshalls finds fault with his obligation by reason it is sealed with the late King Edward's seal, and he is not able to persuade him, as he has done Lazarus Tucker and Schetz, to be contented with it as it is, but has had to sign his bill here inclosed for a bond sealed with her Majesty's seal within 20 days, or else their Lordships and the Queen must certify that this is the seal with which she usually seals. [*Four pages and a half. Inclosure, French. One page.*]

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Jan. 11. Hamburg. 134. Sir Conrad Penny [Pfening] to the Council. Requests that the promise made to his agent Suederus de Meltzede may be performed. [*Latin. Two pages.*]

Jan. 18. Antwerp. 135. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Recapitulates the points of his letter of 13th inst. As to Peter Van Collen, he went to England on the 16th inst. to make answer himself; thinks the bargain will not take place, nevertheless the merchants with whom he bargained are gone to Cologne to see what they can get for 18*d.* If the Queen's necessity presses, there is a man here with 2,000 or 3,000 at 20*d.*, and not less. On the 16th inst. had a very profitable bargain proposed to him by three or four merchants of Geyne [Genoa] of 300,000 ducats, at 11 Spanish rials the ducat, to be received in Spain at the fair of Villalon, and paid at twelve months date in Antwerp at 6*s.* 5*d.* Flemish the ducat, which will make 96,250*l.* Flemish, to be transported from Spain to England at the Queen's risk, with licence from the Emperor. The melting and coining of these rials would be done at a profit, as they are of finer silver than the coin of her Majesty's mint. If within the year she makes over the money in exchange for commodities of her realm, which shall be transported by the merchants, she will make a profit at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* in the pound, and gain thereby great honour and credit. This will be most gratifying to the Emperor, whose son she has accepted in marriage. Advises that the Queen should obtain passport for 400,000 or 500,000 ducats, which sum he doubts not to obtain upon the Bourse. Will ride post to receive and send away the money. At the fair of Villalon the payments always begin on the last of March, if the Emperor and the Prince there do not prolong the payments. If they do, the Queen must stand to the loss of the time, for no payment is made but in the fairs. Trusts to accomplish the business in his hands by the last of February, and to bring home the rest in gold or silver, completing his account, and trusting to receive his *quietus est*, so that his poor wife and children may know their own substance from the Queen's. The merchants are pressing for a speedy reply, therefore sends this letter in post by his servant Sprytewell.

P.S.—Has been to Brussels and conferred with their Lordships; finds that Sir John Masone only waits for an audience of the Emperor to take his leave. Intends to send 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* in Spanish rials by him. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 21. 136. The Council to Thomas Gresham. Have received his letters of the 13th inst. As to the bargain with Deodati's agents, he shall receive herewith the bonds of the Queen, sealed with her own seal, and the bonds of the City for the same. If the persons who find fault with the bonds that they have received because they are sealed with the seal of the late King, (although that seal was the one usually employed in England, the new seal not being then made), will return their old bonds, they shall have new ones made under that of her Majesty. With regard to his doubt as to the coin to be sent home, a note of an assay taken both of gold and

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silver will be received herewith; after due consideration of which he is to send home whichever will be most profitable to the Queen. A schedule of coins of different countries is also sent herewith, and he is to set upon every coin how it is current in the country to which it belongs, and the price at which he thinks it will be most advantageous that the coin should be current at home. In writing to him to take up the whole of the 100,000*l.*, her Majesty's meaning is to have that sum provided, over and above the money bargained for by Dawntesey; even if he shall have to pay 13 *per cent.* for it. 6,000*l.*, the money brought over by Masone, is to be left at Calais for Sir Richard Cotton, towards the discharge of the Queen's debt there. If it be not contrary to the laws he may do as he pleases in regard to melting the Spanish rials, otherwise he is not to meddle with it, for her Majesty would be loth, having entered into so strait an amity with the Emperor, to be seen to break any law of his in so weighty a case, or to do therein otherwise than she would be done unto. He is not to send home past 200 or 300 of the demi-lances harness, as the Queen has been lately promised a good number of demi-lances otherwise. [*Two pages and a half.*] *Inclose,*

136. I. *Notes of Assay, "A trial made for rials of plate "of Spain," and list of coins of various countries.* [*Three pages. Partly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 161.]

Jan. 25. Vienna.

137. Richard Shelley to the Council. As soon as he had obtained his passport he left Brussels on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and arrived on the 21st at the Postmaster's house in Vienna. Next morning Signor Menessa, a Spanish gentleman of the Red Cross, came to welcome him on behalf of his Majesty [the King of the Romans], and on the same day the Lord Marshal (who is the second man of the Privy Council) made the harbingers bring him to a fair lodging well hanged, where Signor Giovan Battista Gastaldo, when he was his Majesty's lieutenant in Hungary, was wont to be lodged; and orders were given that they should not let him lack anything, or yet take any money of him in no wise. Heard that one Zerislao Pernistan, one of the King's Privy Chamber, had replied, to one of his friends who inquired of him whether the gentleman that was arrived out of England came to bid any of this Court to the marriage, or to intreat a marriage between the Archduke of Austria and the Lady Elizabeth, "I cannot tell, but I heard the King himself say that there should come shortly another greater here out of England." Before noon of the 24th, was informed by the Secretary Van Der Aa, who dined with him, as do daily some gentlemen of the Court, that about 4 o'clock the Lord Marshal would send a horse and men to wait upon him to the Court, as he should then have audience of his Majesty. At that hour the Commendator Menessa accompanied him thither, which he found full furnished, and he was met at the Privy Chamber door by Guzman, the Chief Gentleman of the chamber, who was in England, and by him shown the King, who stood not under, but by his cloth of estate. Offering to kiss his hand, which his

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Majesty would in no wise accept, he delivered his credentials and instructions, and observed that while he was speaking, the King used three times notable countenances,—1. When he touched the Queen's yielding to hear the Emperor's advice and overture. 2. When he touched his Majesty's advice for her accepting of the Prince of Spain; and, 3. When he touched his Majesty's offering the Archduke, in case the former talk of the said Prince took not effect; "and in this mean time, his Majesty both signed and spake three or four times to have me put on my cap, which I presumed not to do." In reply his Majesty said that the offer of his son the Archduke had been only conditional, in event of the talk of the most excellent Prince his nephew, whom he thought the meetest, not taking place; that as for his good remembrance to her Majesty he only did his duty, taking her adversity or prosperity always to be his own; and that the alliance between her and his nephew should be the great surety of the houses of England and Austria, and consequently a benefit to all Christendom, and to him as joyful as if it had been with his own son. His Majesty expressed great reverence and regard for the Emperor, *fratres sibi omni honore colendissimi;* also that the Queen had yielded her unwillingness to marry, in respect of her calling to so honest and earnest a suit of her loving subjects, whom she had in so short a time brought to a marvellous conformity; and said that well she may be thought a great Princess that is so well assured of her subjects' affection, as by these things appeared, and by the experience she had of one sort of them in her adversity, and for the great mercy she has used to the other. On taking his leave, there were at the door of the presence chamber, two of the King's own pages with torches, who brought him even to the Court gate, and there, delivering their torches to his men, went back again. Signor Menessa escorted him back to his lodging. He will now, in terms of his instructions, visit the King of Bohemia and the Archduke, who are both here, preparing in joy of the new alliance a great triumph of jousts, tourneys, and barriers, which he perceives the King is willing to have him see ere he departs. These triumphs are to end on the 2d of February, when he will return with all diligence. [*Two pages and a half.*]

Jan. 26. Paris.

138. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On the 7th had received her Majesty's letter of the 30th December, together with that from the Council, but the Court being then removing, he could not have audience till the King came to Paris, where the Ambassadors Resident are not used to be lodged by the King's furriers or harbingers, but every man seeks out such a lodging as he can get meet for him. Could not procure a lodging sooner than the 15th, on which day he came to Paris, but fell sick of an ague, a pain in his head, and a catarrh, which he thought by diet and abstinence to overcome in a few days. As it chanced not so, he called in a physician, whose advice he followed, but finding no immediate relief or any prospect of being able to go to Court for eight or ten days, he considered it advisable to write his mind to the Constable on the 24th, with her Majesty's letter, requesting him to deliver

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it to the King and apologize for his non-appearance. In the afternoon Secretary Bochetel waited upon him. Details their conference on the subject of a treaty and the marriage. The King offers him the attendance of the Court physician. During his illness a report has been spread that the passages were stopped in England because her Majesty was either dead or dying; cannot imagine how such fable has risen, unless it be according to the old saying,—*Facile credimus, quod cupide credimus.* All the naval officers have been summoned, and the majority have already arrived. The common saying here is, that the Prince shall be met withal, whatsoever come of it. Proclamation on the coasts of Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, that no ships of 60 tons or upwards shall put to sea until they know further of the King's pleasure. It is thought the King will remain here till Shrovetide, his chief errand being to raise money; this he does by the creation of new offices, and in Paris alone has created in the Parliament 30 new Councillors, each of whom pays for his office 4,000 crowns of the sun; all offices, even judicial, being bought in France. Understands that they have heard of the renewal of the old league with the Emperor, and are much offended by it; this alone likely to occasion a breach with France. Has not heard of any new succour sent by them arriving in Corsica; so that the Genoese are likely to take St. Fiorenzo, if the French do not aid it. The intelligence regarding Cardinal Pole he learned from the Venetian Ambassador, who has very good intelligence in this Court; will endeavour to learn more certainty of it. Sentence at last is given in the merchants' causes for five ships: the Margaret Bonaventure, the Hart of Bristol, the Mary Fortune, the Barbara, and the Greyhound, in the case of the first adverse, against reason as he thinks, in that of the remaining four favourable. But they only allow the cost price of the goods, and though they pretend to give interest, they join that and the freight together, so that what they allow for both, is scant as much as the freight comes to. In other points, likewise, the merchants think themselves aggrieved by the sentences. [*Five pages.*]

Jan. 26. Paris.

139. Dr. Wotton to Secretary Sir William Petre. Sends a declaration whereby may appear the degrees of consanguinity and affinity between her Majesty and the Prince of Spain; but remembering the saying of his friend Will. Somers, refers it to those who understand pedigrees better. Wherefore suggests that the heralds at home shall examine it; and that it be considered further whether the Queen or Prince has ever been ensured to any within the fourth degree of the other; for any of these cases make *publicæ honestatis justitiam.* Such, though not esteemed or material in England, yet by the marriage taking place they will have to do with other nations who regard these things, and therefore should consider the danger likely to ensue from it, if any of other nation were subsequently to allege the marriage was invalid for want of a sufficient dispensation. Trusts that the gift of the preacher's rooms at Canterbury, now void, will not be taken from him, to whom it belongs, and entitle the Queen to it "by a thing called the King's prerogative, who is cousin-german to the præmunire." It is said

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that the Emperor requires hostages of the Queen for the safeguard of the Prince while in England; which, whether true or not, sounds not most to the honesty of that poor country. Thinks it will be hard to avoid war with France because of this marriage, and therefore wishes to be recalled. [*Two pages and a half. Printed, partially, by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 283.]

Jan. 27. Venice. 140. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre and Sir John Bourne. They daily look at Venice for confirmation of the marriage concluded by the Ambassadors at Brussels, in the declaration of which or anything else will order himself according to the commandment of the Council. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosing,*

140. I. *Advertisements from divers places:—It is written from Milan and Genoa that, notwithstanding the Genoese camp about San Fiorenzo, the French had found means to send some small refreshing into the town. All their trust was in the arrival of reinforcements that were looked for out of France, to stop which Andrea Doria was making great preparations by sea and land. It is written from Rome that great diligence was used in the preparation of the French army at Marseilles to the number of* 38 *gallies, one galeon, and three ships, and* 18 *ensigns of foot were appointed to be ready to be sent to Corsica, and money and men had arrived in Piedmont to pay and replace them. The marriage between the nephew of the Bishop of Rome and the daughter of the Duke of Florence was reckoned as concluded; with a league, it is said, between the Bishop, the Emperor, and the Duke for an enterprise against Sienna. It is written from the Court of the King of the Romans of an agreement between the Turk and the King of Persia, on acccount of which the King of the Romans intended to hold a diet to consult what preparations should be made in case of any future attack by the Turk upon Hungary, in consequence of this agreement.* [*One page and a quarter.*]

Jan. 30. London. 141. M. de Noailles to M. de Senarpont, captain of 50 men-at-arms and Governor of Boulogne. His messenger Nicolas, whom he had sent to his Majesty, has been arrested at Rochester and his letters taken from him. Requests to be informed if he has heard of La Marque whom he sent to his Majesty on the 15th of this month, and of Louis, another of his people, whom he sent since that date. [*French, chiefly in cipher. One page.*]

Jan. 31. Antwerp. 142. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Since writing his letter of the 18th inst. has received their's of the 13th and 21st inst. Has since received, by order of Sir Wm. Dansell, five pieces of silver, weighing above 329 marks. Has been at Brussels to confer with the Queen's Ambassador for the receipt of the gunpowder, which is granted, but the Ambassador thinks there is not so much ready; licence for the 3,000 Collen cleves is also granted, but not yet got

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out. Received there her Majesty's bonds of 50,000 florins, under her own seal, on the 30th inst., and has delivered her message to the merchants who find fault with their bonds; these say they have nothing to do in England, and having paid the money, fear the loss of the bonds if they send them over; prays consideration therein, for now they know there is a new seal, they will never leave molesting him till they have the like. Will make sure of the old bonds before he gives up the new. Sends note of the assays, with his reply to the questions proposed to him upon it, and the list of prices of coins. The loss in sending home the money in gold and silver will be less than in transmitting it by exchange. Intends converting all his silver rials into French and Imperial crowns and philippines, for gold is easier to convey than silver. Begs them to send him the assay of the Emperor's rial, worth 11*s.* here, and costing 1 *per cent.* Will try to take up at interest 100,000*l.*, in pursuance of the Queen's command. Will send by Masone 10,000*l.*,—7,000*l.* in gold and 3,000*l.* in silver,—Spanish rials. 6,000*l.* shall be left at Calais with Sir John [Richard] Cotton. Touching the melting down of the silver Spanish rials, as long as he can send home gold as profitably as now, he will not attempt it. If the Emperor has made any law against it, will follow her Majesty's order therein. Detection would be his ruin, such being the extremity of their laws here. Has bought the 1,000 demi-lances at 50*s.* a piece, and fears he cannot sell them again, for it is a merchandise which pertains to princes and magistrates, never sold but to order, and seen about once in three or four years. It is better in England than any treasure, and will pay for them lying there. Will send the blocks of silver by Masone. There is news come that the commons are up in Kent under Sir Thos. Wyat. His servant, Sprytewell, the bearer, was stayed by the way with threatening words. Will forbear sending home more money till further orders. Desires to know if the bargain of the 100,000 ducats shall take place. Subjoins a list of prices current of coins; at which, if they be valued by the Council, the exchange would fall to 20*s.*; if valued at all, the Emperor and his subjects would think they desired to rob them of their treasure, and so strict wait be laid at the search and tolls that no man could pass, the law being such that for every pound taken 10*l.* is forfeited, and the culprit's body is at the Emperor's pleasure, if the offence be detected within seven years. Advises therefore that all be brought in to the Queen's own stamp. Has received the 12,000 ducats that Mr. Parker delivered. The man that brought the Collen staves at 20*d.* is not in town; as soon as he comes, will be in hand with him. [*Six pages. Indorsed by Petre. The portion relating to the coins, their valuation, and risk attendant on their transmission, printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 476.]

Jan. 143. Points submitted to the Council by the Emperor's Ambassador, for his information touching the landing of the Prince of Spain, such as the places of debarkation and marriage, where his retinue shall be quartered, &c. [*French. One page and a quarter. With notes, autograph of Petre.*]

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Feb. 3. St. Omer. 144. Thomas Stukeley to Queen Mary. In his former letter had mentioned in what state of favour and service he stood with the Emperor by means of the Duke of Savoy. Incloses copy of a letter from the French King to his Ambassador Resident in England; another copy of which he has sent to the Duke of Savoy, who will assuredly communicate it to the Emperor and Queen of Hungary. Offers the services of himself and his whole band to her Majesty, and recommends to her the bearer, a gentleman of his troop, of much honesty, wit, and experience. [*One page.*] *Incloses,*

144. I. *Copy letter from the French King to his Ambassador, Fontainebleau, 26th January* 1553–4. *Fears that the marriage of the Queen of England with the King of Spain will cause the English to make war with them this spring. Shall be glad if it is true that the Governor of Cornwall designs an enterprise against the said King, as he is desirous of making another. Requests him to watch and ascertain the number of vessels intended for the escort of the King, and at what time Count Egmont is to go to him.* [*French. One page.*]

Feb. 5. Brussels. 145. The Bishop of Norwich to Secretary Sir William Petre. Had written to him on the 2d inst. Sends letters out of Italy. Good news come slowly from thence: hears daily of that he would not hear. When counsel fails, he shall fall to prayer. Those here are very careful for Petre, and if they knew that he would use their aid, they have within four days ordered to set at the seaside, at Gravelines or at Calais, where he shall think the transportation best, 4,000 Germans, and three ensigns of horse, and have also 14 great ships that will shortly be on the sea. Of this he had written to the Council on the 2d, and now repeats it. God send him such letters as Petre would write with a good will, and God send the Queen the upper hand of all her enemies and rebels. [*One page.*]

Feb. 6. Antwerp. 146. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Received their letters of the 28th Jan., on the 2d inst. giving an account of the satisfactory state of the realm with the exception of Kent, which he has not letted to publish, for there were reports here that the commons of Cornwall, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent were up. They desire him to send home money by long seas and Harwich, but there are no ships lading for Harwich at present here, and none leaving for London for six days, except he hires a ship purposely, which will cost him 20*l.* or 30*l.* at least; and as his commission does not extend to send more than 1,000*l.* in every ship, the charges will not be quitted. If expedition be needed, begs them to enlarge his commission. Sir John Masone came here on the 2d, and advised him not to send any money along seas on account of the reports about Suffolk and the presence of some French ships of war off the Land's end. Masone will carry 10,000*l.*; he hopes all in gold. Has given him the five pieces of bullion from Sir William Dansell, and received from him the passport for 10,000 marks' weight of bullion, and the

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1,000 demi-lances; the passport of the gunpowder and Collen cleves staves are not yet come to hand. Has received 36 barrels of powder this day, part of the complement lent to the Regent, and shipped them in an English crayce [craier], master Thos. Spache of Rye, under this mark ⅄, the rest shall be delivered as it is made. Has seen the party who has the 2,000 or 3,000 collen staves, and who asks a month's respite of delivery; intends to go through with him, for no one here has any but he. Has made the merchants, parties to the loan of the 100,000 ducats to be received in Spain, answer according to the Queen's commission, so that there is nothing to be done except the Council will receive it there. As to the 100,000*l.* to be taken up at interest, over and above the money taken up by Mr. Dawntesey, he can find no such store as yet; for since his last bargain he has had no offers, the rumours having made the merchants averse to dealing and lowered the exchange. The net weight of the 36 barrels of powder is 5,281 lbs. Gives a schedule of the coin delivered this day to Sir John Masone; also the weights of the six blocks of silver given to him.

P.S.—Payment of the 50,000 florins taken up of Michael Deodati has been stayed by reason of the news brought by Count Egmont to the effect that Sir Thomas Wyat is on Blackheath with 20,000 footmen intending to attack London. Masone has consented to stay five or six days until better news arrive. Thus the Queen and the City, and all the nation, are clean out of credit here, and no money is to be had as long as the State remains so. [*Indorsed by Petre. Four pages.*]

Feb. 9. Florence. 147. Cosmo Duke of Florence to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty on her intended marriage with the Prince of Spain, mentions his attachment to the Emperor, and his own conduct in reference to the affairs of Sienna and the French. [*Latin. Three pages.*]

Feb. 12. 148. "Extrait des Registres de la Court des Aydes en Normandie." Specifying the duties exigible from various articles of commerce, and declaring the established rights of the English merchants. [*French. On vellum. Eleven pages.*]

Feb. 12. Paris. 149. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Knowing that Sir Peter Carew was here, and a report current alleged that a great *milord* was come to require aid against her Majesty, he had audience of the King and of the Constable on the 10th regarding it. His Majesty declared that he had never heard of him, and would espouse the cause of no one against the Queen, with whom he desired to maintain strict amity. The bearer is one of his servants named William Ward, whom he sent to search at Paris and Rouen for the plate and those who committed the robbery at Lady Knyvett's. Notwithstanding the fair words given him by the French, yet that which he wrote of them in his letter of the 8th inst. is true, wherefore he mistrusts them more. Carew left on the 9th inst. in post for Rouen, there to tarry to see how things shall pass in England. Has just heard that the King received news from Boulogne yester-

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day, that Lord Cobham had lost about 500 of his men in a skirmish with the Kentish insurgents; and that the Duke of Norfolk thereafter went against them with a great company, who forsook him, and slew 500 Spaniards who were come in their company. These news the King has sent in haste to the Bishop of Rome, the Seigniory of Venice and others in Italy, as making much for their purpose. Hears the Duke of Florence has determined to make war against the Siennese and has an army ready, which men think he would not do, but that the Bishop of Rome did consent to it, and were a counsel with him in it. The King of Portugal's son is dead; but the Princess his wife, the Emperor's daughter, was within 20 days thereof delivered of a son, which much recomforted all that country. Duke Octavio Farnese and the Count di Pitigliano return home, and the Count di Mirandola follows shortly thereafter. [*Five pages. Partly in cipher, deciphered. Printed by Tytler, except the parts in cipher, Vol.* ii., *p.* 286.]

Feb. 15. Antwerp. 150. Thomas Gresham to the Council. In his letter of the 12th inst. sent them a letter from the Emperor for his Ambassador. On the 14th inst. his servant Sprytewell brought news of the victory over the rebels, which was no small comfort to the Queen's subjects here and to this country; and immediately upon the news the English merchants with great joy caused wine and fire to be drunk and made in the streets, with a great peal of guns to be shot, and also gave to the poor of this town a hundred crowns. Beseeches the Lord there may be no more rebellions, for, as he has written, there has been such an alteration of the Queen's credit that glad was that man who might be quit of them. Deodati this day begins to pay the 50,000 florins; will wait to take up more until it be offered him. Intends to return home, with permission, on receipt of the 50,000 florins, and to bring the remainder. Sends money by the bearer, Sprytewell, and begs them to dispatch his servants as they come. Is desirous of coming home to declare his account, and to confer about the 300,000 ducats to be received in Spain, which, in his opinion, is not to be refused. Certified them in his last of the receipt of 60 barrels of gunpowder; it was but 50, now laden, but the ships are stayed by the great ice that is here. On the arrival of the good news, the exchange rose from 20*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.*; trusts it may rise to 23*s.* [*One page and a quarter.*]

Feb. 16. La Costa. 151. Angelo Mariano to Queen Mary. Expresses his delight at her succession and offers in writing those congratulations which he is prevented from making in person. Prays that the pension granted to him by her father, and confirmed by her late brother and the Council, may be paid to him. [*Italian. One page. Indorsed* (*by Petre*) *erroneously,* "14 *February.*"]

Feb. 16. La Costa. 152. Same to Lord Courtenay [Earl of Devonshire]. Has long wished to congratulate him upon his honours: does so by writing as he is unable to wait upon him. Requests he will recommend him for some employment, and that the provision allowed him by the liberality of the Crown may be paid to his agent. [*Italian. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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Feb. 16. Guisnes. 153. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. In this late troublesome season the doubt of the French has been such that he has made preparations to defend this piece by all possible means. Yet their want of men, provisions, money, and munitions is such that if any attempt had been made the lack would have brought much inconvenience. Has intelligence by his espials that the French do not surcease of their warlike preparations; and although there is report that abstinence of war between the Princes is likely to be concluded, he hears that Marshal St. André arrays himself hither with a great power towards these frontiers, wherefore it may be conjectured that the French have some meaning against these marches. The Duke of Vendôme is appointed into Navarre, and it is thought that the arrival of the Vidame with power in Scotland is with the intention of invading the Northern borders. It is also said that the French prepare to arrive in the West country. Beseeches that order may be given for the better furniture of their wants above expressed, otherwise great danger may arise. Has appointed a meet person to wait upon the Council to declare the proportions of of such wants. [*One page.*]

Feb. 17. Venice. 154. The Marquis Pallavicino Rangone to same. Communicates the death of his father Count Ludovico; the announcement of which had been delayed in consequence of his own absence at Rome at the time of the event. The bearer will explain certain private matters with which he will not weary her. [*Italian. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Feb. 18. Venice. 155. Peter Vannes to same. Has advertised the Council from time to time of the notable occurrences. His last letters were of the 10th inst. Since then letters have arrived from the French Court, it is said, to their Ambassador at Venice, dated on the 1st inst., mentioning letters from England of the 24th and 26th January to the French King. The contents, which her Majesty will perceive by the inclosed copy, are not only declared openly in Venice but spread abroad over all Italy, and are such that the hearing and rehearsal of them will abhor any honest man's heart. Has answered that he thinks them all or most part untrue, and rather an invention of those who wish them to be true. Has for a long time been so acquainted with the gentlemen of Kent, great and small, and seen their proceedings so honourable, just, faithful, witty, and discreet, that he cannot think they would in any way be unfaithful to her Majesty. Trusts that what is amiss will be appeased. These stirrings proceed from a few wicked persons, enemies to quietness and peace. If any evil information have moved the gentlemen of Kent it is to be trusted that the knowledge of the truth will bring them to obedience. If any of them were in these parts and heard what is written out of France and reported by others who intend by furthering sedition in the realm to advance their own purposes, think verily that all the gentlemen great and small, men, women, and children, would be most aggrieved with such slanderous and uncomely reports. Trusts that this little commotion (if any such be, as God forbid!) will be the occasion of greater love to her Majesty and a more steadfast union for the conservation of the

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whole State and their own wealth. Hopes soon to receive news of the quietness of the realm. Reckons it very vanity to suppose that the French or any other strangers should, as appears by these letters, have any special knowledge of the town and castle of Rye, and of the sea-coast thereabouts, of Dover, Rochester, Rochester Bridge, "the place where the King's ships do lie," or any other castles or bulwarks upon the river side, or any other place of that country. [*Two pages and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosing,*

155. 1. *Copy of the French King's letter referred to. His Majesty has been advised by letters of 24th January, that the risings in England against the Queen were so manifest and such licentious speech was current of her marriage that, foreseeing that the people would arm, she had ordered the assembling of her forces. This, however, had not quelled the commotion; as appeared by the rising, two days ago, in Kent, of more than 6,000 foot and 500 horse, who got possession of the City of Rochester and its bridge, of some fortresses in the county, and among others that of Rye, the chief one, as all know. On the 26th the insurgents went to Dover, where they found the nobility and people so well disposed to them that the next day they expected to become masters of the Castle. All the ships in the river at Rochester were in their power and they had taken the artillery and the munitions. It was held certain that all England would rise in like manner at the same time, all preferring to die in battle rather than to become subject to a foreign Prince. It is most certain that the whole people are embittered against the marriage. The Queen, thinking to pacify the risings by soft words, had sent a herald to the rebels to tell them she would pardon them if they would lay down their arms, and that she would do nothing in the marriage to prejudice the liberties of England. They replied that what they did was for the public good and to prevent the crown ever passing to foreigners, contrary to their ancient liberties and privileges and the intention of her predecessors. They would not lay down their arms unless she would give up the marriage and unite herself to a nobleman of her own nation, giving the Bishop of Winchester and Lord Paget (the great supporters of the marriage) as hostages to them in security for its renunciation. Because Lord Courtenay whom they had decided to make King had for some time left the party of the Queen, they had got in his place some one else, who was to marry the Princess Elizabeth; so that in a few days a terrible tragedy must be enacted. While the bearer of this news to the King was in the street he heard that the Welsh had risen and got possession of the fortresses, about the same in number as those of Kent. Further that the authors of these enterprises have such intelligence with those of*

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London that they expect in a few days to put all the country under arms, and things are so thoroughly prepared that it will be difficult for the Queen to remedy it or to prevent their success. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

Feb. 21. Antwerp. 156. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Sends a schedule of the sums transmitted by his servant Wm. Bendlowes on the 18th inst. Has since received their letters of the 17th. Has had from Deodati in part payment 25,000 florins, the rest he will receive this week. The Collen cleve staves they wished to buy have not yet arrived by reason of the great frost; they shall not escape his hand if they be clean and without pins. Sends an account of the treasure transmitted with this by his servant De Tomazo. Hopes to send the rest when his men return. Intends when he has dispatched it to repair home in order to declare his account for his discharge, having to account for 300,000*l.*, as he shall not be in quiet till it be done; whereby he will be able to do better service here or wherever the Queen shall appoint him. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Feb. 22. Westminster. 157. The Council to Dr. Wotton. In their former letter had communicated the proceedings of Wyat and the other traitors till the time of their apprehension. Since then, the Duke of Suffolk, Lord John his brother, two of the Knyvetts, two Mantells, Cuthbert Vaughan, Rudstone, Isley, and others have been tried and condemned to death. Lord Thomas Grey, Croft, and others are in the Tower, and Gawen Carew, Gibbs, and Sir Edward Rogers are coming from the West country, to abide the order of the law. The Earl of Devon, being vehemently suspected of being privy to the conspiracy, is also committed to the Tower. The Queen intends to keep Easter at Windsor, and immediately thereafter to repair to Oxford, where she means to hold a parliament and keep term. Five or six days since the French Ambassador was with her Majesty, and returned his master's thanks for such regard being had to the amity between them in the late treaty of the marriage. He also complained of the stay of certain letters of his that of late were taken by the rebels and came afterwards into the hands of the Council, which he desired might be restored to him; on which point the Queen referred him to them. The Chancellor informed him that these letters had been taken while the rebels were at Rochester, and on their subsequently coming into the hands of the Council, had been delivered to him for custody; but on Wyat and the others sudden coming into Southwark, he had been fain to leave his house and repair to the Court, and in the haste of removal, these letters, together with other writings of his own, were left behind, and during their occupation of Southwark had been so spoiled and disordered by the rebels that the most part of them were lacking; nevertheless diligent search should be made for them. Although at the time the Ambassador seemed satisfied, yet two days ago he sent his secretary to them to say that he had received letters from the King his master, desiring him to require the delivery of those letters, which

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his Majesty had been informed they had not only intercepted, but given to the Emperor's Ambassador to be deciphered. This they had denied, for that they took the King to be her Majesty's friend, and besides, if they would, they could not decipher his letters. Restitution of a vessel alleged to have been taken and spoiled at Margate was also required; and the Lord Admiral assured him that the matter should be examined. Although her Majesty neither has given nor intends to give occasion of breath to the French King or others, yet as these quarrels and other arguments give occasion to suspicion, she has given orders throughout the realm for a sufficient number of foot and horse to be ready at an hour's warning, and her navy to be ready to sail for defence of the narrow seas whenever required.* This information he shall use as he sees occasion, and if any talk is made of these preparations he may state that they are chiefly made for the stay of the kingdom against internal enemies. Since writing the above, have been informed that the French have spoiled near Brest certain English merchant vessels, and one of these, the Julian of London, coming from Spain laden with Cordovan skins, silks, and other rich merchandise, was so sifted that nothing was left in her but a few articles of no value. The other ships are one from Boston and another from Waterford. Desire him to speak to the Constable concerning this. [*Draft. Corrected by Petre. Nine pages.*]

Feb. 22. [Westminster.] 158. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Desires him to watch the proceedings of Peter Carew and the other rebels in France, and what aid they may receive there, as her Majesty has been lately informed that Carew had come to Rouen and hired sundry English mariners with their vessels and boats, as was thought with the connivance of the French King, whose denial of his knowledge of Carew being in France induces a suspicion that there is some secret practice between them. [*Draft. Three pages.*]

Feb. 23. Melun. 159. Dr. Wotton to Secretary Sir William Petre. Although the Council make mention of a letter from her Majesty to the French King, he has not received such in his packet; but he has declared the instructions to his Majesty by virtue of his general commission. Finds no clause in the treaty relating to the delivery of such offenders as these: has only a copy made by himself from one belonging to Pickering or Chaloner, and therefore requests that a true and whole copy of it may be sent to him. Understanding how valiantly he has fought in the last battle, thinks that her Majesty should deprive Mr. Dymoke of his office and appoint Petre to be her champion. Implores him, for God's sake, now at this great need, to help to do some good, if it be possible, for those of his near kinsmen who have so heinously offended that he is ashamed to labour for them. Yet trusts, though their faults be so great, they are not all alike; and that of some may be better hope of amendment than of others, if it might please her Majesty to show any mercy to them at present. Wonders much however Lord John

* This, on margin, noted to be written in cipher.

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could be brought to consent to such an abominable act. William Cromer is but young, and probably induced thereto either by his father-in-law Rudstone, whom he credits too much in all things, or by Wyat, whose daughter he supposes it was his intention to marry. Trusts in God his nephew Thomas shall not be found faulty of this conspiracy: if he be, is as far deceived in him as ever he was in man; and what a grief his loss should be to him, Petre may consider. Again, his poor sister Guildford, who was a good marriage to Sir Gawen Carew, in what a miserable case she is like to be in! The like, his niece Rudstone and all her children. This commodity, lo! and pleasure brings age and long life to him! For God's sake, let Petre prove whether he can do some good therein, in part, if not in all. What shall he say more? *Tædet animam suam vitæ suæ!* Sends on this matter a letter to the Lord Chancellor, desiring his help. Requests Petre to read it, and if he approves, to seal and let it be delivered: if not, let it be withheld. [*Two pages.*]

Feb. 24. Venice. 160. Peter Vannes to the Bishop of Norwich, Ambassador at the Court of the Emperor. Two days before the receipt of his letter of the 3d inst. arrived letters of the 1st from the French Court touching the commotions in Cornwall and Kent, so couched, places appointed, castles, havens, the Queen's navy, towns taken, ordnance set on land, intelligence with London, preparations and propositions so made, and all things by the rebels so reviewed, that in a few days all England should be revolted against her Majesty. Was not a little aggrieved that the French and other strangers should have, as it seemed by their letters and reports, as much knowledge of the havens, castles, situation, and importance of the sea-coast of Kent,—"being so nigh strange neighbours *qui aliquando fieri possunt inimici*,"—as the inhabitants of those parts. Trusts that good heed will be taken thereunto, "for the world is such now-a-days that men labour to be more skilful and have more knowledge in others men's matters than in their own." His Lordship's letter was as welcome as meat and drink to him, and necessary for the confusion of these untrue tales, so falsely and asseverantly published here. Perceived by it and that of his friend Mr. Bartholomew Compagni from London on the 30th ult., how the authors of that commotion were few in number and without the followers they had expected, the Queen's port and castles in safety, the East and Weald of Kent wholly for her, London well provided and in good order, all the rest of England quiet, and preparations made sufficient to put down more than a few rebels the most of whom knew not for what they assembled. By this declaration of the truth honest and wise men were satisfied, though divers still preferred their own fantasies. His Lordship's letters of the 13th inst. were immeasurably glad and joyful to him, as declaring the final success of the Queen and her victory over the rebels. The wisdom and faithful diligence of her Councillors are here generally praised. Repaired with the advertisements to the Seignory and declared the particulars of the said letter. *Uno omnes ore*, congratulated with the Queen so goodly a fortune. Incloses advertisements of the proceedings of Corsica and Sienna, which he has not translated, being let by a

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great cough and murre, and also that he reckons his Lordship must be skilful in their vulgar tongue if he have so hotly continued as he began the understanding of the same. Prays him to send it at his first opportunity to the Queen and Council, and the other inclosure to Compagni. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Intelligence inclosed,*

160. 1. *The affairs of Sienna are in the same state: that is, the French and Florentines wait for reinforcements and provisions, and prepare for offence and defence. The Duke of Florence writes that the inhabitants are badly supplied with provisions for the support of the siege a long time, and that the bad feeling between the citizens and the French soldiers increased daily, so that there is good hope of the success of the enterprise. Those within, on the contrary, write that they have provisions for a year, that they are united, and do not fear whatever may happen. A Spanish ship ordered from Naples to his assistance had arrived at Leghorn, a port of the Duke, and the others were near. From Lombardy the Austrian and Italian infantry were shortly expected. Ascanio della Cornia had reached the camp with his troops. The bombardment of a keep of the Porta Camolia had commenced, and the Marquis di Marignano, the General, was using all diligence in the enterprise, and Pietro Strozzi within vigorously preparing for the defence. Depredations daily take place. Letters of the 14th inst. from Corsica mention that Giordano Orsino, the chief of the garrison of St. Fiorenzo had come to a parley with the Genoese camp with a view to surrending, not being able to hold out for want of provisions; but had asked larger conditions than they intended to grant. The French say that their fleet, after having suffered a storm had reached St. Bonifazio, from which, though far distant from St. Fiorenzo, they hoped to succour it; but the Genoese say they have surrounded it so by land and sea, that they have no fear they can. The result will soon be known.* [*Italian. One page.*]

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161. Peter Vannes to the Council. His last letters to the Queen were of the 18th inst., touching the commotion of Kent, which had been so sharply declared by letters from France that it was thought to be true, rather than merely probable, notwithstanding that by letters of the 29th ult. from Compagni at London and others of the 3d inst. from the Bishop of Norwich at Brussels, he was at length advertised of the small forces of the rebels, of the untruth of the assertions in other letters, of the great provision made by the Queen, which was sufficient to defeat a far greater number than they were, and of the quiet of London and the rest of England. Yet in spite of all this, the first falsehoods were so rooted in many hearts that truth could have no place; but the letters of the Bishop of Norwich of the 13th inst., touching the discomfiture of

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the rebels, have instilled the truth. The wisdom and courage of the Queen are highly commended, as well as the faithfulness of her subjects, and the valour of her captains. If Lords Pembroke, Clinton, and the other captains could hear how loudly they are commended here they would think their loyalty sufficiently rewarded. Went this morning to the Seignory to communicate and ampliate the news. On his entry the Duke and the Seignory embraced and lovingly congratulated him, declaring to him, in conformity with his news, letters of their Ambassador from England. To counteract the effect of the first naughty and false news, has sent the particulars of the victory to Rome, to Milan, to the Duke of Ferrara, the Duke of Florence, the Duke of Mantua, and the Duke of Urbino. As yet the matters of Sienna proceed after one sort. Recapitulates the details in the inclosure in his letter to the Bishop of Norwich of the 24th inst. [*Four pages.*]

March 1. Antwerp. 162. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Sends schedules of the amount transmitted by his servant Sprytewell by his letter of the 24th inst., and of the amount forwarded by his servant De Tomazo, the bearer of this. The harness and all other charges deducted, has in hand 700*l.* which will remain with his factor Richard Clough, according to commission, for the purchase of 10,000 Collen cleve staves. Intends to leave Antwerp on the 3d March. Sends the treasure before coming only in order to get clear through the search of Gravelines without any charge, for he cannot escape but that the captain and searchers will banquet him, and all their cheer is in drink, which he can very ill away withal, but which must needs be done for the better compassing of his business hereafter. Sent the captain 12 ells of fine black velvet, and every customer and searcher 8 ells of black cloth for their new year's gift, making Sir John Masone privy to the fact that the gates of the town are open at all times of the night to his servants as they come with treasure. Incloses a copy by a notary of the bond of Andrew Lixshall, which he has collated according to their request. As for the others that have the like they say nothing, and he will wait until they speak themselves. [*One page and a half.*]

March 6. Guisnes. 163. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Has received intelligence by a good and credible espial lately at the French Court, that 30 ships of war have been prepared under the command of De Cleres, and are ready to depart with a great number of men of war for Scotland as it is rumoured, but in reality to descend in England, in some part unknown to his informant; as also to lie for the Prince of Spain if he shall come to England, and for the Count of Egmont when he shall depart thence. The espial also says that he thinks the Count will not so easily escape now as he did last time, as the French King was much offended with his Ambassador because he did not give him due notice of the time when the Count would leave, all being then ready to lie for him. Further, that Captain Forsete is commanded to look to the gallies, which are all being rigged and prepared for sailing by the 20th of April, and are very numerous. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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March 10. Guisnes. 164. Lord Grey to the Council. Is credibly informed that Marshal St. André two or three days walking at Fiennes, went with two or three gentlemen into a house in the village of Caphiers, and in conversation with the inhabitants inquired whether they were the French King's natural subjects. Being answered in the affirmative, he said he understood from Roctim, the Captain of Fiennes, that the French King's subjects there were very loyal, and then proceeded to inquire how far it was to Guisnes, and if it was very strong and well furnished. They told him it was, for all the corn and bacon in the country was lately carried thither. Thereafter he asked how many men were in it, if they were sufficient to keep it, if the country round it was rich in victual and cattle, and whether if it were besieged it were possible to prevent it from receiving assistance from Calais by water? Being told that 2,000 men were few enough for its defence, that the country was well supplied, and aid could be easily cut off by force of men, he whispered to one of his companions and departed. All this is suspicious and merits to be weighed strictly, considering the coming of the Marshal to Ardres, the superabundance of provisions continually brought to that town, which cannot be only for its furniture, and that they are said to bring also a great number of little boats, daily expected by ships to Newhaven. Entreats that more men and supplies may be immediately sent. In corroboration of the menaced danger, yesterday a man in this neighbourhood received secret warning from a friend of his, a man of arms in the band of M. de Montmorency, son of the Constable, to stand well upon his guard and put his goods and cattle in surety as soon as he could, to avoid the danger that otherwise might follow sooner than he should be ware of. Moreover, such Frenchmen as since the late breaking of the safe guards had brought their goods and cattle for safety to their friends to keep in this country, have within these two or three days covertly removed them on the pretext that the Burgundians, knowing these goods to be French, will not let to take them though they be in the Englishman's hands. [*Two pages and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 14. Calais. 165. Thomas Lord Wentworth to same. This night about 1 o'clock the Marquis Bargues, Chamberlain to the Prince of Spain, arrived here, to pass through England with diligence into Spain, and will embark hence this morning. Marshal St. André hovers about Guisnes, and has caused many boats to be brought to Newhaven by sea, and thence to Ardres. On the Marshal's first arriving, he sent one of his chief gentlemen to Wentworth declaring that the French King understood that the Emperor's Ambassador in England openly stated that the object of the Marshal's coming to these frontiers was to steal some of her Majesty's forts; with which report the King was very angry, as he meant in all points to maintain the peace and amity between her Majesty and him. Had replied to the Marshal that he heard of no such report, but that all the world knew how well the King intended to maintian amity, he not only maintaining the Queen's rebels within his realm, but furnishing them with money and

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munition against her. The gentleman said he had no commission to answer this, and was informed "nor I to tell it him, but in the way of parle." [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 14. Calais. 166. Richard Blount to Sir William Petre. Sends a statement of money owing to her Majesty by various captains and others for armour and weapons, amounting to 132*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Trusts that he may have discharge for the same. Mentions his losses while serving the public these five and twenty years, and hopes her Majesty may find some relief for his poor wife and ten children, so that after his decease they be not forced to beg in consequence. Trusts to render as good service to her Majesty as he did to her father, so his purse may be holpen to encourage his heart. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 14. Cleves. 167. William Duke of Cleves to Queen Mary. Thanks her Majesty for the great kindness shown to his sister the Lady Anne, and to his Councillor Dr. Herman Cruser on his recent visit to England. Cruser now returns to convey to Lady Anne the melancholy intelligence of the death of their sister Sybil Duchess of Saxony, and will wait upon her Majesty to offer his Grace's congratulations on her comparatively bloodless victory over some of her traitorous subjects. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

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March 18. Malta. 168. Claud de la Sengle, Grand Master of Malta, to same. Credentials of Alonso de Solis, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Envoy to her Majesty. [*Spanish. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 21. Fontainebleau. 169. Henry II., King of France, to same. Having heard that some of his messengers dispatched to Scotland have been arrested and detained on the English frontiers, that a frigate belonging to the Sieur de Villegaignon, one of his captains, has been spoiled at Margate, and that several of his subjects complain of delay in the administration of justice in England, he has instructed his Ambassador M. de Noailles to apply for redress. [*Signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by D'L'Aubespine. French. One page.*]

March 24. Guise. 170. Captain Thomas Crayer to Lord Grey. Sir Peter Carew, Sir William Pickering, Sir Edward Courtenay, John Courtenay, Bryan Fitzwilliam, and other English gentlemen have lately arrived at Caen. Sir William Pickering is going to the French Court, where he is sure to be well entertained by the King, who is providing a navy to the number of 200 sail of ships and gallies to meet the King of Spain. Thinks that Carew and Pickering shall have charge of them all. Three ships of Englishmen have already gone to the sea with Killegrew, who reports that they serve the French King, and are officered by Frenchmen. Is certain this is not true, but only to intercept the King of Spain, for having sent with them to the sea side a good wise fellow on purpose to know their pretence, he on coming there made his excuse that he could not brook the seas, but caused them to write the accompanying letter in his favour. Moreover, the French King has provided 80 ancients of footmen to send to the seas, and the

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Council stick not to say openly that if the King of Spain comes into England the French King will set in his foot to the aid of the commons. The whole navy will sail on the 20th of April. Has been at Court with the King, who very gently entertained him and gave him 500 crowns; howbeit, the Constable so used the matter that he had but 300. The King also promised him a house and land, but he does not greatly regard the promise. The Vidame goes incontinently into Scotland to raise the country there to come in on that side. Apologizes for not having sent the money for the old groats transmitted, but as soon as he makes his muster, which will be very shortly, he will come and bring it with him. Requests to be informed what money is due to his Lordship in his band, and he will stay it at the muster; also that he will be pleased to motion her Majesty and the Council for his return to England, of which he will be right glad.

P.S.—March 20th. One Drury is at Rouen tarrying the coming of the Vidame to go with him to Scotland; the Vidame goes with all the haste and power he may. [*Two pages.*] *Sending,*

170. 1. *Letter, Sir P. Carew and Sir W. Pickering to Captain Crayer, recommending the bearer, John Adams, to be placed in his company. Caen, March* 20.

March 27.* 171. A folio volume in the autograph of Dr. Wotton and his Secretary, entitled "Extracts out of the Antiquities of France," relating to the genealogies of many of the principal families of that kingdom, commencing with that of Dreux. For the loan of several of the books cited and documents copied, Wotton seems to have been indebted to Jean Feron.

March 28. Guisnes. 172. Edgar Hornyold to Secretary Sir John Bourne. No intelligence has passed from hence to her Majesty hitherto but what has been ordered by his pen. Has been in the habit of communicating with one of the Privy Council, and has been no less desirous to have gratified Bourne by this travail than his goodness has deserved. But whether matters at home have grown so great, as that these outward parts are become of less respect, or whether his experience is condemned, or his judgment is supposed to be of no more moment than at the time Bourne took him from the schools at Oxford, or whatsoever matter, he notes in him such small comfort to this thing, as he stays to acquaint him with that which is otherwise passed to the Queen. Nevertheless is induced to do so by the increase of Sir Peter Carew's retinue in France, where they are so treated, that it cannot be otherwise conjectured but that they practise with France. Carew is reported to have used this persuasion to his companions,—"Are not we allianced with Normandy? In what ancient house is either there or in France, but we claim by them, and they by us? Why then should we not rather embrace their love, than submit ourselves to the servitude of Spain?" Is in doubt whether the

* [A.D. 1554, 27 Martii, "Vespere circiter horam 7."]—*Note on fly leaf.*

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residence of these men in France is to subvert the realm or only to avoid the punishment which they have deserved in it. Thinks that if the fugitives were assured of their lives they would gladly return to England; enters at considerable length into the alternate consequence of their remaining in France, and offers to enter into a communication with the principals of the suspicion, either to discover their pretences or obtain their submissions, as thereby the realm would be quieted, and utterly discourage thievish people of their vain hopes and inventions. [*Two pages and a half.*]

March 29. Calais. 173. The Mayor and Aldermen of Calais to the Council. Requesting that the cordwainers of Calais may be restored to the privilege of repairing to England, for the purpose of purchasing and importing tanned leather, of which they were deprived by the Act of 6 Edward VI. [5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 14.] directed against regrators. The effect of this Act has been, that the cordwainers have been constrained to break their households and discharge their servants and apprentices, a step which the few remaining here are like to follow. This not only depopulates the town, but the ready made wares brought hither by the cordwainers of London are sold to the inhabitants at such unreasonable and excessive prices as has not been seen. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 31. Guisnes. 174. Lord Grey to same. Sends two letters from Captain Crayer [No. 170, *antea*], touching the doings of Carew, Pickering, and their confederates, &c. Requests to know what answer shall be given to Crayer's motion of his return to England. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 31. Guisnes. 175. Same to Queen Mary. Has here with him his son, whose time loses, and might elsewhere be better spent. And as he would gladly that this time might be so bestowed as better to enable him hereafter to serve her Majesty and his country, intends to send him for a season to Louvain, if it shall meet with her Majesty's approval. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 31. Paris. 176. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. The merchants' processes being terminated, Dr. Dale returns home, and having been the chief doer in them, can better explain all things thereto pertaining than Wotton can write. He has taken great pains, and Wotton believes that, all things considered, they could not have picked out of the Arches a meeter man for that purpose than Dale. For although there are among them, who for learning in law and practice would have been as sufficient as he; yet for divers other qualities, on the whole he was as meet as others. "The man is honest, and hath both the Greek and the Latin tongue well; his learning in law is competent; sober and discreet in his doings; he speaketh the French tongue well. Finally, he hath used himself so well in this Court, that not only men of learning as the *Garde des Sceaux*, and other learned men, as well of the Privy Council as other have him in honest estimation, and are glad to talk with

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him; but even the Constable himself (who is not *omnium horarum homo*) hath ever been content to hear him, and divers times to talk familiarly of other matters besides with him. And I believe he will prove one of the meetest men you have at home to do the Queen's highness service abroad; whereunto he should yet be the apter, if he had been a year or two in Italy." Requests Petre to introduce Dale to the Council. [*One page.*]

March 31. Paris. 177. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On the 20th received her Majesty's letter of the 16th, and had an interview with the Constable on the 22d. Details at much length the particulars of their conference on the mutual complaints. The Constable's character of Noailles. The apprehension of Peter Carew, Sir William Pickering, and others promised: in the meantime they have escaped. Cardinal Pole honourably received at the Court. Sir Robert Stafford and many others have arrived from England. Has received a letter from Cardinal Pole, who is much offended by his nephew's unkind part towards her Majesty. [*Ten pages. Printed, with the exception of a few lines, by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 352.]

[March.] 178. "Articuli matrimoniales conclusi in Parliamento secundo anno 1° Mariæ." "Articuli in alio tractatu positi et in eodem Parliamenti decreto inserti." "Decretum Parliamenti in anno 1° et 2° Philippi et Mariæ." [*Copies. Latin. Three pages.*]

[March.] 179. Extracts from the Treaty of Marriage between Queen Mary and the Prince of Spain. [*Latin. Three pages and a half.*]

Abstract of the said Treaty in modern writing. [*English. Half a page.*]

Extract from the aforesaid Treaty. [*Latin. One page and a half. Headed by Cecil.*]

March. Westminster. 180. Tractatus matrimonii inter Mariam Reginam Angliæ et Philippum per Carolum Quintum Imperatorem et dictam Mariam Angliæ Reginam initus et conclusus. [*Latin. Copy. Seven pages and a half.*]

Copy of the preceding, and of several of the articles separately, with notes autograph of Cecil. [*Twelve pages and a half.*]

Extract from the preceding in English. [*One page.*]

March. Westminster. 181. Ratification of peace between Queen Mary and the Emperor Charles V., and articles of marriage between her Majesty and Philip, Prince of Spain. [*Latin. Ten pages. Copy.*]

April 1. Paris. 182. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Last evening had dispatched one of his servants with the accompanying packet to her Majesty, instructing him to ride in post with it to Calais. But the posts refused to give him horses, in consequence of their being commanded to horse neither Burgundians, Flemings, Spaniards, nor Englishmen, unless they brought a licence from the Court to take horses. Wherefore he has been forced to send his man to Calais in journies; because the Court being still at Fontainebleau, it would

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be long ere he could get any such letter. This is probably done to recompense the staying of their packets, as it seems to him that this restraint is made only for the English, seeing that Flemings nor Spaniards ride not post this way. [*One page.*]

April 5. Calais. 183. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. In consequence of her Majesty's letter of the 1st inst., has sent over Sir Thomas Cotton, the Knight Porter here, and to save charges has appointed the Gentleman Porter to his place. But should she be otherwise pleased to bestow the same, recommends for it Sir Richard Windebank, an old servant of her father, who has very honestly and painfully served in the wars, and is both sage and discreet in peace. As there is presently great lack of officers here, as the Treasurer, Comptroller, and Knight Porter, beseeches that they may be commanded to be resident upon their charges, since, if need should require, their absence would be somewhat dangerous. [*One page.*]

April 7. Brussels. 184. The Bishop of Norwich to Sir William Petre. Has learned both by M. D'Arras and by letter from Masone, that Petre's last advertisements were true. Has nothing further to say than what he wrote by Francisco on Saturday last, that all the bands on this side draw towards the frontiers. Sends letters received from Peter Vannes, which he begs Petre will cause to be delivered by one of his men. If he were to send Petre the perfumed gloves which Vannes has sent to him, he doubts not but upon that price Petre would deliver the letters. Howbeit minds to prove him first without corruption, and when he shall know what Petre has done, shall tell him further of his mind at his return. The Duchess of Lorraine sends presently M. Gilliers, a gentleman of her household, to the Queen, and has requested him to write for his better passage to the Court, as he has done; but what place they will bear with the officers by the way, when he knows he shall tell.

P.S.—May 4. Had sent this letter according to the date first written, and full gently it was delivered to him again on the 27th of the same month. "Think you that I was not angry? And yet did I not chide." On the 1st of this month he took his leave of the Emperor, and on the 2d of the Queen, when the Regent said she would talk with him before his departure, or else he had set forward this day. But now he tarries a good hour; yet trusts to be at Calais on Whitsunday, and after, as wind and weather shall serve, to come home with diligence. Writes this that Petre may not be over soon in his reckoning, which thinks he goes about to do very straightly, if his eye be so set upon it as he says it is upon the Lord Privy Seal's journey into Spain. Would be loth to be so narrowly watched. Requests the packet inclosed may be with diligence delivered to his old friend Signor Barnardino Ferrarien. for it contains other letters which he shall deliver. [*Two pages.*]

April 10. [Westminster.] 185. The Council to Dr. Wotton. Yesterday the French Ambassador had audience of her Majesty, and stated that of late, a French ship passing by Alderney and saluted by a piece of ordnance from the castle, did not only slack her sails, as the manner is, but cast anchor before the haven there; whence straightway came out some

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Flemish ships and captured the Frenchman. This the French King considered a plain practice between the Flemish and the English, and contrary to the amity; and further desired to know what was meant by the Queen's navy being in company with the Emperor's ships upon the narrow seas, and whether it was intended that they should assist the Imperial fleet, in case it and the French should meet together. The Ambassador was informed that in regard to the first complaint neither her Majesty nor the Council had heard of the matter, but it should be inquired into, and if found to be as alleged, justice should be done, as she trusted the like would be used by the French in the speedy redressing of her subjects who are daily spoiled by them. As for the English ships in company with those of the Emperor, they had been sent to sea only to attend the Prince of Spain's coming and see to his safe conduction; special charge having been given to both fleets in nowise to attempt anything against the French King's subjects or countries. If, however, they shall be assailed by the French, the English shall do their best to defend themselves and their companions; but her Majesty having from the first desired amity, so is she determined to maintain it, unless provoked to the contrary by the French King. Her Majesty then told the Ambassador how strange it seemed to her that divers of her unnatural subjects, being most heinous traitors and such as have some of them been of late in the field against her and come even to the very Court gates, and others that conspired against her own person and crown, being moved thereto by their wicked heresies and the hate they bear to God and His true and Catholic religion, should in a Christian realm and by a Christian Prince who pretended to bear great friendship to her, be received, borne with, and much made of. The Ambassador, after sundry attempts at excuse, plainly said that his master did not consider himself bound by the treaties, either to deliver the rebels or observe anything in the treaties, as these had not been ratified since her Majesty's accession. Her Majesty required the Ambassador to ascertain from his master whether he meant to stand to the treaties or not. There had some warm talk passed on both sides, yet the Ambassador departed, as it should seem, well satisfied. As this matter of the treaties is of great consequence, Wotton is desired to procure audience of the French King and thoroughly learn his intentions. The Ambassador in course of conversation mentioned that the French King in token of amity had on St. George's day last kept a solemn feast of the Order of the Garter, for which her Majesty expressed her thanks, and desires Wotton to do the same at his next access. Inform him that on the discovery of a practice minded to be attempted at Calais, Sir John Cornwallis had been sent to inquire into the matter and to search the ships of all nations in that port; and certain Burgundians, French, and English have been stayed for their examination. The Lord Admiral, with the navies of the Queen and the Emperor, is now at Portsmouth attending only a good wind. Send him a supplication exhibited for another spoil made by the French. The Parliament ended on Saturday last. [*Twelve pages. Draft, corrected by Secretary Petre.*]

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April 17. Paris. 186. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Because Pickering has long been in possession of the cipher used by Wotton, and is now here, begs him to consider whether there be any danger therein, and if so, to provide for it as he shall think good. Seeing that the rebels here will not be delivered, but are employed in service, which probably will increase their number, suggests that in order to get them home again, it were not amiss that the Queen put them in hope of pardon if they return and require it; in which event he thinks many would return home with their hearts. Understands that one Edward Randall, of Kent, here, has refused to serve, and says that he only fled to save his life, and shall labour by his friends for his pardon, and so long as he is not put in despair of it or be driven thereto by extreme necessity, shall never serve other than her Majesty. Suggests that he should be pardoned. Perceiving himself to be suspected here, would be very loth to continue longer if he might well choose, and so much the more loth if Noailles come away, who has been as long in England as Wotton has been in France. Prays him to consider this, and reminds him of the old proverb "Burnt child fire dreadeth." Sir Robert Southwell's son is at Orleans. Trusts to find the means to send to him shortly. Has purchased for Petre the new Old Pandects of Florence, shall bring them home with him; should he wish for any other book, let him mention it in his next, and he will do the best he can to procure it. Sir William Pickering had told one of Wotton's servants that a copy of a letter which he had written to her Majesty was sent shortly after to the French King; and a scholar told Wotton that he had heard the like happened to one of his letters to her Majesty. This, though he cannot well believe it, he thinks it right to mention. Hears that others of the recent fugitives are of the same mind as Randall, and namely one Staunton, who was required to be delivered. Requests him to inform her Majesty that the King has granted him a general licence for horses, exempting those whom he may send to the Queen from the restraint of late made in that behalf. [*Two pages. The greater part in cipher, deciphered.*]

April 17. Paris. 187. Same to Queen Mary. The Legate Pole has his answer from the French King, and having taken his leave is returning to the Emperor. On Sunday the 8th inst. he was solemnly received here, and on the following morning Wotton saw him. The Cardinal declared that notwithstanding he and his friends had been in times past strangely used in England without any his desert, yet all that could never make him change the good will and love that every honest man ought to have and bear to his native country. Besides that general affection and duty which as her born subject he owed to her Majesty, the constant mind which she has ever had and still continues to have to the true religion and Catholic faith has much more bound him to her. Had, in speaking to the King and Council here, mentioned her great desire to reduce the realm of England in matters of religion to the former state, which godly purpose and travail all other Christian princes should assist and help in all that they might, and so much the more, that considering

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the present state of England, unless this were done by her Majesty and in her time, he said he had little hope that ever the realm should be recovered to the unity of the Catholic church again. He had therefore urged the King to encourage and aid her therein, and required him not to go about to let or hinder her, saying that he spoke on this point, in consequence of hearing that the rebels fled hither were succoured and maintained by him. The King professed his amity, and the Cardinal of Lorraine said that his Majesty did not maintain the rebels, but being presently at war, and in need of men, accepted the service of such as offered themselves, and whereas her Majesty required that such as come hither should be taken and sent to her, the King of the French intends not to be her *boia*, "which word spoken in Italian signifieth a hangman." In further conversation with Wotton, the Legate seemed much offended with the madness of the rebels and the fugitives that came hither under pretence that they may not abide the realm to be ruled by Spaniards; and he considered the marriage to be very convenient and expedient for the benefit of England. Besides, considering the present state of the realm, he thought peace were most necessary for it; and that therefore, though perhaps her Majesty might chance to be ungently dealt withal by some of her neighbours, in his opinion she might well suffer and dissemble it for the time, rather than to enter in war with any of them, till the people's minds be somewhat better agreed in England. In reference to peace between the Emperor and French King the Cardinal said little, but his words appeared to imply that he is rather in some hope to obtain truces or suspension of arms for a season, than to pacify them. The French King has received tidings from Pietro Strozzi of his defeating the Florentines and the Pope's nephew, Signor Ascanio della Cornea, at Chiusi, which place belonging to the Siennese, Ascanio had hoped to have secretly delivered to him, but had been betrayed to Strozzi by the lieutenant, with whom he was in communication, and brought into an ambush. Many hundreds have been slain, among whom Signor Ridolfo Baglione, the captain of the Florentine horsemen, a man of great estimation for the wars; and Ascanio with many more has been taken prisoner, very few escaping. But the Duke of Florence is still encamped at Sienna. The King also hears that De Thermes has overthrown three ensigns of Spaniards in Corsica. On the 11th had received the Council's letter of the 6th inst. The King had then left Fontainebleau for Paris, hunting by the way, and occupying four or five days in his journey. On the 12th was at Meudon, at the baptism of the son of the Duchess of Guise, who lies in there; arrived here on the following day, and on Saturday the 14th had audience of his Majesty and the Constable. Details his conferences with them at great length. They alleged many grievances on part of the English, insisting much on the watching of their Ambassador and putting him out of his house, interception of letters and delivery of them to the Emperor's Ambassador to be deciphered, the staying of the passages to Scotland, abetting of the seizure of the ship at Margate, denial of redress to French subjects in England, and charged Wotton with overstepping his duties as

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Ambassador. Had been shown a letter to the Constable from Sir Peter Carew, who therein stated that he fled to France for personal safety, and not for conspiracy against her Majesty, but because he could not suffer the country to be oppressed by strangers, and therefore wondered why Wotton so pursued him, sending men everywhere to seek him out, expressing his willingness to come before him, and in case of conspiracy being in anything proved against him, required he might be straight sent over to her Majesty to be punished. Because her Majesty has refused to enter into any new league, it appears they have conceived a great mistrust of the continuance of her amity. Fears that their refusal to deliver the rebels and their employment of them may encourage others to come here unless her Majesty provides some good means of staying of them. Men of war go down fast to the borders. Trusts her Majesty has well provided her pieces on this side of the sea for fear of all danger in this suspicious time. From the personal charges made against him by the Constable, supposes they have conceived such opinion of him as to render him unable to do her Majesty any service here longer. Sir William Pickering had met one of Wotton's servants and expressed a wish to speak to his master, not on personal matters but on subjects relating to his Majesty which could not be written; will not see him unless commanded thereto by her Majesty. Yesterday received an anonymous letter from an Italian, signed "*Un vero Servidor de la Regina et di Vostra Signoria,*" to the effect that the fugitives say to their friends that they are in active communication with some of the chiefest in England, which shall appear at the arrival of the Prince of Spain, and that they embark in a few days from Normandy in such strength that if they cannot hinder the Prince from landing in England, they will not fail by help of their friends there to let him to come to London. The letter also says that many Italians are daily taken up to go to sea with them. Pickering again meeting his servants, bears him in hand that he goes about to do her Majesty service here, and therefore delivered him a letter directed to Mr. Leigh, which he says is such that if it were known here it should cost him his neck. Wherefore thinks it not amiss to send it. The Killigrews with the Sacre have returned to Brest Haven again, and prepare to return to the sea. The rebels whom he required of the King last day, already know that he did so, and the answer that was made to him. [*Fifteen pages. A considerable portion in cipher, deciphered.*]

April 18. The Groyne. [Coruña.]

188. John, Earl of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal, and Thomas Viscount Fitzwalter to the Council. Left Plymouth for Spain on the 12th inst., intending, if wind and weather would have served, to have arrived at Allaredo [Laredo], which they thought most convenient, as nearest the Court by upwards of 100 miles, and to have sent the ships thence to the Groyne [Coruña], where the Prince means to embark. But by force of contrary winds, were constrained to direct their course hither, where they arrived this day, when there came on board to welcome them the Bishop of Lowa [Lugo] (a very grave and sober man), the Captain of the Castle (a man of

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a good house), the Corregidor of the town and others, and after their departing caused great shot of ordnance and sundry other pleasures to be shown. Perceive by the manner and fashion of the people that they much rejoice at their coming, and have found such plenty of victuals and other necessaries for their use that they marvel not a little how the same could be had in so short a space, the country being so barren. Immediately on arriving thought it requisite to advertise the Prince thereof, and the Captain of the Castle made great request that his brother should be the messenger, as he thought the news should be so well accepted by the Prince. The *Alcaldo Maiora*, one of the chief of the Privy Council of Gallicia, had been appointed and remained here till the 15th, in order to receive them, but had left on hearing, by two English ships that came half way with them from Plymouth, that they had gone to Allaredo. However, being apprized of their arrival by post, he has come this day and shows them very great entertainment, both of provision for horses for them and their carriage, and offers them what money they may ask, rightly considering that their exchange had been made to Bilbao or Allaredo. Had been afraid their ships would run short of victuals during their stay here, but the Prince's purveyor, although he thinks they are sufficiently provided, has offered to supply to the uttermost anything that may be needed. On Friday next intend to proceed towards the Prince's Court, if those provisions for horses and carriage can so soon be made in readiness, having in company above 200 horses, besides those that must serve for carriage. [*One page and a half.*]

April 20. San Lucar. 189. Duchess of Medina Sidonia to Queen Mary. Credentials of the Count Olivares, who goes in Prince Philip's train to England. [*Spanish. One page.*]

April 21. Brussels. 190. The Bishop of Norwich to the Council. On the receipt of their letter of 16th March in favour of Sir Jacques Granago [Granado], declared to M. D'Arras, M. de Praet, and others of the Council, the good and faithful service performed to her Majesty by Granado on the day of the overthrow of her rebels; whereby not only the evil bruit and slander which was here made upon him is stayed and ceased, but the Emperor is very well pleased with him, and will continue his good lord so long as he shall faithfully serve her Majesty. The King of the Romans has sent Don Pedro Lasso de Castella, Master of his horse, as Ambassador to England at the Queen's marriage. He brings in his train Don Fernando de Gamboa Biscayno and about 50 horse, who have been about Louvain and Malines these four or five days, and will pass towards England as they shall hear any likelihood of the Prince's arrival. Don Fernando de Gonzaga, Governor of Milan, has come here; some think he shall go without his office, but the reception which he has met with from the Emperor and the nobility speaks otherwise, unless he is to get as good or a better office in lieu thereof. It is thought the French will attempt something about Luxemburg. The Count de Mega and others go to Thionville, and divers bands of Spaniards and Germans shall remain for its defence. Some think the French will essay to take Liege, which would be a

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wonderful danger to this country. Men of war are daily sent towards those posts. News have arrived of the capture in an ambush, near Chiusi, of two Captains of the Duke of Florence, Rodolfo Baglione and Ascanio della Cornea, nephew to the Bishop of Rome, the former and many of their soldiers being slain, and the latter taken prisoner. By Baglione's death, the Duke has lost a valiant captain and faithful servant; and many think this loss of great importance, much impairing the good hope hitherto had of Sienna. Since these news, has received confirmatory intelligence of this and other occurrents in Italy from Mr. Vannes, which shall herewith be sent. Cardinal Pole arrived here from France on the 19th with no conclusion of peace, but, as some report, with an offer of an abstinence for this summer, so that in the mean season further communication might be had for a peace. [*Two pages.*]

April 26. Betanzos. 191. The Earl of Bedford and Viscount Fitzwalter to the Council. From want of convenient furniture for themselves and their company, could not leave the Groyne [Coruña] before Tuesday the 24th, on which day they arrived here. Next morning a courier arrived to the Bishop of Lowga [Lugo] and the Alcaldo Maiora, who accompanied them, with notice that the Master of the Posts of Spain would arrive that evening with certain knowledge of the Prince's pleasure concerning their journey. Wherefore they remained there, and about six or seven o'clock that afternoon the Master of the Posts arrived, bringing the letter of which copy is inclosed. He has orders, with advice of the aforesaid Bishop and others having authority in these parts, to see that all their charges, and those of the rest of the lords and gentlemen in their company and their servants, shall be borne and defrayed at the Prince's sole cost, it being his mind that no Englishman should be at one penny charge here. It is the Prince's desire that they shall remain either here, or at St. James [Santiago], or Logrono [Coruña], as they please, until his coming, which shall be in all possible haste, as he means to depart from Valladolid hitherward within eight days. The Prince has taken that order with them, because, he says, he considers after their voyage how painful it were for them to come so far into the country as the Court is, the passage being so ill, and provision so hard to come by; and that the country were not able to serve both him and them, if they should come down together, their number being so great. Hear that the Prince has appointed the Queen of Portugal, with a Council, to govern his dominions, and has already sent for her, which they think will make him tarry so much longer to set order on these things. However, the Master of the Posts shows them that if she does not arrive speedily, the Prince will leave Valladolid in post to meet her, although he believes she will be with the Prince in the course of eight days. [*Two pages.*]

Duplicate of the preceding, dated 27th April. [*Two pages.*]

Incloses,

191. 1. *Philip, Prince of Spain, to the Earl of Bedford and Viscount Fitzwalter. Has received their letter of the*

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18th, and therewith much pleasure in hearing of their safe arrival. Requests them to credit the bearer Raymondo de Taxis, Chief Master of Posts to the Emperor, who will explain his views, and to rest and solace themselves after their voyage until he arrives, which he trusts shall be shortly. Valladolid, April 22. [*Spanish. Half a page. Copy.*]

191. II. *Copy of the preceding.* [*Spanish. Half a page.*]

191. III. *Translation of the preceding.* [*Half a page.*]

April. [Circa 27.] 192. The Council to Dr. Wotton. Two days ago the French Ambassador had presented letters to her Majesty from his master complaining of denial of justice in general, and of the breaking of the shallop at Margate and impeachment of passages to Scotland in particular. Her Majesty said these trifles, as compared with her grievances in France, should be looked into, and referred him to the Council for further reply. Their conference with him, wherein they let him be aware their certain knowledge of facts was not to be stifled with fair words. His strong professions. Perceive by his talk that he trusts to be shortly licensed to return, and that his brother, who is now here with him, shall supply his place. The Lord Admiral is ordered to go with about 40 of her Majesty's ships to escort the Prince of Spain, and is to be joined by others of the Emperor, who are strictly commanded to attempt nothing prejudicial to French vessels, unless they are attacked by them. This he shall declare to the King. Marvel that they have heard nothing from him touching the despatch sent to him by his servant, before Easter. The Emperor's Ambassador has promised that so long as his master's ships are with the Queen's, they shall show no hostility to the French. If he sees any likelihood of peace to arise from Cardinal Pole's visit, he is to apprize the King and Constable that her Majesty will spare no pains that may help thereto. [*Draft, autograph of Petre. Five pages.*]

April 28. Valladolid. 193. Ratification of the Treaty of Marriage between Queen Mary and the Prince of Spain. [*Latin. Eleven pages.*]

April 28. Guisnes. 194. Lord Grey to the Council. Marshal St. André and M. Villebon are addressed towards these frontiers in all speed with a very great number of horse, and as their exploit, whatever it may be, requires expedition, it is ordered that their foot come with more leisure and also in great power. Although the French report that they re-victual Ardres, yet perceiving no cause of such access thither, suspects they assemble to attempt hitherwards or against the Emperor's dominions. Stands circumspectly on his guard, and last night gave warning to the Captain of Gravelines, wherein he has proceeded upon special letters from her Majesty, signifying the terms of amity which exist between her and the Emperor. For this refers himself to their honourable corrections. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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April 28. Paris. 195. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Is credibly informed that the Emperor's Ambassador has a secretary or servant who communicates to the Ambassador of France all that passes between her Majesty and his master. Will write of this more fully, which he trusts her Majesty shall receive shortly, if he may have post horses, and his letters be suffered to pass, as he somewhat doubts whether they shall. Therefore at all adventures thinks it good to send these few lines by way of Dieppe. [*One page. In cipher, deciphered.*]

April 28. Paris. 196. Same to same. An Italian named Portinaris, who long served in England both her Majesty's father and brother, dined with him, and at his departure gave him the inclosed writing and requested him to peruse it. Perceiving its contents can do no better than send the identical paper. Some of the Council know the man far better than he does, and therefore can better inform her Majesty of him. If she shall think it meet that any answer shall be made upon his request, when her pleasure is known it shall be done. [*One page.*] *Incloses,*

196. I. *A memorial from Portinaris, stating that he had been* 28 *years in the service of King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI., and in reward of his services was made keeper of Sandon Castle in the Isle of Wight, with a salary of* 100*l. sterling per annum, also had the superintendence of the tomb of King Henry, with* 24*l. per annum, and was one of the* 50 *gentlemen pensioners, with pay of* 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. yearly. That the Duke of Somerset, on the pretext that he could not be at all these places at once, and that it was necessary for the dignity of King Edward that a distribution of offices should be made, had deprived him of all except the gentleman pensionership, promising to remember him when times were better. Had in vain remonstrated with the Duke. His testimonials from the Council certifying his successful repulse of the French when they attacked the Isle of Wight, and his engineering abilities in mining Boulogne. Is married to an English woman, and for their support had been obliged to go to France and accept employment on the fortifications in Piedmont, for which he had been handsomely paid. Now, seeing their military and naval preparations, fearing to be ordered to Scotland, and unwilling to serve against the English, he is resolved to leave France, and therefore beseeches Wotton to intercede for a restitution of his appointments, and for his being employed by her Majesty.* [*Italian. Five pages.*]

April 28. Paris. 197. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Supposes he now looks daily for the Prince, and when he is come, then, as they say, *Novus rex, nova lex.* Begs to be informed how he shall use himself in his writing, as he does not know what order is taken therefor at home. Supposes that he knows Portinaris, who is fain to return to England, as appears by his request sent herewith.

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Will be glad to know what answer her Majesty desires shall be made to him. Portinaris would wish the matter kept secret and known to few, for fear of danger. [*One page.*]

April 29. Paris. 198. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Sir William Pickering, in whose company the rebels here at first much rejoiced, but whom they now greatly mistrust, departed hence secretly on the 25th inst. in the company of Thomas Danet, who likewise would not do anything which might turn to her Majesty's prejudice, nor follow the rebels' minds. They intend to go to Lyons, and thence to Italy and Germany, thinking they might depart the more secretly, because Peter Carew and others of the rebels had gone on the preceding day to the Court, which is now at Anet. But on the morrow after Pickering's departure their absence was perceived by two English merchants inquiring for him at the inn which he frequented; and the Staffords lying there, and hearing of it, made such search that they found he was gone, but whither no one could tell. Supposing, however, that Wotton had sent him in post to her Majesty to declare what he knew of their proceedings, they at first were minded to have sent in post a person after him, who overtaking him should have slain him with a dag, but the man chancing to be then out of the way, they finally determined that Thomas Stafford, and, as he takes it, Sir Robert Stafford, should take post and ride to the Court to advertise the French King. Wherefore he thinks that Pickering and Danet will be in great danger of their lives ere they get out of France, especially because the former having promised to go to Court with Peter Carew, the King will make a great matter of his breach of promise. The day before he left, Pickering told a servant of Wotton that towards the end of summer the French King, by Carew's provocation, intends to land the rebels and others at Lee in Essex and the Isle of Wight, where they reckon to land easily and either to march on, if met, as they say they will be, by any number of other Englishmen, or else to fortify themselves there. Also that all her Majesty's communications with the Emperor's Ambassador were betrayed by a corrupt secretary to the French Ambassador, which Wotton believes is true. Moreover, that Carew has an Englishman, name unknown, who frequently goes as a spy to England. If Pickering and Danet escape, (but God knows how they shall!) recommends her Majesty to show them mercy, as both are willing and able to do her service. Also, recommends Edward Randall of Kent, and Staunton, who are equally resolved on fidelity to her Majesty, but who cannot as yet escape from the rebels, whose movements they will communicate; they are the principal men of knowledge and experience of war among them. Randall says that the French King knows so much of her Majesty's affairs at home, that he fears what Wotton writes of him may come to the King's knowledge; and that the King will on their landing in England join a number of Scots to the rebels, who urge him to make war against England in name of the right and title of the young Scottish Queen to the crown thereof. Further, that the King has sent for De Thermes, and though it is commonly thought

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that he will return to Corsica, yet Pickering says he is recalled for the purpose of going to Scotland again. The Italians here say that although it was thought that the Turk and the Sophi would have sat still this summer, it now appears otherwise; and it is reported that the King of Algiers' navy comes here very shortly to join with the French; but Wotton thinks that King is not very well able to spare any great navy of his own at this time. [*In cipher, deciphered. Four pages.*]

April 29. 199. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. His letter of the 17th has been received. Although such answer has been previously given to the doleances set forth by the French King and Constable, as ought to have well satisfied them, desires him at his opportunity to state that no new impositions or restraints have been placed on articles of commerce, that the letters of the Ambassador, which during the rebellion had been taken out of the Chancellor's house, could not be found, and therefore neither these, nor any others, had ever been given to the Emperor's Ambassador to be deciphered; that the box and money had been restored to the courier, whose suspicious manner of going at such a time and by such his unaccustomed way, with his inquiring for the rebels and such like circumstances, was the sole occasion of his stay; that the statement as to the Ambassador's house being watched, or access thereto forbidden, is utterly false; that touching the Ambassador being turned out of his house, the fact is, he had for more than half a year been lodged in that of Lord North, who, to his own inconvenience, had for the time vacated from courtesy to the Ambassador, and now requiring it, the Ambassador has with his own free will and consent been placed in Bridewell, one of her Majesty's own residences, a place, as she thinks, meet enough for any Ambassador, and such as he pays no rent for, which is seldom used in France with her Ambassadors. As for denial of passage through the realm to Scotland, none but suspected parties have ever been interrupted; nevertheless there is now good cause to be well ware unto whom liberty of such passage shall be granted, not only for the practice attempted by D'Oysel (which however much denied is clearly manifest), but because of late at the passing of the Bishop of Ross there has been discovered a very foul and unfriendly part attempted by one Pringle, one of the Bishop's train, and devised, as he says, by the Queen Dowager of Scotland, the Earl Bothwell, and the said Bishop, as may be seen by Pringle's own deposition sent herewith; wherein also it may be seen that this Bishop has been not only a deviser, but also a chief stirrer, practiser, and procurer from time to time. And although such dishonourable dealing might by law have justified the detention of the Bishop, yet he has been suffered to pass with warning only. As to the frigate, if they will not believe what has already been told them no more can be said. Is surprised at the favour shown to such a traitor as Carew, and his impudence in seeking to excuse himself; for although he pretends his enterprise to have been only against the Prince of Spain and strangers, the same was to the manifest danger of her Majesty's person and the whole realm, grounded upon his misliking of religion. Wotton may confer with Pickering and

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the other fugitives as he thinks convenient. Six or seven days ago the French Ambassador had audience of her Majesty to complain that some English vessels had spoiled certain French ships and carried them to Spain, and that some other French ships had been stayed in Ireland. He had been told that such matter had not been heard of, and that no English ships of war had gone to Spain but those conveying the Lord Privy Seal and Lord Fitzwalter, who would not attack any of the French King's subjects unless first provoked thereto, and if he would declare who had committed the spoil, order for justice would be taken. As to those said to be detained in Ireland, had ascertained from Sir Edmund Roos, late Vice-Admiral there, that he had on his own responsibility ordered some French vessels, accused of piracy, to be stayed until inquiry could be made. Orders have been issued, that they shall be released on finding surety to abide such action of law as may be raised, and indeed Roos should have been punished for acting without authority, had not the Ambassador himself interceded for him. Sends a note of spoils lately committed by the French on some of her Majesty's subjects in the West country, and a supplication from the merchants of Southampton, for which desires him to seek redress. [*Draft, corrected by Petre. Fourteen pages.*]

May 3. Brussels. 200. The Bishop of Norwich and Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. On the 1st inst. the Bishop of Norwich, after presenting Masone to the Emperor, took his leave; and on the following day did the like to the two Queens, the Duchess of Lorraine and the Duke of Savoy, to whom Masone delivered her Majesty's letters and commendations. They found the Emperor in very good state of body, and he was very glad to hear that her Majesty was well. The earnest declaration of his good affection towards England, and other matters, the Bishop will report to her Majesty as speedily as he can. It was his intention to have left to-day, but the Queen of Hungary having signified her desire to talk with him before his departure, thinks he will be sent for either to-day or to-morrow; so that on Saturday, or Sunday at the farthest, he trusts to begin his journey. M. de Couriéres and the Alcalde left this for England on Wednesday. The Duke of Savoy designs to proceed thither in 15 or 16 days, and begs that her Majesty may be pleased to take order with the Lord Deputy of Calais for his sure passage. He is, as her Majesty knows, a nobleman, and after the Emperor and the Queen, the first personage of the Court, who assuredly bears a right good heart towards her. He is a bait so desired of the French, as he would gladly be out of doubt of them. Have recommended to the Emperor the cause of the Count Thadre, and have received a gentle answer. Marquis Albert has after much dissimulation so much opened himself that the Emperor utterly takes him for French. The number of ensigns which he had levied in the East countries are so scattered by the Duke of Brunswick, as he shall hardly for this summer make the like assembly. He now rests in a castle of the Rhinegrave between Triers and Mentz, so beaten out of his own as he is driven to seek lodging among his friends. [*One page and a half.*]

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May 5. Brussels. 201. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. The Bishop of Norwich has departed, having, left behind him great contentation of his dealing at this Court. His wisdom and soberness during the time of his embassy have impressed the highest estate and the Queen with such good opinion of him as his discreet and honest demeanour has deserved. He will inform her Majesty of all occurrents, and of their conversations with Cardinal Pole. There is not a better English heart within the realm than the Cardinal's, and if things were as he wishes, her Majesty would govern in a blessed estate. He always praises ripe, temperate, and modest proceedings. Wishes to God the whole realm knew him as the Bishop of Norwich and Masone do, and had that opinion of him as in effect all states of Christendom have. [*One page and a quarter. Printed by Tytler, Vol. ii., p.* 387.]

May 9. Paris. 202. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. In case his letters should be intercepted, as is very probable, sends a new cipher for approval; if it is not liked, he will continue to use the present one. Fears he shall be detained here till there be war. As long as Noailles and his wife remain in England, he will be no worse off than he was when in France formerly; but if they come away or escape, he fears it will be a great deal worse with him. As for Noailles' brother, he is here of no estimation, but even as Wotton's self is at home. [*Partly in cipher, deciphered. One page.*]

May 12. Brussels. 203. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. For ought he can see or learn there is no likelihood of peace to be had this year between the two Princes; and Cardinal Pole, who on the Pope's behalf has long travailed therein, concurs in this desparation. Such, too, is the general opinion, which is confirmed by the preparations on both sides. The Emperor raises in Germany 60 ensigns of foot and 4,000 horse; of these 40 ensigns are to be employed in his defence against attempts made by the French this way, 20 ensigns go to Italy, and 6,000 Spaniards come hither in the Prince's army. The French King, in addition to his present force, which is not small, assembles 9,000 Swiss; of these 6,000 to be employed on this side, and 3,000 to be sent to Piedmont. What enterprise he intends on these quarters is unknown, but it is conjectured some attempts will be made on Liege and Luxemburg, which the Emperor presently fortifies. Others suppose he will attack some of her Majesty's pieces on this side of the sea, for the furniture whereof doubts not she will have such foresight as appertains. Experience teaches what trust is to be had to that nation whom neither respect of worldly honour nor the fear of God can hold from the trapping of any piece that may serve to their purpose, belong the same to friend or foe. It is not more that 20 days since they made a narrow miss of surprising Civita Vecchia, a fortress belonging to the Pope at the mouth of the Tiber. So are all men indifferent unto them from whom they may catch anything that may serve their turns. It is thought that there are not two pieces in Christendom so much desired by the French King as Calais and Guisnes. Urges the necessity of immediately providing for their defence, the more

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because of the absence of her Majesty's navy. The French King has lately compelled the citizens of Metz to swear allegiance to him and his successors; such as refuse to do so are ordered by a day to avoid, and he burdens those who remain with the continual entertainment of 2,000 foot, besides immediate provision of victual for one whole year, and order is taken for the bringing in of all their harness and weapons. Moreover, a citadel is in hand to be made in all haste at their charges. The Turk's army comes forward to the number of 70 sail. God send them ill luck, and him worse, that boasting himself upon the name of Most Christian is the stirrer and caller of them to the evident danger of Christendom! The Prior of Capua, being reconciled, has returned to the French King with three gallies. There was for some time a report that Dole, a town of great strength in Burgundy belonging to the Emperor, had been surprised by the French, but in the end it appears that fetch took no place. Marquis Albert is still at the Rhinegrave's, destitute both of men and money; the Bishops with the help of the league continue to persecute him, besieging at the same time the only two towns which he has left. Both the King of Poland and the Duke of Pomerania, being offended with his inconstancy and unquiet nature, have shrunk from him; so it is to be trusted that the French King will have but a poor servant of him. Sends a letter from the Duke of Savoy in reply to the one from her Majesty conveyed by Masone; the sudden departure of the Bishop of Norwich was the occasion that he sent it not sooner. [*Two pages.*]

May 12. Laredo. 204. George Everett to the Council. Sends two packets from the Earl of Bedford by the bearer, servant to Lord Dudley. Although the chance of the Ambassador had been to land at the Groyne [Coruña] in Gallicia, the rudest country of all Spain, yet his entertainment and reception was as much as if the Emperor had been there, and the people had pained themselves to do all the pleasure and service they could devise. There is no want of victuals or any thing that can be procured for money; and the Queen's ships are weekly refreshed with fresh meat, bread, and wine abundantly. After his Lordship had kept the feast of St. George very solemnly, which was of the country much esteemed, he and all his retinue left for the Court, but when at Betanzos received a letter from the Prince desiring him to remain there till he should join him. The Prince departed on Friday last to his grandmother, and thence will he meet with his sister who is admitted for Governor, and shortly after will be at Coruña, where both his fleets of Andalusia and Biscay have already arrived, to the number of 100 sail, which are very well furnished and appointed with mariners and soldiers for the safe-conduct of the Prince to England. Within eight days after his arrival there, the Lord Admiral with all his navy will return home, as he is informed by the Marquis de las Navas, at present here, who is to pass to England with four good ships to carry to her Majesty certain jewels sent to her by the Prince. The Marquis also showed him that most part of the nobility of this realm would have come into England; but the Prince would not suffer them, saying that he goes not into Germany but amongst his friends: whereby it may

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be inferred that he will be attended by few others save his ordinary household and guard. Has travelled from Logrono hither above 100 leagues, the worst ways in all Spain, yet has he found the highways as much mended as is possible, new crosses and pillars set up at the ways leading to every town, and in all way post-horses ready, and taxed what they should have from post to post. In all the way has been very well intreated, and has found much gentleness, especially of the bishops and prelates. Great preparations had been made in all the principal towns for the reception of the Ambassadors, especially at Burgos and Bilbao, where much cost had been expended, and by the English merchants residing at the latter town, and such merchants of these places as do occupy with England. All Spain rejoices at the marriage; hopes the people of England may bear the same good will to the Prince, as they of Spain do to her Majesty. [*Two pages.*]

May 13. Antwerp. 205. Thomas Gresham to Sir William Petre. Came to Antwerp on the 12th inst. On his arrival Mr. Bartholomew Compagni came and asked him if he had commission to receive the money of the bargain made with Petre and the other Lords. Replied he had not, either for the receipt of money or for communication with him in the matter. Bartholomew declared he would in a manner throw for the payment of the 10,000*l.* on 31st May, allowing himself the 2,500*l.* due to him. The Whitsuntide holidays next will be a stay to him that he cannot return so soon, and her Majesty may be informed of this. [*One page.*]

May 14. Calais. 206. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Has received her Majesty's letter of the 10th touching the repair of the Duke of Savoy to England, and will do his best for the Duke's entertainment; but, as some French vessels well manned are watching the passage between this and Dover, cannot ensure his safe passage, there not being ships here worth setting forth to rencounter them if need should require. Suggests that some ships should be sent across to waft him over in more surety. [*One page.*]

May 17. Laredo. 207. Edward Lord Dudley to the Council. The Marquis of Navas being appointed to go to England, Dudley had, by advice of Count Egmont, offered to conduct him to her Majesty. This offer had been taken in very good part, and they are now here waiting for the wind. The Marquis is the bearer of jewels to her Majesty from the Prince, whose Majordomo he is; he is an ancient gentleman, about the year of fifty or better, bearing himself very honourably. Has been as well used of him as with any nobleman in all his life, even as he has been with all the rest since the date of his first letter here inclosed of the 24th ult. (*missing*). On Sunday the 29th ult. the Marquis of Villaine made a great dinner, and at Dudley's departing gave him a fair genet, well trimmed and appointed. On the following Tuesday the Duke of Alberquerque made a dinner, and as heartily entertained the Earl of Worcester and the rest of the English gentlemen in as much as he could devise. This evening, after supper, took his leave of the Prince, who did most nobly use him, giving him more thanks than he is worthy of, saying that, although he had not spoken much with him

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since his coming because of much occupation and his knowledge that Dudley could not speak Spanish, yet on his arriving in England he should speak with him and do him all the good. This was spoken in Latin, and though Dudley speaks that tongue but rudely, he returned suitably his thanks. The Prince willed him to make his commendations to her Majesty, and said that at the end of May he would be at Logrono, where he would embark. After his departure the King sent to him by Count Horne a chain, weighing, as he thinks, 160 pounds (*sic.*) Requests to be informed whether he shall bring the Marquis to the residence of the Emperor's Ambassador, or some other house appointed for him. [*One page and a half.*] *Incloses,*

207. 1. *A remembrance given to him by the Count or Earl of Horne, captain of all the Prince's guard, who is appointed to attend upon his Highness and remain with him in England. The remembrance was autograph of the Count and written in Latin, because the names are hard to be written in English. It declares the coming of diverse great men, who at this time bring their wives with them, and desire to have houses appointed for them accordingly. These are,*

The Duke of Alva, Majordomo to the Emperor. (The Duke of Alva with his wife requireth a house alone.)
Don Gautier Lopes (Economus pro principe), *and his wife.*
Don Diego Azevedo (etiam economus), *and wife.*
Don John à Benavedes (of the bed chamber), and wife.
Don John D'Acuna (of the bed chamber), and wife.
Count Horne.
Don Sunbernon.

Beseeches their Lordships to have these in remembrance, lest they who have treated him so courteously should think he has ungratefully forgot their wishes. As it will be hard to find several houses to place them all accordingly, believes that Bridewell were a good place to join all together (the Duke of Alva excepted) and that they would be contented so to be. [*One page.*]

May 19. Paris. 208. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Here it is thought that the Prince cannot be in England till the 8th or 10th of next month, because his sister, the Princess Dowager of Portugal, returns to Spain as Regent during his absence. The Prince, it is supposed, will go to meet her before he leaves for England; so, by the conjecture of her journey, the time of his embarkation at La Croigne [Logrono] is presumed. Begs to know her Majesty's pleasure as to the men concerning whom he has written. [*One page.*]

May 25. Brussels. 209. Sir John Masone to the Council. Sends letters from her Majesty's Ambassador at Venice. The Duke of Florence progresses very well in his enterprise against Sienna, and unless the French King very shortly sends an army on the field, the town

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shall be driven to great extremity, having already lost the commodity of three of their gates, and the fourth standing them in no great stead. The Pope has commanded through all his dominions that no victual may there be provided or suffered to pass that way for the succour of Sienna. Heard to-day that this order is given indifferently for the Imperialists and the French. The Marquis has lately taken a small fort within a quarter of a mile from Vignano [Vignone] of which great account is made here. The Emperor hastens the assembling of his Germans, and the opinion of this Court is that the French enterprise shall be towards Liege; yet the great victualling of Ardres so much beyond its necessity, makes many think that some attempt is meant that way, and either upon some of the English pieces or upon Gravelines, which equally affects England. The occasion of Gresham's stay here longer than he looked for, will be explained by his own letter. [*One page and a half.*]

May 26. Antwerp. 210. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Left Antwerp on the 22d inst. on his way homewards, and came by Brussels to know if the Emperor and the Regent had any service for him in Spain. By advice of her Majesty's Ambassador, repaired for answer to the Bishop of Arras, who used him very gently, inquiring if he had sufficient passport for the sack of his treasure out of Spain; on replying that he did not know to the contrary, for the Queen and the Council had taken order with the Emperor's Ambassador for it, the Bishop answered that the Ambassador had written to the Emperor, but that his Majesty was not yet resolved, adding that if he went into Spain without the Emperor's passport he would not be suffered to transport any money out of that country. The Bishop also advised him to go to the Regent and inquire if she had any service for him to the Queen, and to move her to ask the Emperor for his passport, as it might be concluded that by the time he arrived in Spain the Prince would be gone. The matter being moved to the Regent, she consented to do so, and inquired for what sum the passport should be made out. On being informed she commanded him to put his request in writing and then asked him to stay until the Emperor's secretary in the Spanish tongue, Mons. de Erasse, arrived at Antwerp. Returned hither, and attends upon him, and will follow him to Brussels until he has obtained the passport. Sends back all the Queen's bonds, they being dated 4th May, and those of the city 3d May, which they say here are of small effect. The merchants will have the Queen's bonds dated the 2d. Is bound before a notary to re-deliver the bonds within 15 days, as will appear by a copy of the bond inclosed. By his bond got all the first bills of exchange into his hands, and sent them in post through France with the Queen's letters to the Lord Privy Seal, by his servant Thomas Downe to his factor Edmund Hoggan. Had not written concerning this to the Council, expecting to make declaration of it himself, which he cannot do now, as he has to wait for the passport. Jasper Schetz and his brothers desire to have their bond made in three

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separate deeds for sums which he specifies, in the name of "Jasper Schetz and brethren." The reason is, that since Schetz bargained with him for her Majesty, he has been obliged to lend the Emperor 200,000 florins, and so, to keep his promise with the Queen, has had to take up 54,720 florins of others, who will have their bonds made separately in his name; the third bond for 65,060 florins is their own. These he is also bound to deliver within 15 days. Has been offered, by Mr Bartholomew Compagni, 15 and 16 *per cent.* to deliver the Queen's and City's bonds, which touches her Majesty's credit, as his commission extends only to 13 *per cent.*; this causes money to be dear here. In consequence, has had to make a new composition with Schetz to receive 3,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* in the payments due the 25th July next, and the staplers in the town agree to stand to the times at 12 *per cent.* interest. Has 130 barrels of gunpowder and 600 Collen cleve staves ready for shipping; the bargain of powder is a very good one, for here is no quantity to be had for money. [*Four pages. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosing,*

210. 1. *Notarial instrument by which Gresham testifies to having entered into a contract with Anthony Fugger and nephews, Gaspar Schetz and brothers, John de Matansa, John Lopez de Gallo, Anthony Spinola, and Octavian Lommelin, merchants of different nations resident in Antwerp, by which contract the said merchants have promised to deliver their letters of change, to make payment of certain sums in Spain to the agents of the Queen of England, and the said Gresham to deliver to the said merchants bonds in acknowledgment of the payment. Antwerp, May* 17. [*French. Four pages.*]

May 29. 211. The Council to Dr. Wotton. The French Ambassador had audience of her Majesty to-day, to pay his respects to her before she goes to Richmond, as to-morrow she intends to do; and on part of his master to complain that some of her subjects of Guernsey had assisted the Imperialists in seizing certain pieces of ordnance belonging to him, and which are, as is alleged, still kept in that island. Her Majesty, being somewhat ill at ease, remitted him for this and other matters to the Council, saying, that whatever was proved to be wrong should be amended; and in reply to the Ambassador's profession of reciprocal justice, twitted him with his master's conduct in the matter of the fugitives, concerning which her Majesty said she would not have used a semblable part towards the French King for the gain of three realms, and therewith departed. The Ambassador, being somewhat warmed with those words, on leaving the presence found fault with the Lord Chancellor, because while speaking to him upon some trifling matter, it fortuned the latter to look upon a book which by chance was lying open on a window of the gallery as they passed; and that with such terms as seemed very strange and never known to have been used by any Ambassador to any person in the position of the Chancellor; whom also in his heat he charged with having mocked him because of a

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barge which the Chancellor had once of his gentleness promised, and was ready to have given to him. The fashion of his talk was such, that the Chancellor was forced to tell him in plain words that it was not the part of Ambassadors to use such language, whereon some warm expressions passed on both sides. In this warm talk the Ambassador found great fault, because a secretary of the Emperor's Ambassador was present in one end of the gallery where the Queen gave him audience; and yet the secretary came there for matters of his own, and heard nothing of the conversation. He was told that his own secretary used to come 20 times into the Council Chambers against the other's once, and yet had they borne with him, so that he had no cause to be offended. Shall inquire into the matter of the ordnance. [*Draft. Three pages.*]

May 29. 212. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. His letters of the 9th and 19th have been received. Randall is forgiven, he is to remain abroad until he thoroughly learns whereunto the end of the rebels' enterprises tends, and if Stanton by any act proves himself willing to redress his late fault, he also shall be pardoned. Informs him that about 10 days ago M. de Courierés and another gentleman sent in embassy from the Emperor to her Majesty, and passing between Dover and Calais in two English bottoms, were not only chased into Dover by some French ships of war, from whom they escaped very narrowly, but had their horses and part of their stuff, which were in one of these two English vessels, taken from them, and carried ship and all into France, the crew as well as the ship being English. The Lord Chancellor (as of himself) had sent to the French Ambassador complaining thereof, and showing that when compared with his former conversation with her Majesty the matter gave cause of suspicion; so much the rather as it had been first moved by the Ambassador himself that neither the Imperialists nor the French, should during these wars meddle with the English passage between Dover and Calais, or search any vessels passing to and fro, which order hitherto having been observed, and now being broken by the French, was especially to be misliked. The Ambassador had replied that he did not marvel at the matter, since the like had been used by the Flemings towards the French, and as for the taking of the vessel, he was well assured that no displeasure or hurt was intended thereby to the Englishmen, but only for the horses and baggage contained in it, and which being landed in France, he knew well both ship and crew should be returned safely again. And thereon he renewed all the old complaints for breaking of the frigate, &c. Had shifted from the French King to the Constable the assertion that because of the non-ratification of the treaties, the former was in nowise bound to observe them than as the English, by their friendly using of him and his, should give him cause. It is unnecessary to repeat so often her Majesty's determination to observe the treaty although not formally ratified, for, as she takes it, between Princes of honour, and such as fear God and esteem his promise, it is the word and not the wax or writing that binds them. Her whole efforts, before and since entering upon this alliance with the Prince of Spain, has been to bring about an

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honourable peace between the Emperor and the French King, whose concord should, in her opinion, not a little serve for the furtherance of Christ's Catholic religion, and the universal commodity and surety of Christendom. The King's conduct towards the rebels is altogether at variance with his profession of friendship. Means not to provoke quarrels, but if assailed, shall not fail to take such steps as are befitting for her surety and honour, doubting not but by the help of Almighty God she shall be well enough able to defend herself, her country, and subjects, and meet with any injury that shall be any ways offered to her. Although the offence of Peter Carew is great, yet being naturally inclined to mercy, he shall be forgiven, should he be sincere in repenting his fault and, earnestly desiring to serve her Majesty, confess and open the circumstances thereof to Wotton. [*Draft. Corrected by Petre. Sixteen pages.*]

July (A.D. Meyer)

June 3. Brussels. 213. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. The French have made a road as far as Dinant in Liege, the castle of which is said to be strong and well furnished. The body of the army has still remained at Marienburg where the King arrived the last of May [*in orig.* June]. To-day they leave, but whither is unknown, so closely do they handle these matters. The Emperor's army is still within five leagues of this town; it increases daily and now amounts to 20,000 foot and 6,000 or 7,000 horse. The rest approaches by the way of Luxemburg and Namur; within a day or two they will begin to march, for which the places where they have been all this while will never a whit be sorry. Requests that on the first news of the Prince's arrival or approach he will cause Mr. Cliff to write three or four words, and deliver his letter to the Emperor's Ambassador, who, Petre knows, will dispatch out of hand as soon as he hears but half a word of that matter; and at convenience that he will think upon his commission, if any shall be required upon the marriage. The merchant-adventurers would be glad to make some triumphs to declare their good will, but doubt whether to do this at the coming of the Prince, or upon his coronation, if there shall be any. [*One page.*]

June 3. Brussels. 214. Same to the Council. As the Ambassador of Ferrara sent to her Majesty departs presently towards England, thinks good to advertise their Lordships of his coming. He is a gentleman of the Duke's house, and has the keeping of a fort not far from Ferrara; his name is Count Roderigo de Monte Cuculo. Gresham left here to-day with his full despatch; has written by him to the Queen and their Lordships, trusting that he will be in England before the bearer. He intends to remain all Monday at Antwerp, for the satisfaction, if it will be, of the merchants, touching the date of the bonds; and on Tuesday will finally depart homewards. [*One page.*]

June 4. Brussels. 215. Same to Queen Mary. News having reached the Court of the Prince's departure from Valladolid on the 12th ult., and of the likelihood of his having reached Logrono before this

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time, there are great rejoicings thereat; and the Ambassadors of the King of the Romans and Bohemia, who have long been here, propose to go to England forthwith. The former Ambassador is Don Pedro Lesso de Castilla, Majordomo to his master, and a man of much reputation: the other is Don Hernando de Gamboa, one of Maximilian's chamber. The Ambassade is very honourable, the train being composed of nearly 70 persons, whereof a good number are gentlemen. To-day Ambassadors from the Dukes of Florence and Ferrara have arrived, also *en route* for England; and the Duke of Savoy, with others of the nobility of this Court, will not long be behind. Suggests the appointment of gentlemen to meet them at Dover and to instruct them for the rest of their journey. In the East countries had like to have been a stir by reason of a quarrel between the Duke of Brunswick and the town of Hamburg, for defence of which the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein and others, had begun to levy troops; but by the wisdom of the Emperor there is great hope the thing is brought to a good end. The French King has written to the King of the Romans and others to stand upon their guard, as however the Emperor yet dissembles with them, he minds to declare his discontent with them, as they shall perceive soon after the Prince's arrival in England; and that this warning proceeds from friendship. These Princes have forwarded the letters to the Emperor, expressing their confidence in him and their knowledge of the French practices. A truce for five years is nearly concluded between the Turk and the King of the Romans: the latter wishes the term to be prolonged and is in some hope of obtaining it. Marquis Albert stirs from place to place poorly attended: he would fain be doing, but wants the instrument wherewith to work. The Bishops' and confederates' troops lie before his towns of Swainefort [Sueinfort] and Plassenberg, which are defended manfully but cannot long hold out. Sends herewith the capitulation between the Marquis and the French King (*missing*), whereby his meaning may appear, had not his falsehood been espied in time. The cause of Count Mansfeldt's coming here was to make his peace with the Emperor and desire his mediation in a dispute between him and the Duke of Brunswick, and to place himself at his Majesty's service. He hath not his answer yet. The siege of Sienna goes diligently on, and the besieged are in great straits, although the French make great brag to the contrary. The army of the Duke of Florence increases daily: 2,000 Germans have arrived before Sienna commanded by Madruccio, brother to the Cardinal of Trent. With these went 4,000 Italians, and 5,000 more Germans are ready near Augsburg to march into Italy. The Prior of Capua has been within the town, and is now attending to the fortification of Port Ercole. The Marquis of Marignano has devised about the beginning of this month to waste the country, in order, by destroying the crops, to deprive them of aid of victual. Although the Pope has ordered that no provisions shall pass through his dominions for either side, yet Bishop Tornabuoni, to whom the execution of such command is committed, being a Florentine, it is thought he will rather enforce it against the French than his own countrymen.

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The Pope has sent for the Duke of Urbino, Captain-General of the Church, to levy foot and horse for the protection of his states, in consequence of the proximity of the war thereto. Should the Turk's army come out this year, it will probaby not pass the Levant, their preparations being so slow. Arcanio de Cornea, the Pope's nephew, recently captured by the Siennese, has attempted to escape in the apparel of a man of that country; but being discovered by a confederate he is sent to Port Ercole in order to be conveyed to France. 4,000 Grisons and 2,000 Swiss, levied by the French King for relief of Sienna, are on their march thither: they are sought to be impeded by the 5,000 Germans previously mentioned, and others. "The French King, being half in a mistrust of the help of the coming of the great devil to his aid, hath bargained with a less devil for the navy of Argel [Algiers], amounting to the number of 20 vessels, whereof eight are gallies, and 12 foists and brigantines." The French army being now in Champagne, nothing as yet of the number reported attends the coming of the 6,000 Swiss who are ready to march to that service; and the Emperor being apprised of this by Martin Van Rosse, who lies in Luxemburg, has ordered 12,000 Germans to the frontiers of Liege and Luxemburg, 6,000 of whom are already in Triers or thereabouts. The Emperor is in very good estate of body, and is able to walk two or three hours daily. He has retired himself into a little house within a park, where he is not much seen of others than the Queen, the Council, and such as be privy about him, and where he dispatches such business as does not admit of delay. All other matters he defers till the coming of his son, which makes many suitors pray to God for his short arrival into England. [*Four pages.*]

June 5. Santiago. 216. The Earl of Bedford and Viscount Fitzwalter to the Council. Inclose letter brought to them from the Prince of Spain by the Marquis de Sarria, who arrived at Betanzos, where they then were, on 20th May, having been detained on the road by a fall from his horse, whereby he hurt his leg. He feasted and banqueted them at his house near there; is a man of large property in Gallicia, and is to accompany the Prince to England, whence he will proceed to Rome in embassage from the Emperor. They arrived here on 30th May, and intend to reside till the Prince's coming, about the 15th. Mention the route to be taken by the Prince, and send schedule of names of those who are to accompany him (*not with the letter*).

P.S.—The Prince is wont to be very sick at sea; in case he should be desirous to land at the nearest point, suggest that preparations for his reception may be made at Plymouth and along the neighbouring coast, although they will do their best to bring him to Southampton, where all is ready for him. [*Two pages. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 408.] *Incloses,*

216. 1. *Credentials of Marquis de Sarria, Valladolid, 30th April.* [*Spanish. Half a page.*]

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June 11. Brussels. 217. Sir John Masone to the Council. Thanks them for their letter, it being to him right great "newelty" to hear any thing from his country, especially from their Lordships; yet even in this his fortune has been so ill that the same, as he perceives, having been written on the 25th May, it remained so long after unsent that its keeper was fain to alter the date to make it seem fresh. Is glad to hear of the honourable entertainment of their Ambassadors in Spain; prays God send shortly a good wind whereby both they and their master may be blown safely into the realm. Will do what may conveniently be done in the matter of Mr. Clement. The English merchants at Antwerp are very much dismayed on understanding that it had been reported to the Council that some of them have lewdly demeaned their tongues in matters touching the state of the realm; they have made fruitless inquiries to discover the offenders, and humbly desire to be informed of such names as may have been mentioned to their Lordships. Must needs say that this last winter there were undoubtedly some of them that used great liberty of speech in matters above their reach, which then he signified to the Council; but since his last coming he has not heard of any such, although from time to time he has diligently inquired thereof. With respect to Hawes, who has obtained a letter from the Council to the merchants in his behalf, they have declared unto him the case, whereby it does both appear the matter to be very ill, and the man in the cloking thereof to have openly and wilfully perjured himself. This, at their request, he communicates to their Lordships, with their humble petition that their decree for the penalty of his misdoing, whereof more than the one half is diminished at his own suit, may take place: for so long as all men shall hope to have their punishment released by favourable letters of the Council, so long will they not care what good and wholesome orders they shall break. [*One page.*]

June 11. Brussels. 218. Same to Queen Mary. The Turk will condescend neither to a peace nor a truce with the King of the Romans, unless Queen Isabella and her son be admitted to the whole proportion of Transylvania, for restoring of whom by force, if by treaty the same cannot take place, he has taken order with such as are left to govern under him during his absence. Many wise men think, if these news be correct, that King Ferdinand were better upon an assured peace quite to give up Transylvania, than by endeavouring to keep it, of which the Turk has already a good part, put the rest of Hungary in hazard. That such is not his view appears by his having sent to levy 4,000 horse in Bohemia, and a number more in Hungary; the success being very doubtful, considering his own poverty and lack of friends, and that his brother's hands are already full. Enters at great length upon the many evils likely to befall Christendom in consequence of this, and impresses strongly upon her Majesty the propriety of her exerting herself to attempt the mediation of a peace both for the general interests of Europe and her own realm. If even for three or four years she may enjoy the commodity of such a peace, that peace which she has begun between

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the realm and God might in that time be brought to a full perfection. "The new and tender branch newly grafted, being subject yet to shaking and every little wagging of the wind, should be so fastened and grown into the whole tree as no danger of any blast were afterwards to be feared. The people which be yet diversely drawn, some by opinions and some by other means, may in that time grow to one conformity; and your empty coffers shall have something in them, to be able to strive with such storms as by any malicious enemy might fall unto the realm." Even though such effort should be unsuccessful, God shall the rather preserve her Majesty, "even like, as willing the Apostles entering into any house to say 'peace be here,' he promiseth, in case peace would not there take place, yet at the least *reverteretur ad illos.*" The Emperor daily increases his army; his Germans and Frieslanders, consisting of 15,000 foot and 3,000 horse, are stationed on the frontiers of Triers and Liege, in such readiness that they may be here, if necessary, in six or seven days. He has also ten ensigns of Germans in Germany, in such sort that they could be here in twelve days or a fortnight. He has moreover furnished Thionville with 5,000 Germans, and all these frontiers are garrisoned; of Burgundians and others of the Low Countries, he has 3,000, and of Spaniards 2,500; so that when he pleases he may set on the field five or six and twenty thousand. He has ordered the Imperial ban to be put in execution against Marquis Albert; the effect of which is that his body, lands, and goods, are at the pleasure of any that will or can lay hands upon them. The Diet proceeds, notwithstanding the Princes' requests to the contrary, but none of the estates have yet resorted to it saving three or four bishops and the agent of the Duke of Cleves. To allure these Princes and estates nevertheless to repair there more willingly, the Emperor has authorized them to proceed and determine as freely and fully in all things as if he were present. The 400,000 crowns granted to the Emperor for Brabant, and the like amount for Flanders, are to be levied upon merchandise: in this Antwerp and Brussels have much and long sticked, with request that the same should be levied by acre upon the ground, alleging the hindrance of traffic that may ensue, seeing the whole wealth of the country depends upon trade. The inclosed abstracts of certain letters from the French Ambassador in Switzerland will show what bruits the French King sows in Germany to the disadvantage of the Emperor. No tidings of the coming of the Turk's army by sea; but the French King has bargained with Sala Reis, Governor of Algiers, for his navy, which is said to have already arrived at Marseilles. The Duke of Savoy is appointed to be general of the army in these parts; it was thought to have been assigned to John Baptista Castaldo. Castaldo has sent her Majesty a fair present, the parcels whereof are a cushion of purple satin perfumed and richly wrought, a pair of beads, made of perfumed matter and garnished with gold, and a great many boxes of sweet soap. These being consigned to Masone, he has sent them to Antwerp to be conveyed by sea to Lord Paget, whom Castaldo has required to present them to her Majesty. When on the point of closing his letter, is informed that the King of the Romans has

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dismissed out of Hungary 7,000 Spaniards to serve the Emperor in Italy and elsewhere he may appoint; this, if true, gives better promise of peace between him and the Turk than seemed probable when he commenced writing. The matters of Sienna hang yet in balance. Last Friday, the Ambassadors of the Kings of Bohemia and the Romans left for England, intending to remain at Dunkirk or Gravelines until they hear of the Prince's landing or approaching the realm; but in the mean season they will pass their horses and the most part of their train. To-morrow departs towards her Majesty, Regente Figueroa, one of the Emperor's Privy Council. He is of a noble house, and a right wise and grave counsellor, whose errand is to attend for a time upon the Prince and advise him in such things as may tend to the demeaning of him and his to the contentation of the realm, and after a month or somewhat more to go to Spain. The Emperor is in right good plight, and was not more lusty these four years than he is at this present. [*Four pages and a half.*] *Incloses,*

218. 1. *Extracts of letters of 6th and 12th April from the French Ambassador in Switzerland, as to the Prince's voyage to England, Cardinal Pole's unsuccessful treating of peace in France, the Emperor's desire to coerce Germany, the movements of French troops, and reported death of the Duke of Prussia.* [*Latin. One page and a half.*]

June 11. Brussels. 219. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Castaldo had sent to him a fair present and relative letter for her Majesty, desiring the same should be presented to her by Lord Paget. Understanding that his Lordship has departed towards Hampton [Southampton], has forwarded them by Antwerp to the care of Petre, whom he requests to see them delivered to the Queen, and be the mean to her that the party may understand by three or four words that they came safe to her hands. Three or four of the merchants of Antwerp have been to him to purge themselves of the charges made against them; they suspect these have been falsely imputed to them by some such as, having forfeited certain sums of money for violent breaking of their honest orders here, think to shift off the payment by the discrediting of them at home. The case of Hawes is a bad one; leaves it in the hands of Petre, who has ever been wont to be a man of orders, and whom he has often heard find fault with these kinds of shifting by letters from the Council. The impropriety of such. Has written a babbling letter to her Majesty touching his wishes of a peace, induced by D'Arras having informed him that the French King had said to Wotton that he would sooner hearken to a mediation at her hands, than at those of any other prince this day living. [*Three pages.*]

June 12. 220. Memorial by Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham, Esquire, her Majesty's agent in Flanders, for the purposes ensuing. After narrating the respective sums to be borrowed and the lenders thereof, he is desired,—

1. To embark from Dartmouth or Plymouth for Spain, taking with him this memorial and the Emperor's licence.

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2. Before departing to commune with such merchants in London, English or foreign, as traffic with Spain, with a view to getting them to deliver here to the Queen's use the sums they shall have occasion to employ in Spain, which he shall there repay them out of the money to be received to her Majesty's use; provided always no loss of exchange or interest ensue.

3. If the Prince of Spain be not departed thence before the first payment, he is to confer with the Earl of Bedford, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and according to his advice distribute amongst the best and safest ships of the fleet that are to accompany the Prince the treasure which he has received, so as not to adventure more than 5,000*l.* in one bottom.

4. In case the Prince be come from thence before the receipt of the money, he is to send over by way of exchange, to be repaid at sight to the Queen here, or at Antwerp, as much of the money as he can.

5. He is to have the rest of the money sent over in ships, so that no more than 8,000*l.* be adventured on one bottom.

6. He is to furnish 10,000*l.* and send it to Ireland.

7. His diets, hitherto 20*s.* a day, are to be increased by 10*s.* a day until his return out of Spain. [*Seven pages.*]

June 14. Soissons. 221. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Although Petre takes it that great suit was made for audience to open very little matter; yet, as it was handled, matter enough might come of it. Nevertheless believes the person came for another purpose, and rather to see than to speak, for it was commonly noised here that her Majesty was departed. As the Prince will shortly be in England, desires to be informed how he shall use himself in his writings after the Prince's arrival. [*One page.*]

July 14. Rheims. 222. Same to Queen Mary. The French Queen and divers of the Council are here, as also the different Ambassadors: being far from the King's camp it is late before they hear any news, and then only such as the Council pleases to publish. Since the King went to the camp, on its march towards the Meuse they sacked and burned Chimay, Beaumont, and Gienez, places without defence; but they were subsequently obliged to make a small fortification round the latter place for the surer conducting of their provisions down the Meuse. For some time they lacked bread and wine; especially bread, which was exceeding dear: wherefore all the bakers in this town and those of the borders have been ordered to the camp, except such as are absolutely necessary for the towns; also all the masons that can be found, as well as all the cart-horses, for conveying provisions and ammunition; which is a great displeasure to the husbandmen, who at this time have most need of them at home. On the surrender of Marienburg the Captain was not permitted to depart with the soldiers, but was brought prisoner to Paris, which is thought to imply his complicity with the French. The camp have since taken Bouvines in Namur: the defenders of this small and unimportant town resisted two assaults with great loss to the enemy, but on its being taken they were all either slain

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or hanged. The town and castle of Dinant, belonging to the Bishop of Luyke [Liege] have been taken: the former surrendered by composition, without loss of goods; the latter, wherein were some Spaniards, of whom Captain Julian who formerly served in England was one, made a gallant resistance, but by weight of superior artillery at last held parliament and yielded, the soldiers departing with their swords by their sides. The French were more glad to accept these compositions, as 12 ensigns have entered Namur, the next town on the Meuse, and about 10,000 or 12,000 men are encamped in the neighbourhood, whom the King intends to visit, to offer them fair play if they intend to make any sport. The Queen received these news on Friday morning about 2 o'clock, and attended by all the Court, went on foot from the Abbey of St. Remy, where she lodges, to Nôtre Dame, the chief church here, to hear mass, and return thanks to God for the good tidings. Thence also went some of the greatest ladies, as the Duchesses of Guise and Valentinois, on foot to divers other churches, for prayer and thanksgiving. It is reported that part of the army has returned to besiege Avesnes; but, if well manned and provisioned, it will likely stay them awhile. The King has with him in camp one of the house of De la Marck, to whom he has given the Abbey of Beaulieu and other promotions. It is said he was once chosen to be Bishop of Luyke, but the Emperor would not suffer him to enjoy it; but it is said the King will now put him in possession of the see, driving out George of Austria, the Emperor's uncle, who now is Bishop. It is said that the Prince de la Roche sur Yonne and M. de Villebon command 10,000 men, wherewith they intend to besiege Renti. Is credibly informed that Peter Carew is determined to leave France and go to Italy, relying upon her Majesty's mercy; but expects to be more certainly informed of this by Edward Randal, who will be here in a day or two. [*Two pages. The portion relating to Carew in cipher, deciphered.*]

July 14. Rheims. 223. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Has not yet received her Majesty's pleasure concerning Throckmorton, who, he is informed, continues his suit still to be received to mercy, and is now driven to such extremity that he must needs serve in these wars, having no other means whereby to live. But he will not, he understands, serve with the rebels, and labours to be employed with the Gascons. Would be glad to learn what answer to make concerning him. Yesterday Cardinal Tournon told one of the Ambassadors that it is understood the Prince of Spain has returned from the sea-coast, because of the mortality among the soldiers that should come with him: wherefore it is thought he will not be in England so soon as expected. The siege of Sienna is said to be raised; save that the Florentines have left 5,000 men in the forts near the town, and that Pietro Strozzi is joined with the French aid of Italians and others who were at Mirandola, so that he now seems to be strong enough to resist the Duke of Florence. The latter is said, however, to expect great succour shortly from Milan and Naples. The French have embarked in their own navy a number of troops for Sienna; and they say that the navy of Algiers joins

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that of France to conduct it safely, but it is thought Prince Doria is ready to meet them by the way, as strong, or stronger than they are. [*One page. The first portion, relating to Throckmorton, in cipher, deciphered.*]

June 16. Venice. 224. Peter Vannes to Queen Mary. Prays for her success. Since she has overcome her enemies she will be the more likely to bear more equably, even to hold in contempt the few words which he shall write. About a month ago a servant of his, one William Page, native of London, whom he employed at the recommendation of others, and of whose assistance he has availed himself both as a domestic and in writing English letters for the last two years and a half, but who is also a headstrong and obstinate youth, most atrociously beat, in Vannes' absence, a boy whom he had left at home. Upon his return had inquired both of the English and Italians the cause of this. These all agreed in saying that nothing had been either said or done by the boy which could by rights offend, and that a gentle admonition would have sufficed. Next day when his anger had somewhat subsided, Vannes privately inquired of his godson Peter Oviat [Wyat?], an Englishman, (a youth of rather a simple character, servant of Wm. Patten, well-known in the Royal Household,) whether he had perceived any previous disagreement between Page and the boy. Oviat replied that he had frequently heard Page admonishing the other English servants to beware of what they said before the boy, as he was a spy of Vannes; and then tremblingly advised him to be careful of Page because he saw from his frequent disrespectful speeches that he was very ill-disposed towards his master. Had treated these remarks with contempt, having already discovered Page's evil mind from certain letters of his which had been intercepted by an enemy, but had pardoned him at his own petition, because he was English and in hopes of his reformation. Incloses a schedule (*lost*), containing in Oviat's own hand the atrocious remarks of Page, which he has kept a secret. Meanwhile, after observing as far as he could with whom Page was chiefly intimate, he applied to the chief magistrates, explaining the matter in general terms, and asking for the apprehension of the offender, with a view to his public examination. They postponed their reply for a more careful investigation, and at length answered that the matter was one of great moment, quietly refusing to grant the request. Cannot divine the cause of this, Page being unknown, and of no influence; but thinks the Seigniory chiefly desire that good and bad shall have equal liberty of living and impunity of wickedness in matters that do not touch the Republic itself. Will do all to compass his object, even if he have to proceed to Mantua, Ferrara, or the dominions of the Emperor for a time. If her Majesty desires to write to the Venetians let her send secret letters to him, so that he may execute her commands privily with the many English who daily flock hither. Meanwhile he intends to try if the Duke of Ferrara or of Mantua will grant what the Venetians have refused; but reminds her that those robbers who rage with hunger and madness should be rather rejected and despised. Advises her to

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command one of her councillors to summon Francis Donato, a Venetian merchant who, he thinks, has lately arrived in England, and ask him a friendly manner what he heard from any Englishman of words similar to those in the schedule, with whom of those in Vannes' suite he had words before he left Venice, his informant, and what were the words of the conversation. Of the author's name Vannes could elicit from his informant no more, as he feared perhaps to injure one who had spoken to him in confidence. [*Latin. Three pages.*]

June 16. Venice. 225. Peter Vannes to Queen Mary. As he was at the point of packing his letters, being somewhat sick in bed, the Secretary of the new Duke of Venice, Signor Francisco Venerio, came to him. The Duke is a man of great virtue and estimation in the state, lusty, and of no decrepit age, knows well England, where he has resided as a merchant, and has always, as occasion served, exalted that country highly, praising especially Kings Henry the Seventh and Eighth, and her Majesty's self. He has sent to Vannes his letter to her Majesty declaring his election, with loving offers of service, which she will receive herewith. Prays her to command answer to be made to it with a loving letter much praising his virtuous qualities, for such kind of proceeding is here well and honourably taken; it is to be sent to Vannes to be delivered, and besides being read openly with much honour will serve sometime some good purpose. The letter to the Duke to be in Latin. His other letters give advertisement of the great preparations for the war in Tuscany. Will not fail to give attention to the business of Sir John Leigh which her Majesty recommends to him. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 20. Brussels. 226. Sir John Masone to same. Had received the Council's letter of 8th ult., with that of her Majesty to the Emperor, touching a licence for bringing 3,000,000 crowns out of Spain. Although he perceives that her Grace at that time was not aware that a great piece of the matter was before dispatched by a safe conduct delivered to Mr. Gresham, wherewith he was departed into England, yet he repaired to the Emperor and delivered her letter. After some talk as to the discontent which might be bred in Spain by the bringing out of such great sums, and the difficulty he had found in the drawing of money thence for his own service, the Emperor said he would talk thereon with such as had to do with the finances of Spain, and should give him his answer in a day or two. Has not yet received such reply, but supposes, as immediately after leaving the Emperor a post had been dispatched into England, that her Majesty has been answered by the Ambassador there. Meantime he has received a passport for 600 barrels of powder, which he has sent to Gresham's factor at Antwerp. The Emperor's army will be in the field on the 24th, about Namur. If the French advance to Bapaume or Cambray, as the bruit is they will, then the army will move in that direction: if they do not, then it is said they shall be sought near home, and that Ardres shall be assailed. The army is in number about 34,000 or 35,000 foot, and 6,000 horse; in addition to which 10,000 foot and 4,000 or 5,000 horse are

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being prepared. The Captain-General is the Duke of Savoy; his assistants and councillors, John Baptista Castaldo and Signor Anthony Doria, two such personages as the like were hard to be found either in this Court or elsewhere. The Master of the Camp is M. de Benincourt, and when the whole army is assembled it will be one of the fairest these many years levied by the Emperor. God send money enough! Last Monday, the 9th, there was a great fire in Luxemburg, taking in four quarters of the town at one time, whereby the substance thereof is quite brent, with great part of the munition for defence. A large portion of the artillery is so parched that it is past service. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been by treason of the enemy, and Marquis Albert is not out of suspect of the compassing thereof, who having no safe dwelling in his own country, has lately retired to Metz. Regente Figueroa, who departed yesterday, is the bearer to her Majesty from hence of the story of the taking of Tunis, made in tapestry, which, as she will see, is one of the fairest pieces of work that has been made in these times. If the subjects of the Duke of Florence are true to their allegiance, though the contrary is to be feared, his success is likely to be good, as the Pope inclines indirectly to his favour. [*Two pages.*]

June 20. Brussels. 227. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Acknowledges his letter of the 7th, received on the 11th. Sir Philip Hoby arrived here on the 14th, and still remains with him, waiting the Emperor's pleasure for the delivery of her Majesty's letter; in the mean season he passes his time amongst physicians and chirurgeons, communing with them touching the recovery of his health. Their advice is, that he shall first essay what success he shall find with the drinking of the water at Liege, and in case he find not there such help as he desires, then to repair to the bains of Pau, and to use the commodity of them in the month of September, as he mindeth to do, unless her Majesty commands him to make a shorter return, which he is most ready to do on her pleasure being known, health and all other respects set aside. Has written to Lord Paget to help him to one that has the French language, whom he may use as his secretary in his business with this Court. Hears one Peyto much commended; if he is disposed to go abroad, and not otherwise employed, would be glad of him. [*One page.*]

June 22. Naples. 228. The Cardinal of Burgos [Pacheco de Ceralbo] to Queen Mary. Being unable to pay his respects in person to her Majesty, sends his nephew, Pedro Pacheco, to do so. [*Spanish. One page.*]

June 26. Brussels. 229. Sir John Masone to same. On Tuesday the 19th, the Duke of Savoy, Castaldo, and Doria entered into Cambray by post, because the French were said to be not far off from that town, and because a practice had been discovered for delivery of it and its castle to the French King. The chief deviser of this practice was the engineer who had constructed that and other fortresses in those parts; he has been sent prisoner to Valenciennes. The hope of so obtaining these was probably the cause of the French King

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setting himself to the field at that time; but seeing the plot has come to light, he has retired with no great company, minding, nevertheless, to seek advantage at Avesnes, or some other piece where train or sudden force may take place. After the Duke and the others have seen to the safety of Cambray, and made full examination into the details of the treason, they will return to the army, which is not yet in the field, but so posted that they can be assembled in a few hours. Such is the poverty of the frontiers, especially for horse-meat, that it is impossible to keep the field but with such provision as must for the time be brought out of the under parts of the country. Wherefore the Emperor intends, after he has mustered the troops which are in readiness, to distribute them in different quarters, whence they may be easily called at short warning, until he perceives the full meaning of the enemy. The French King is not in such force that he can attempt any great enterprise; his Swiss, who are the great strength of his infantry, being not yet come to him, for lack of money, as is supposed. His horsemen have run up and down the country between St. Quentin and Cambray, as far as Cambresis; which quarter is so spoiled, as their overcoming it now neither has made nor could have made it much worse. Marquis Albert having provided himself with 200 horses out of Metz, and made shift for 300 more among his friends, entered lately with them into Sueinfort, an imperial town usurped by him three years past, and which for the last three or four months has been besieged by the Bishops and confederates. But finding all things desperate there, after setting the munition and such things as pleased him on fire, he left during night, with the 500 horse and 1,500 foot who have so long endured the siege, so secretly that it was not known till next morning that the town was abandoned. On his way towards Thuringia he was encountered by the Duke of Brunswick, who defeated and slew the substance of his band; and he himself escaped by flight, with only seven or eight horses in his company. So often down and so often up again, thinks there was never none; but now there is nothing to fear at his hand, since the only poor castle belonging to him, Plassenberg, cannot longer hold out. Had his plans not been detected in the beginning of the year, the Emperor had at one time between him and the French King been assailed in Friesland, Utrecht, Guelderland, Luxemburg, and Thionville. Another treason has very lately been brought to light: there had been a plan to set the munition in the Castle of Naples on fire, when, the soldiers being engaged in its suppression, the castle should have been surprised by men ready for that purpose. This much increases the suspicion that the fire in Luxemburg had been devised by the French, who build a good piece of the foundation of their successes on such practices. No certain news from Hungary of truce or peace. The Emperor has offered Africa, which three years ago he won from the Moors, to the Knights of the Order, with 20,000 crowns a year towards keeping it; but the Religion, after consultation, have humbly declined it, on the ground that they are far unable to maintain a piece of such charges as that requires. This refusal is ascribed to the French King's persuasion of the Grand

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Master of the Order, being desirous to see the Emperor's charges augmented rather than diminished. It is now believed for certain that the Turk's navy comes forward to the number of between 50 and 60 sail, to be joined by Sala Reis, with 30 vessels and 20 gallies of the French King. This will much hinder the affairs of Florence and Corsica. The Emperor is now in so good case that he is able to arm himself, and is on horseback in his park sometimes three hours together. In consequence of the Duke of Savoy being sent to the field sooner than he expected, is obliged to send an Ambassador to her Majesty, instead of visiting her personally, as he would gladly have done. [*Two pages and a half.*]

June 26. Brussels. 230. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Is written to from a sort of poor men serving in England painfully for the conveyance of letters, to help them to some money. The passengers with letters between Dover and Calais having long time been unpaid, let not also to put him in remembrance of such money as is due to them. Beseeches Petre, as the time will serve, to put his aiding hand to the helping of so poor a company; and for the passengers, thinks it well if they might be paid out of the treasury of Calais. The Emperor and Court here hang in the same expectations that he is sure they do in England, and a great piece of their passengers is to inquire one of the other which way the wind doth blow. If the French were so puissant as they have bragged they would have been by this time, the occasion of the Prince's long tarrying might have served them to some purpose. Here are plenty of troops to beard the enemy without hazard; but money lacks, which detains John of Nassau with his bands in Germany, as also those of the Truchses, cousins to the Cardinal of Augsburg, and the forces of the Duke of Brunswick. The help of this matter is looked for out of the navy of Spain, besides the number of soldiers, whereof is here made a great account. God hold them at the least one year in peace, being so unmeet for the wars as *Væ illis!* whensoever they enter thereunto. [*One page.*]

July 2. Brussels. 231. Same to the Council. Thanks them for the joyful tidings brought to him by Francisco of the celebration of the marriage between her Majesty and the Prince of Spain. The Emperor took the news in most thankful and gladsome part, as appeared by his talk, had a good time with Francisco, and the reward given to him at his departing. Beseeches their Lordships, as occasion may serve, to have him now and then in like remembrance, which shall do these men to understand that he lies not here altogether as a cipher. Sends herewith statement of the Emperor's troops. The season advances too fast for any notable exploit in the field. "The constellation of giving of battle is long sithen expired. Princes have gotten in these days another kind of fight, and have learned to fear to adventure the hazard of the whole matter upon the trial of one day." [*Half a page.*] *Incloses,*

231. 1. *The Emperor's bands of footmen and horsemen; the names of the commanders, and number of their troops.* [*One page.*]

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July 2. Brussels. 232. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Thanks him most heartily both for his letter signifying the King and Queen's style, and for sending the bearer hereof, with the most gladsome news of the marriage, wherein he has received such pleasure as he shall for ever remain in Petre's debt; therefore, "Francisco hath had his bellyfull of talk with the Emperor, and bringeth home in his purse 100 crowns reward, and so returneth on a merry pin." Begs he will continue the like good office to him; did not conceive that the Ambassadors in England have sent any despatches hither, which makes him the more grateful. He can very well be content to allow the charges of the post out of his diets, rather than to lack the commodity of the knowledge of such things as were meet for an Ambassador to know. Yet, if the matter does not require much haste, it may be sufficient to direct the letters to Titchet with charge to him to send it out of hand, and so may half the money be saved and more too. Thinks shortly there will be a coronation; when the day is fixed requests to be informed. Would gladly know the occasion of the French Ambassador's absence from the marriage. [*One page.*]

July 7. Brussels. 233. Same to the Council. On the 3d the French having removed their camp from Marienburg, leaving there only a sufficient number to keep it and defend a thousand pioneers engaged upon its fortifications, marched straight to Dinant, whither they had previously sent a good part of their cavalry. To-day it is reported that they have taken the town which was neither of any great strength nor considered tenable, but the castle, in which is Captain Julian with five ensigns of Spaniards and Liégeois, still holds out; if it be taken, which is not likely, being strong and well manned, the country of Liege will not long tarry after; when, if the enemy makes this way, battle must try the matter, as within the duchy of Brabant there is not one town strong enough to hold out an army royal, Antwerp excepted. Men marvel why the French King has not tried such enterprise before now, as it would have put this country in great peril, the Emperor's troops being dispersed in so many quarters. Many think it proceeded from a disinclination to fall out with England, knowing the capitulation with that country for the defence of Flanders; and indeed, with the exception of the spoiling of a few small villages and gentlemen's residences, he has not entered into any parts which the English are bound to defend. Although Marienburg belongs to the Emperor, it is in the territory of Liege, and came lately to his hand by exchange. Meanwhile the states here seem much discontented; the nobility, because the whole trust of the defence of their country touching the captains is put to strangers, and the commonalty, because, paying continually such notable sums, they do not find the country so well defended as they expected. This is aggravated by the quartering of the Emperor's army in the country and within six miles of this town, so spoiling both in the fields and men's houses that, excepting the carrying away of their bodies, no greater extremity could be showed if the French army were in the same

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place. The Emperor has long lain still penned within the park in his little house without showing himself to any but a very few; and this has been no small discomfort to the people, as they think their misery and fears are unknown to and kept from him. Of this they shall be satisfied out of hand, as he intends in a day or two to go to the camp in person. The Prince's longer tarrying has doubtless marvellously disappointed the Emperor, who had expected before now a good band of men and some treasure. Of this he appears to have lack, otherwise he would never suffer his army for want of payment to eat the poor men as they do. By the saving of a month's wages, his troops have been so far asunder, that it appears his enemy has taken him tardy; but if the castle of Dinant hold out eight or ten days, it is to be trusted they have done their worst. The Emperor's horse amount to 6,000, and within six or seven days will be augmented by 3,000; his infantry, also, by the coming of the Counts of Meghem and Nassau, is well increased. To-day the camp removes two or three miles farther to a strong place, where they are like to continue till the whole force is assembled. Matters of Italy are like to be ended by battle, of which it is thought there will be news in the next letters. In Germany things remain in competent quietness, Marquis Albert being put to silence, and the Dukes of Mecklenburg and Brunswick fallen to an agreement. As he writes, news from Italy have arrived. The Marquis of Marignano had left the siege with a great band of horse and foot to encounter Pietro Strozzi and his troops, who were gone to conduct the Grisons that lately came for defence of Sienna. Don Juan de Luna, who has charge of the castle of Milan, had also left with 4,000 foot and 500 horse to come on their back; so it was surely thought the battle must have been to the disadvantage of the French faction, who are much fewer in number. But Strozzi had so politicly managed by the employment of skilful guides, perfect in the knowledge of the country, that he returned secretly and safely back to the territory of Sienna. This will probably bring the Duke's affairs to a disagreeable termination. [*Two pages and a half.*]

July 8. Mantua. 234. The Cardinal of Mantua [Hercules de Gonzaga] to Queen Mary. Sends Monsignore di Nola to offer his congratulations on her marriage, which is so full of promise for the future welfare of all Christendom. [*Italian. One page.*]

July 9. Brussels. 235. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. After the closing of the last letters, news were received that the French have taken by assault Chateau Thierry on the Moselle, not far from Dinant. This, although neither great nor strong, it is said will serve the French well for conveying of victuals to them, and could it have been held might have served the Emperor's purpose for keeping of that commodity from them. It was very well defended, and few remain alive that were in it. [*Half a page.*]

July 10. Brussels. 236. Same to same. By the letter to her Majesty he will understand that the Emperor has suddenly ordered his camp

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to Namur and gone after it in person. This has been done in both instances against the advice of his Council and all others. The Duke of Savoy, Castaldo, Gonzaga and Andrea Doria have done their best to stay him, both by letter and *viva voce*, alleging the power of his enemy, the inability of his army yet to encounter them, the danger of their chopping between him and this town, the hazard of himself, his estate, and all these countries in case of an overthrow, and twenty other arguments; yet was there no remedy, but forth he would, and commanded them to march *sans plus replique*. His headiness has often put him to great hindrance, especially once by land at Metz, and another time by sea at Algiers. This enterprise is more dangerous than both. God send him better fortune than *multi ominantur!* Ten or twelve days will try the matter. God keep them out of the fire, that they may at the least see what another winter will breed before they enter farther but as they may safely come out again. Great many signs of the Emperor's lack of money. Sir Philip Hoby has not had access to the Emperor, who has shut himself up from all men; but he has had right good entertainment at the Queen's hands and those of M. D'Arras and the best of the Court. The Queen had a long talk with him of his disease, and has told him where in her fancy he shall have best remedy, the bains of Liege being at present too hot. This morning he has departed towards Aix-la-Chapelle, but shows himself in great fear to offend her Majesty in any point, as is manifested by the selection of the places where he intends to sojourn for his health, and by the company that he shall haunt during his absence. Sir John Cheke is at Padua. [*Two pages.*]

July 13. Venice. 237. Peter Vannes to the Council. The French at Venice affirm that their army, long expected from Marseilles, had arrived at Porto Ercole, and on the way, nigh an island called Elba, took seven ships of the Imperialists laden with wheat. If it be so, at this harvest-time it is a great hindrance to them, provisions being very scant. It is said that Pietro Strozzi had put most part of his army in divers towns and holds of the Siennese, and strongly accompanied, had taken his journey towards Porto Ercole to bring more safely into Sienna the soldiers who arrived in the said gallies, and join them to the rest, and so have a complete army. The opinion of many wise men is, that Strozzi intends to make an attack by sea and land upon the state of Piombino, now in possession of the Duke of Florence, as being a place most commodious for the French King's affairs, where a few days since the Prior of Capua, his brother, was slain at the taking of Scarlino. The Duke has sent Carlo Gonzaga and others to recover the castles taken by Strozzi on his entry into the state of Florence. As yet, nothing has been done and many men lost; but there is good hope that want of provisions and munitions will force the garrisons to surrender. The Marquis Marignano had returned with his army and encamped near Sienna; he was about to make another fort opposite Porto Romano, and in divers places to annoy the town. The Duke's army by help of the Emperor grows daily bigger and able

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well to answer the Frenchmen. It is written from Piedmont that the French being about Val Ferrara in great numbers, the Imperialists attacked them in ambush and slew the most part. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

April 17. Dantzic. 238. The Magistrates of Dantzic to Queen Mary. Having heard with great regret of the publication here of a libel against her Majesty and King Philip, of which a copy is inclosed, they had summoned before them the printer and his son; who confessed that the work was printed by them in ignorance of the language or the purport of the libel, they only knowing the form and character of the letters required in type, by order of William Hotson an Englishman, who had promised them indemnity, and in whose presence some hundred copies had been sent home. The printer and his son have been committed to prison, as shall also be any others found participant in the libel, and they request her Majesty will employ some one to prosecute the parties, for which purpose they shall be kept in close detention. [*Latin. Four pages and a half.*]

Eod. die. 239. Duplicate of the preceding: with postscript on separate fragment of paper annexed, to the effect that for want of time they have been unable to procure the copy of the libel intended to be inclosed. But this, with any other matter that may be obtained in connexion therewith, shall be forwarded by a special messenger. *Annexed,*

239. 1. *Further postscript. Had deemed it more prudent not to send the printed libel in case of accident by the way, but send a copy faithfully made and compared by members of the Council familiar with the English language, and which corresponds verbatim with the original. Hotson on being interrogated, states, that a mariner of the name of Harry Broder, a Londoner, had requested from him such sort of writings, and that the writer had received some likewise from the said mariner. The mariner had brought with him a learned person, but he is not certain whether he was a priest. These writings were for the purpose of being thrown in the streets and highways that people might read them; also confesses that he had received these writings from an Englishman of the name of Thomas Gothfort.* [*Latin. One page.*]

July 22. Padua. 240. Sir John Cheke to Sir William Petre. Although since his coming out of England he has heard little of his own affairs and the advancement of his suits, and what he has heard has not been such as to alleviate the extreme necessity of himself and his wife, he ever remains assured of Petre's friendship and good will. Were he a single man, without wife, children or charge, he would judge the cruelty of men to him an easy exercise of many good virtues: now, although the greater the matter the more duty it were to take it well, yet it spreads too far for a weak mind to carry without some moving. He is here in a country much

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esteemed in opinion, of which yet being somewhat unskilled, he cannot judge certainly without rashness, else at first sight he would say that neither for private order, nor yet common behaviour, is it any thing to be compared to their own supposed barbarous country. "Courtesans in honour, haunting of evil houses noble; breaking of marriage a sport; murder, in a gentleman, magnanimity; robbery, finesse if it be clean conveyed,—for the spying is judged the fault and not the stealing; religion, to be best that best agreeth with Aristotle *de anima*; the common tenant, though not in kind of tenancy, marvellously kept bare, the gentleman, nevertheless, yet bare that keepeth him so; in speech cautious, in deed scarce; more liking in asking than in giving." The farther they go into Italy it is said to be the worse. Commends himself, wife, suite, and whole state to Petre.

P.S.—4th August.—Narrates the particulars of an engagement between the Marquis Medequiene [Marignano] and Pietro Strozzi, wherein the latter was wounded in the arm and the flank, and 58 ensigns of the French were put to flight. Whether Strozzi is in Sienna or not is doubtful. The Marquis being returned to Sienna intends to finish his fortress at Porto Romana. In honour of this victory 25 ensigns are set up in the market-place at Florence, and it is said the Duke scattered among the people 2,000 crowns, and the Duchess as much in silver. [*Two pages.*]

July 25. [Winchester.] 241. The Council to Dr. Wotton. All here is in good and quiet state, and the Prince of Spain has arrived safely. The Lord Privy Seal and Lord Fitz Walter, who were sent to ratify the marriage treaty, had been very honourably received at the Groyne [Coruña] in Gallicia, where they were requested to remain until the Prince, who was then at Valladolid, nearly 100 leagues distant, should come. This he could not do so soon as he wished, in consequence of the sickness of his sister the Princess Dowager of Portugal and other matters; but at length the Ambassadors met him at St. James' in Compostella, where the contract was solemnly ratified, and in a few days thereafter they embarked from the Groyne, accompanied by 150 sail well appointed. Prior to their leaving the Prince bestowed upon the Ambassadors and their retinue most valuable presents and chains. Lord Howard of Effingham, High Admiral, who with a fleet of 28 ships, accompanied by the Vice-Admiral of Flanders with 14 of the Emperor's navy, has been cruising upwards of three months, met the Prince on the 19th inst. at the Needles and escorted him to Southampton, where he arrived on the following day. Before landing, the Lord Steward met him on the water, and on coming ashore presented him with the George and Garter, he having been elected at the last Chapter. He was received by the Lord Treasurer, the Bishop of Lincoln, Lord St. John and others, who conducted him first to the church and then to his lodging. Next day the Lord Chancellor came to welcome him on part of her Majesty, and during his stay at Southampton he received daily visits of congratulation. On Monday the 23d he came to this city, whither her Majesty had removed from Bishop's Waltham on the previous Saturday. On his way, besides his own

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retinue, he was attended by the Marquis of Winchester, the Earls of Arundel, Derby, Rutland, Worcester, Bedford, Pembroke, and Surrey; Lords Clinton, Cobham, Willoughby, Dacre, Maltravers, Talbot, Strange, Fitz Walter, Lumley, Fitz Warren, and others to the number of above 2,000 horse, who first brought him to the Cathedral, where he was met by the Lord Chancellor and the Bishops of Durham, Ely, London, Lincoln, and Chichester, and after service conveyed to his lodging at the Dean's house; the Queen being lodged in the Bishop's palace. Next day her Majesty, who abode his coming there with a right goodly company of noble-women and ladies, received him in the hall of the palace; whence after the interview he returned to his lodging, where he passed the night, and this day the marriage is openly solemnized in the Cathedral of this city, when the contract was again openly declared and newly confirmed by the Prince in the hearing of all the assembly. At the marriage were present the Ambassadors of the Emperor, King of the Romans, King of Bohemia, Venice, Florence, Ferrara, Savoy and other States of Italy; but not the Ambassador of France, who besides being himself somewhat ill at ease, and his wife newly brought a-bed, had been on this occasion desired to stay at home, because of a dispute as to precedency between him and the representative of the King of the Romans, who had been expressly sent to attend the marriage. This desire had been declared by Sir Richard Southwell to the Ambassador, who seemed to take it in good part; and if anything is said to Wotton on the subject, he is to state that these were the sole reasons why the Ambassador was not sought to be present, and not for any lack of good will on the Queen's part. On Saturday her Majesty and the Prince intend to go to Basing, two days thereafter to Reading, and thence to Windsor, where the Prince shall keep the feast of St. George, and shortly after make his entry into London, where there are great preparations made by the citizens for his reception. Had written to Sir Hugh Poulett, Captain of Guernsey, in reference to the complaint made by the French Ambassador as to the usage there of one La Bretoniéres, and have communicated to the Ambassador Poulett's official reply in French, whereby it appears that the Frenchman, so far from having cause to complain had occasion rather to be thankful for the treatment which he met with. Send him copy in English of the reply. May assure Randall of her Majesty's pardon. [*Six pages. Draft.*]

July 26. 242. The Council to Peter Vannes. [Identical with the preceding.] [*Eleven pages. Draft, autograph of Petre.*]

July 29. Compiegne. 243. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Edward Randall has delivered to him the inclosed letter from Peter Carew, and informed him that the latter had finally determined to leave France; and that having on his first coming promised to the King that he should not depart without leave, he had sent the younger Killegrew to Court to declare his mind. The Constable detained Killegrew there four days, and at last "complaining much of the inconstancy of Englishmen, who ever showed how little they were to be trusted,

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and rehearsing what the King had done for Carew," said he might go if he pleased. This answer Carew receiving upon Tuesday the 10th inst., he left Paris the day after about midnight in post for Italy, intending to rest at Venice, trusting to find her Majesty merciful to him. Randall says that Carew had much difficulty in finding sufficient money for his journey, and when at its end is like to lead a most miserable life, unless her Majesty have compassion and give some order for his entertainment there. Both Randall's report and Carew's letter show his repentance, and his departure proves it. Is certain that Pickering's leaving of him has not only much abashed the other rebels, but will thoroughly discredit them here. Randall says that the number of rebels, whose leaders are Staunton and Brian Fitzwilliam was never above 150, among whom are some Scots and French; and although among these be many tall men and divers young gentlemen, they have neither arms nor money to buy any, and having spent what wages they have received, must fall to stealing if they will live till they receive money again. Besides they do not agree well, but fall out and make forays, as well among themselves as with others in Neufchatel in Normandy, where they reside, so that there is great disorder among them. Of these the cause is Staunton, who does all he can to make them misliked by the French King, and prevent them finding employment. Randall suggests a general pardon on the Prince's coming into England, as a means of turning their minds, and thinks that in such event, were they near the frontiers, Staunton could carry many with him into the service of the Emperor if he could receive them. Randall has gone to the French camp to see whether he can learn anything for her Majesty's information. From the French camp hears that certain captains were appointed to go to the assault of Dinant, some of whom, when it came to the point, feeling their stomachs feeble, and therefore doubting how they should be well able to digest good pellets of lead, a kind of meat of somewhat hard digestion, shrunk at it. Wherefore the King, with sceptre in hand it is said, pronounced sentence upon them; some to be hanged, others to be degraded from their nobility and dignities. Among the exemptions now forfeited is freedom from ordinary taxation, to which they became subject like any other villains, and they are henceforth unable to serve the King. The French intending to have gone to Namur, the Emperor fortified his camp between two waters, so that neither town nor camp could be besieged, the one defending the other, like as the Emperor used against the Protestants at Ingolstadt. The French therefore returned to the frontiers of Picardy, destroying on their way Binche, Beux and other such places. They are now at Crevecœur, near Cambray. The Queen left Rheims on Saturday the 21st for Compiegne, where she and the Ambassadors are now, to be near the King, who is on this side of Picardy. The French more and more fortify Marienburg, previously well defended; for although they have rased Bouvines, Dinant, and other places, they intend to keep it, and give the Emperor more pain to recover than they had to take it. There has been a great skirmish between the Imperialists and the French on their return; has not heard the particulars, but only

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that sundry good coffers of writings and money have been taken from the French. The Prior of Capua has been slain with a harquebuse at the siege of Strelingo, a fort in Piombino, which his men have captured. His death is a great loss to the King, and the Queen takes it very heavily, he being so near a kinsman and of such estimation. The succour sent by the King to Sienna from Marseilles is landed safe near Port Hercules, and joined with the rest of Strozzi's army. They are now very strong there, and Strozzi has re-taken from the Florentines the fort next Sienna; but the farther one is still in their hands. The Duke of Florence expects great aid of men both from Naples and Rome. Pietro Strozzi for his great services has been made a Marshal of France, in room of the late Marshal Du Biez. They look shortly for the Turk's navy, hearing that Dragut with 50 gallies left Constantinople on the 7th of June, and at Negropont received 24 galliots and fusts more: these, with the 14 gallies of Algiers and the 24 of the French King, will make a strong navy. The Italians here have news that the Sophy, having made peace with the Tartars on the Caspian, purposes a great army, and that therefore the Turk moves in that direction. It is also reported that the Turk has caused the son of Mustapha, a boy of 14, to be slain in his presence, as he did his own son the child's father.

P.S.—Has just received from the Council the most joyful news of her Majesty's marriage. [*Five pages. A large portion in cipher, deciphered.*] *Incloses,*

243. 1. *Letter from Sir Peter Carew. Expresses his deep regret for the past. Protests before God he never meant evil against her Majesty's person; but only thinking it too great a burden for his country to bear the intolerable yoke of servitude under any foreign Prince, had rashly despised to live as a subject under the King of Spain, and therefore had sought divers means, both here and at home, in that case to let her Highness' purpose, and has wished the same with the loss of his life divers and sundry times. Confesses his error: for these his evil fruits there follows now unfeigned repentance, and in proof of his submission finds no way so good as to forsake France, where he might have lived like a gentleman by the goodness of the King, whom he has found, and is sure would always find, his very good lord, and to go into another country where he shall be utterly destitute of relief, unless the Queen extends her gracious goodness towards him. Beseeches Wotton to befriend him. Paris, July* 11, 1554. [*Two pages.*]

July 30. Calais. 244. Sir Thomas Cornwallis to Sir William Petre. Thanks him for obtaining Mr. Heron's suit for the Treasurership of Berwick. Has replied to the letter from the Council desiring to have an account of his expenditure of the 2,000*l.* delivered to him for the victualling of this town, wherein if he still seems to have written any whit too largely, requests that Petre will

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interpret it in this wise, that having always desired to serve her Majesty faithfully and diligently, it grieved him to think their Lordships should mistrust the contrary of him, as either not to have applied the money for the purpose intended or to have employed it to his own use. While serving here, does not intend to use any part of the Queen's treasure to his private business, but will content him to live with his entertainment and such other as is his own, although he sees well he shall do it right hardly, the price of all things here being so excessive. Trusts that Petre thinks him void of the inordinate desire of wealth, since having, in the world's opinion, done some service, he has craved as little recompence as any man in England of his degree, although his need has been greater than some others. Had at first been loth to undertake this office of victualling, wherein many after long and painful service had narrowly passed their account, with discredit to themselves and loss to their Sovereign, nevertheless having entered upon the charge, if held only responsible for the 2,000*l.* he will see the money well and judiciously applied. Knowing Petre to be now cumbered with much business, desires his views by the bearer.

P.S.—Mr. Abington, Under-Marshal of the town, requests leave to go to England on private business. Begs Petre will win with Lord Arundel, to whom Abington has written, that he may have it, the rather because the rooms here are mostly well furnished. [*Two pages and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

[July.] 245. Some notes of the Treaty of Marriage between Queen Mary and the Prince of Spain. [*Autograph of Petre. One page.*]

Aug. 2. Brussels. 246. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. The news of the Prince's arrival and of the marriage has caused universal joy here. The storms which in all times past had risen in England, and were in danger to continue, may by this blessed joining of two so well meaning Princes together be clearly calmed and set in quiet. The chief way to this end is to restore again the fear of God, which for a time has been banished, and thereby to reconcile themselves to Him whose displeasure they have felt in so many kinds of way, and whom, for his own part, he thanks most humbly, with all earnestness prostrate on the ground, that he has lived to see this day, which so long and with so many prayers of all good men, has been desired; the benefit of which not England only, but all Christendom must feel and enjoy. If it shall be her Majesty's pleasure to continue him in this place, requests to know whether his original commission is to hold, or whether it is to be altered by reason of the marriage. As upon the approach of the Emperor's army at Binche, the French retired in such sort as he had in former letters (*now missing*) signified to her Majesty, so their retreat was so fast, that although the Emperor used a diligence beyond the reason of the war, and marched in one day 21 miles, he could not overtake them. At length approaching to their frontiers lack of victuals caused him to stay, sending only after them some bands of horsemen

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who distressed a great part of their carriage, and had done them much more harm if, as it is said, some of the captains had done their part. Had the French been as desirous of battle as they bragged, they might easily have had commodity to give it, since the same place where, in their retreat, they lay the one night, was occupied by the Emperor's troops on the one following. The Emperor having rested his army at Quesney, and laid in provisions, hearing that the enemy had stayed not far from Cambray marched forward in that direction, and is now encamped one league and a half on this side of the town, and the enemy at about the same distance on the other. There are daily skirmishes, without any notable hurt on either part. The town is weak, albeit there is a strong castle in it, and if the Imperial army were not so near, some sudden violence might be attempted there. Although the Emperor's army is very strong, in a few days it will amount to between 40,000 and 50,000, horse and foot. The Turk's army is arrived on the coast of Italy. Andrea Doria has gone to Messina with 48 gallies, to which he joins six gallies of Sicily, and five of Spain, so as in all they will be upon the point of 60, either to meet the Turk's army if they shall find them strong enough, or at least to stay them from coming farther to the aid of the French faction. Doria's gallies are well manned with old Spanish soldiers from Naples, and the Emperor has commanded them to try fortune with the enemy, in case they see any advantage. Were it not that of late years Princes have not much sought foughten fields, this month shows great appearance of the likelihood of four notable battles:—1. Between the French and the Emperor, if the former keep the field; 2. Between the Marquis of Marignano and Strozzi; 3. Between the Turk and Andrea Doria; 4. between the Sophy and the Turk, whose armies, by last accounts, were not far asunder. The states of Brabant are summoned to meet here on the 6th for consultation as to defences and aids. Nothing of late done in Italy; Strozzi being in desperation for lack of victual seems to desire the fight; the Marquis perceiving his lack will do what he can to weary him by the belly. The German Princes have met at Worms, for the staying of Marquis Albert, who again begins to stir, and also for the repressing of the Bishop's soldiers, who since the Marquis' overthrow have committed sundry insolencies. Antwerp, where was the beginning of a small tumult, is pacified and quiet, and so is all the rest of the country. The Emperor is, for a Prince in his case, in right good plight, and condescended in the camp to commune for a quarter of an hour with Francisco, the bearer hereof. [*Three pages.*

Aug. 4. Brussels. 247. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends packet from Mr. Vannes. The Emperor is close by Cambray and nearer the French than before. By a book of the last pay found in a coffer, taken among other things in the late distress of the French carriages by some Spaniards, who found with it 5,000 crowns, it appears there are in the French camp 35,000 foot and 10,000 horse. The Emperor's camp increases daily, but Georych Van Holt with his band

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is not so nigh as was said, and some doubt whether he will come at all. The Emperor neither will, nor conveniently may, move from his present position, so long as the French remain where they are; and they are so nigh that either some exploit must follow or one of the parties must dislodge, which undoubtedly the Emperor will not. Thinks them too wise to try battle, although there is much likelihood thereof on the Emperor's side; for which reason the French have drawn to them the Duke of Vendôme with the power which he had on the coast of Artois. Beseeches Petre as he may to help the poor miserable woman, Sir John Cheke's wife. Her husband is in Italy, which that Petre may the more boldly affirm, sends copy of his last letter written from Padua. Is in good hope that Christopher Millanest shall have a convenient good end in his matter. [*One page.*] *Incloses,*

247. I. *Sir John Cheke to Sir John Masone. Padua, July* 12*th* 1554. *Mr. Wrothe and he came to Padua on the* 10*th, and there in a fair and quiet city entered to rest. Trusts he shall not mislike this part. Beseeches him to help his poor wife's travail to Masone's friend to come to some end of the travail and misery wherewith he thinks she is now burdened, as easily by letter he may do, and to let him have by some of his servants sometime such necessary understanding as is fit for him to know. If he may tarry here, he intends to learn not only the Italian tongue, which he despairs not of, but also philosophically to course over the civil law; not seeking perfection, which requires a man's life, but avoiding the extremity of ignorance, and learning to give aim like a stander by, where he is not in game like a shooter. This he trusts to do by the time his licence is expired, and though he come not home rather yet shall he be more able to serve if God do hereafter, as he trusts He will not, call him to such misery as he has before been overthrown with. If by Masone's means he can hear sooner of his own matters and of his wife than he can from herself, prays that he may receive the benefit of it, as Masone knows how ignorance of all things is troublesome, and specially of those things that be nighest a man. Desires Masone to make his commendations to his (Cheke's) mother.* [*One page. Copy.*]

Aug. 8. Lucca. 248. The Magistrates ["*Gli Antiani e Gonfaloniere di Giustizia*"] of Lucca to Queen Mary. Credentials of Bartholomeo Micheli and Scipione Sardini, Ambassadors to her Majesty. [*Italian. One page.*]

Aug. 10. Compiegne. 249. Dr. Wotton to King Philip and Queen Mary. On the 29th ult. had received the Council's letter, informing him of the safe arrival of his new Sovereign Lord, and of the marriage of their Majesties, whereof he received as much gladness and contentation of mind as he might receive of any worldly thing, considering the great benefit likely to ensue therefrom, not only to England but to

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all Christendom. Wherefore he thinks, that God at last beholding with pity the lamentable state of the rented and divided Christendom, running headlong into manifest and apparent perdition, has for its conservation and reformation ordained this marriage; for such is the fervent zeal which both their Majesties bear to the maintaining of the Catholic faith and true Christian religion, such their wisdoms, virtues, knowledge, and power, that it is well to be hoped and looked for that God will assist, prosper, and bring to good effect whatsoever they shall undertake for His glory and the profit of His people. Recalls to their remembrance the great commodity and benefit to all Christendom from the marriage of their progenitors Ferdinand and Isabella: no less, he trusts, will come of this marriage, which he heartily prays God may prosper. Will defer to his next letter the various news, which will be fully explained, however, by the bearer Edward Randall, who has been at the French camp and learned all that could be known there. He can also declare the dissolution of the band of rebels, effected by means of Staunton, their complete discredit here, and the departure of Pickering and Carew, which last was also wrought chiefly by Randall. As the Duchess of Valentinois goes to Anet, there to remain for some time, it is supposed that the King will not return here soon. The information that Strozzi had taken the fort next Sienna, proves to have been incorrect. [*Two pages. The latter half in cipher, deciphered.*]

Aug. 10. Compiegne. 250. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Strongly recommending the bearer, Edward Randall, to her Majesty's clemency and employment. No man is better skilled in military matters. [*One page.*]

Aug. 10. Compiegne. 251. Same to Sir William Petre. They have to give thanks to God for this marriage, whereon most men consider the welfare of England and the great commodity of Christendom to depend; since thereby, God willing, the tyrannical ambition of some lawless Princes, putting all Christendom in trouble, may the more easily be resisted and repressed. Is right glad to hear that the King uses himself so gently and lovingly to all men, because it had been reported, that when in Italy it had been wished that he had shown somewhat more benign countenance to the people than he did. Whether such report was malicious, or increase of years has increased knowledge in him, it is great cause of rejoicing that his present use is otherwise; so that henceforth the rebels shall be fain to seek some other colour whereon to ground their rebellion, than the terrible and fearful oppression of the Spaniard. Does not clearly understand the terms used in the cession by the Emperor to the King of the Realms of Naples and Sicily; since in one letter Petre terms it "Naples and Jerusalem," and in another of same date "Naples and Sicily." Explains the diplomatic difference between the "Realm of Naples" and "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies." As these realms are *feuda Ecclesiæ*, going ever together and not well to be separated, it were better that the Emperor made the cession by known and accustomed, than in doubtful words, whereof may arise contention. As the Queen, by Act of Parliament,

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is to make statutes for the newly-erected cathedral churches, fears lest his fellows of Christchurch will, in his absence, seek to have certain statutes devised and confirmed, which shall take from the Dean certain rights and privileges secured to him by the foundation deed under the Great Seal, as in his former absence they have gone about to do. Therefore requests Petre, in such event, to find the means that he may be apprized of it, and see the book, and be heard for his interest in it, as is but reasonable. Thanks him for the efforts made by him and the Council to have the lives of his own nephews, Rudstone and Cromer, spared; and is desirous, if it be possible, that her Majesty should restore them to their former livings. Requests to know whether he should make direct or indirect application to her Majesty for this purpose. [*Two pages. Two or three lines in cipher, deciphered.*]

Aug. 10. Compiegne. 252. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Acknowledges their letter of the 20th ult. informing him of the Prince's safe arrival and of the marriage; for which marriage he heartily thanks God, believing it to be appointed by his Providence, for the working some notable effect to the great good and benefit not only of England, but of all Christendom. Had communicated to Cardinal Tournon in French, such portions of the letter as he considered expedient. Their Ambassador had written to the King of the marriage; "to say the truth, they rejoice hereof, never a whit more than they have cause to do." Had not made any mention of their Ambassador, thinking it time enough when they shall speak of that matter to him. Has also received the copy of Sir Hugh Poulett's letter concerning the handling of Le Bretoniére, which shall serve him well if they should again refer to it. Edward Randall will largely satisfy them of the news here. [*One page, partly in cipher, deciphered.*]

Aug. 13. Brussels. 253. Sir John Masone to same. Had expected daily to have sent them intelligence of a battle between the French and the Imperialists, but they have passed without any notable exploit all this time. The Emperor's army is now about Bethune, and that of the French King a good day and a half's journey from him. Some say the Emperor stayed to continue the following of him so near, being informed that he intended to send back a good part of his army to have taken hold again of the river of Meuse. So much is he with child with that country. Instead of that, it is rather thought that he intends for the saving of money to dismiss his Swiss, having bargained with them that if they should be continued in service after payment of the first three months, they must be entertained three whole months more. If this be true he will not long keep the field. Renti was threatened, and to aid it 400 Spaniards are sent into the town under the conduct of one Navaretto. In these nine or ten days following of his enemy the Emperor has shown great courage and warlike skill; but much more notably by entering with so small an army as he then had into Namur, a town of no strength but commodious for the letting of his enemy's purpose, against the advice and persuasion of all his captains. Had he not

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done so, Liege and all those countries would have had such a foil as would long after have been remembered. Had Marienburg not have been betrayed, the French would have nothing to boast of in this expedition beyond the burning and spoiling of all sorts of poor people, a matter easily to be done and scanty to be avenged; yet in their letters to Italy they have represented Dinant and Bouvis [Bouvines] as impregnable as if they had been two castles of Milan, and God wot they were two very weak pieces builded altogether *d l'antiqua*, without any kind of such defences as are requisite for the wars now-a-days." Hears that Marquis Albert came to the French Court on the last day of July very simply accompanied: if so he has well bestirred himself, that having lost an estate of 20,000*l. per ann.* in his own country is now driven to seek his living in the Court of him whom once he so notably deceived! The Turk's army, making a face towards the strait of Sicily, have turned their sail suddenly toward the Gulf of Venice, to the great marvel at the first of that state; but finally have come to the coast of La Puglia, and are battering Beaustesin, where they would gladly land. "The piece is not strong; marry it may with small travail be satisfied. It is trusted they shall be kept off well enough." On the 26th of July the army of the Duke of Florence and the enemy had two notable skirmishes in which above 2,000 were slain on both sides, and another on the 31st, when were slain and hurt above 800; but the greatest stroke fell upon Strozzi's side. These two armies are so close, that tidings of a pitched battle are daily expected.

P.S.—*Autograph of Mason.* Before making up his letter received the inclosed schedule, whereby they may perceive that Pietro Strozzi with his whole army is overthrown. [*Two pages. Inclosure. Italian. Four lines.*]

Aug. 15. Richmond.

254. The Council to Thomas Gresham. Perceive by his letter of the 10th ult. the small readiness in which the treasure to be received there is. At this they much marvel, the rather as since receipt of his letter they have heard nothing of his proceedings in the charge committed to him. As he alleges that the lack of a passport for its transportation was the cause why the money was not received before his Majesty left, they cannot tell what let such lack should be to the receiving of the money. As he says he has by his instructions only one way left for sending over the treasure, they think that, seeing he says money is now so scant to come by there, he may find honest and sure merchants, who occupying the traffic of oils, wines, fruits, and other wares commonly laden from them, will be content to take a good portion of the money from him to be repaid in England to her Majesty's use. Require him to see what may be done therein, foreseeing that he deals not but with such men as be honest and substantial. As regards his instructions to send the said treasure by his servant to Calais for shipment there, and himself thereafter to return home by land, they cannot but much marvel that he would commit the doings and order of a matter of such importance to any other but himself, the thing being of such great weight and consequence as they think

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there cannot be too much diligence, policy, and circumspection used therein. Wherefore they pray him to consider the matter in such substantial sort, and to take such order therein, as may be answerable to the trust reposed in him. As for the 120,000 ducats that remain above the 200,000 for which he has already passport, he shall do well to sue for them at the hands of the Princess of Portugal, to whom as Governess and to the Council, both the Emperor and her Majesty had addressed letters for that purpose. Beg that they may hear from him more frequently.

P.S.—If the money were not ready at the days agreed upon, presumes he will consider it unreasonable that her Majesty should pay at the days covenanted, promises on the other side not having been kept, and that he will protest and use the matter accordingly; apprizing them whether money has been paid at all hands to him according to agreement or not. [*Two pages.*]

Aug. 23. Vienna. 255. Maximilian, King of Bohemia, to Queen Mary. Credentials of Don Perolasso de Castilla, Master of the Household of the Queen of Bohemia, by whom he has written relative to the elevation to the Cardinalate of the Nuncio resident at his Court, and requesting her Majesty's mediation with the Cardinals of Naples, Carpi and Santiago, that they will support the claims of the Nuncio at the first creation of Cardinals. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Aug. 26. Brussels. 256. Sir John Masone to the Council. Yesterday received their letter of the 14th inst., and having talked with Petro Usore Mare, broker of Antwerp (called here *il Solicito*), perceives that the bargain opened by him to the Council will not altogether take place, although he says he is at a point another way not much different from the other, except that the spice must be turned to fustian. He incontinently thereafter departed for Antwerp, and to-day or to-morrow will be back with his full resolution in the matter, which shall be instantly forwarded by an express messenger. Is unable to inform them of the proceedings between the Emperor and the French King with such speed as were worth the reading, because the Ambassadors are commanded to reside here, which is almost a hundred miles from the place where they think they ought rather to be. All news from the place where the Emperor is may be heard at London as soon, if not sooner than here. Presumes by other means, they have heard of the skirmish on the 13th, with some loss on both sides, about the getting of a hill; of the French standing in arms the most part of the 14th, as if they would have prevented battle, and of their retreat on the 15th, unespied till out of all danger, favoured by a dark night and thick mist on the morning of the 16th. Does not know whether they mind to dismiss the Swiss or to dissolve their whole army. The news of Strozzi's overthrow are confirmed. In his carriages which were taken were found not only his writings, plate, and collar of the Order of France, but 20,000 crowns, and about the same time were taken in another place coming to him 24,000 more. Among his writings were found many practices worth discovery, especially one which was a treason concluded for

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the setting on fire of the powder and munition in the castle of Naples and Gaeta at the same time on the 20th inst., when the Prince of Salerno should have landed with 3,000 soldiers. The draft of this now disappointed enterprise was in the French King's hand. Among the conspirators, all of whom are in hold, the chief is called Spinosa. Strozzi has returned to Montalcino, gathering *reliquias fusi exercitus*, but being without money and credit, he is likely to do but little more hurt this year. The Marquis has returned to Sienna, where he fortifies before Porta Romana, which gate until now he could never shut up. The city is said to be victualled for two or three months yet, and to contain 3,000 soldiers. Thinks they have been informed by the Ambassador there that Peter Carew is in Venice. Forty-four great pieces of artillery, of which ten are mortars, have left Mechlin for St. Omer, to be employed, it is said, upon Ardres. An Ambassador from the Duke of Savoy to the King and Queen has this day departed in post. He is a gentleman of a right good house in Piedmont, and was long time Ambassador in this Court for the late Duke of Savoy. He has always borne good affection to the English Crown, and is very courteous to its Ambassadors. Begs their Lordships will let him understand that somewhat has been written to them of him. Has this evening received a letter from *il Solicito*, the broker above mentioned, mentioning that one of the merchants with whom he must have to do is presently at the camp, and therefore till Monday he can do nothing. The merchants' names will not be learned till it be assured whether the bargain shall be accepted. [*Two pages and a half.*]

Aug. 31. Rome. 257. Cardinal Sarasino [John Michael Sarracena] to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty upon her marriage with his master the King of Naples. [*Italian. Half a page.*]

Sept. 5. Citadel of Dunslacken. 258. William, Duke of Cleves, to same. Congratulates her Majesty on her marriage by his Councillor, Dr. Herman Cruser, of whom this letter is accreditory, and who with his wife is for some time to remain with the Duke's sister. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Sept. 5. Compiegne. 259. Dr. Wotton to same. Returns thanks to her Majesty for sparing the lives of his nephews, Robert Rudstone and William Cromer, and soliciting that she may cause them to be restored to those self small livings which they before enjoyed. [*One page.*]

Sept. 8. Brussels. 260. Sir John Masone to the Council. This morning the broker of Antwerp has been with him for answer to the bargain offered to her Majesty, which he seems to be very earnest to understand. Had informed him that in three or four days he expected to hear out of England. The Emperor is in person at Bethune; part of his army has entered France to retaliate for the ravages committed on the frontiers in the beginning of summer, and part remains to fortify Renti and to assist in constructing a new fort in a strong site between two rivers within a mile of Hesdin. If this is brought to pass, then may the French King say "Early in the morning and

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never the near," for anything that he does this year with great vaunting, for Marienburg being far from relief shall never have half that commodity to serve his turn, as this other if achieved will serve that of the Emperor. The Swiss have left the French right ill satisfied, having up to the very time of their dismissal been led to believe that they were to be entertained all this winter; and large offers having been made to them to return, upon knowledge of the Emperor's intention to build this fort, they have utterly refused to do so with high and brave words. The soldiers of Renti are bountifully rewarded, from the highest to the meanest, and in this war the Emperor has generally used more liberal payment than at any time he has heretofore used. These countries have granted him an aid of 1,450,000 crowns, each crown taken at 4*s*., viz.: Brabant, 400,000; Flanders, 600,000; Holland, 200,000; Zealand, 100,000; Artois and Hainault, 150,000; and the Pope has granted him the tenth part of the spiritual promotions in Spain, which will amount to no small sum. The Siennese are closed in round about. Dragut Rey has returned towards Constantinople laden with a poor sort of Christian souls, who have good cause to pray for the success of the French King by whose means they have come into the infidel's hands! Marvels at the conduct of the French King's dealings with the Turk, winning in effect thereby nothing but dishonour and the wrath of God. Sends copy of a letter found among P. Strozzi's writings. The deputies of the German States at Worms have agreed to enforce the ban against Albert, and to contribute thereto not only for the future but for the past, being the rather moved thereto by the Marquis returning to Germany and beginning to assemble a power. It is said that the King of the Romans will be at Augsburg on the 20th inst. to begin the Diet so long talked of. [*Two pages.*]
Incloses,

260. I. "*Copy of a letter written to Pietro Strozzi, found among other writings of the said Pietro Strozzi at the day of his overthrow.*" *From the French King, communicating the Prince of Salerno's plan of enterprise on the city of Naples, for which he is to receive* 12,000 *crowns, and the use of the French gallies and navy of Algiers for* 20 *days to convey thither* 3,000 *Italian soldiers. Has informed Cardinal Farnese of this, and directed him to confer thereon with the Prince of Salerno, and has appointed the said Cardinal superintendent of his officers in Italy during the absence of the Cardinal of Ferrara.* [*Three pages. Translation.*]

Sept. 18. Brussels.

261. Sir John Masone to the Council. Has this morning their letter of the 14th, and is glad to understand their resolution not to meddle with the dishonourable bargain offered by the broker in the name of certain merchants of Antwerp. "To such a pride are those kind of men become by the reason of the disorder of Princes, as all seemeth to them reason that necessity maketh to be sought for at their hands; so as contrary to nature and all God's forbode the merchant is now become the prince, and who needeth aid at

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their hands shall so pass therein as he shall feel the tyranny they have by princes' wilful desire either of enlarging of dominions or of revenge attained unto. *Ex quo discordia, &c.*" The letter for Mr. Vannes shall be forwarded to-morrow. The Emperor's fort in course of construction within a mile of Hesdin goes forward lustily; the soldiers, who have sixpence a day beyond their ordinary wages, being as diligent in working as the ordinary labourers. It will be as strong as any earthwork may be. With his next shall send a plot thereof. The Emperor at present is at Arras, whither he has summoned the States of Flanders and Hainault, and it is thought he will remain there 18 or 20 days, being anxious to understand some perfection of the fort before he withdraws farther hence. Marquis Albert was sent to Metz, to see what could be done by invasion of the coast of Namur to divert the Emperor from this enterprise; but the Count of Meghem and Martin Van Rosse have too well assured those parts. The Diet at Worms is adjourned to Frankfort, there to be resumed next month. In the meantime the Palsgrave, the Bishop of Strasburg, and the Duke of Wirtemberg are appointed to see to the common expenses of the Empire, *ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat* by the said Marquis. Sienna is still firmly inclosed. The Marquis has dispatched the whole cavalry of Naples and has dismissed Don Juan de Luna with the whole aid of Lombardy, retaining about Sienna 15,000 or 16,000, which he considers sufficient. Nothing before next spring is to be feared of Strozzi. Andrea Doria is still in the Levant for the defence of La Puglia [Apulia]; on his return after the departing of the enemy, which is shortly expected, he will freight his gallies in Sicily with corn and other victual, of which there is a marvellous necessity in Tuscany, for the furniture of the Duke of Florence's state and army. Valle Ferrara in Piedmont, a town of much importance, whereof the French made an assured account, is so re-victualled in spite of their teeth that the siege is raised. Is informed by the Ambassador of Ferrara here that there is some heart-burning because of precedence being assigned to the Ambassador of Florence over him of Ferrara at their late being in England, whereby the latter was fain to absent himself at the day of the triumph, which is alleged never to have been seen in any place before. Pleaded ignorance thereof, and said he doubted not that in such a controversy their Lordships adopted such a course as had respect to the honour of both Dukes. Sends herewith portion of a letter sent to him last Saturday by Mr. Gresham's factor, who is a right honest man, whereby they may perceive how ready the English are to bring over lewd and false reports and to promulgate the same. Suggests that such persons should be talked with severely in order to check similar licentious rumours. "In all other countries speeches be at liberty, for such are the people's natures as when they have talked they have done. In our country it is otherwise, for there talking is a preparatory to a doing; and the worst act that was ever done in our time, was the general abolishing of the act of words by the Duke of Somerset, whereof we have had already some experience, and I pray God we have no more." Has sent to Antwerp not to examine the matter, but to inform the honest

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sort of the truth and put the rest to silence; for such a bruit was suddenly risen upon these reports as it was wonder to hear. [*Three pages.*] *Incloses,*

261. 1. *Portion of letter from Richard Clough. Three or four men have arrived here to-day, who state that when they left England there was a great noise that the Earl of Pembroke had gone into Wales, and it was the common opinion in London that next day he should be proclaimed traitor for divers causes. Also that some or all the Lords of the North had assembled at York and called a parliament. Antwerp, September* 16, 1554. [*One page.*]

Sept. 25. Naples. 262. The Duke of Amalfi to Queen Mary. Being engaged in her Majesty's service in this kingdom, he is unable to pay his respects to her in person, wherefore delegates the bearer to discharge that duty. [*Italian. One page.*]

Sept. 26. Brussels. 263. Sir John Masone to same. The Emperor's fort near Hesdin goes so well forward that in 15 days it is thought it will be tenable. Already in some places it is 15 feet high. The contention of the noblemen to whom the charge is committed, each to advance his part, is so great, that the one causes the other's instruments to be stolen over night, in order that he may be able next day to set more men to work. The matter of the fort is tough clay and faggots, 16 and 17 feet in length. The foul weather, though it has been tedious to the labourers, has been very good for the settling of the work. Sends a plot of it, with the names in each corner of those to whose charge each portion is committed. It will be to great purpose for defence of these frontiers and the annoyance of the enemy, and be a right good recompence for Marienburg. When completed, the Emperor intends another enterprise, supposed to be Dourlens. On the 18th the Duke of Savoy devised to have met with the garrison of Montreuil, who are in number 2,000 horse; but the garrison, being advertised by espial or otherwise, kept themselves within the walls, and suffered the foragers to carry away what they pleased, and their villages to be set on fire in their sight. 200 horse harquebusiers, coming out for a fray, made such haste to return that they did not even discharge one of their pieces, but for all their haste 30 or 40 of them were laid on the ground, and as many taken. The seeking of this enterprise was partly to revenge the breaking of the arm of M. de Champeigny, brother to M. D'Arras, by the stroke of a harquebuse four days previously. The Emperor is still at Arras, having in this changeable weather been somewhat troubled with the gout; he is now very well amended, and minds shortly to be here. Hears from Italy that the Siennese, though in great misery for lack of provisions, gallantly stand to their defence. They have rid out of the city 3,000 mouths of the poorest sort, and many of the richer would also leave, if they were not afraid to be taken by the way. An envoy, sent by them to declare their state to the French King, narrowly escaped the hands of the Marquis of Marignano; but his servants and baggage were taken. Pietro Strozzi, who has been

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made one of the four Marshals of France, labours by all means to amass provisions in Montalcino, with the view of conveying them afterwards to Sienna by sleight or force. The Duke of Florence's army has taken Monte Regione, a place of importance, and said to be impregnable but by famine. It was surrendered for want of water. The French King has sent to Strozzi nine ensigns of Gascons. M. de Thermes has laid siege to Calvi, in Corsica: to impeach this, the Genoese have ordered Prince Doria, who was at Messina, to sail thither. Marc Antonio Colonna, who was at this Court all last winter suing for some living for his mother and himself at his father's hands by mean of the Emperor, has in his way from Sienna, with the Neapolitan horse, taken forcible possession of his father's house, called Marino, 12 miles from Rome, where his father lies sick, intending to do the like with the whole estate. The qualities of the father are such, and the ill-handling of his wife, who was sister to the late Marquis of Pescara, is so misliked, that very few lament his case. His misery and niggardness is so great, that having two daughters of 24 and 22 years of age, he keeps them both unmarried for lack of dowry, he being a man of notable riches. Many think that of late he has had secret practices with the French, because the Emperor had taken from him a charge of horsemen, with the entertainment of 2,000 crowns *per annum*, and given it to the son, for pity to see the young man so destitute of living. Since the dissolution of the Diet of Worms, wherein was concluded a contribution for the late wars sustained by the Duke of Brunswick and the Bishops, there has been another at Ulm. At this is concluded the setting of 8,000 horse into the country, under the conduct of the Palsgrave and Bishop of Strasburg, for defence against Marquis Albert, who hovers about Metz, sometimes with a small and sometimes with a larger company. On the 14th of next month there is to be a meeting of the two Circles of Germany at Frankfort, to treat of measures tending to bridle the insolent meanings of the Marquis, and for the general peace of Germany. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

Sept. 26. Brussels. 264. Sir John Masone to the Council. For general intelligence refers them to his letter to her Majesty of same date. Has narrowly examined as to the authorship of the lewd bruits in Antwerp, and finds no fault attaches to any of their countrymen, the same having been first uttered by certain Flemings, who arrived at Antwerp in hoys on Saturday week, and since then confirmed by two or three merchant-strangers' couriers, who affirmed to his face that at their departing from London the whole city was full thereof. Requests they will order one of their clerks to signify to him weekly that all is quiet, as on the moving of every air people resort to him for the truth, and so he may be able to make answer. The labour of the clerk will not be much, nor the conveying of the letter be costly, if the same be sent to Titchett. [*One page.*]

Oct. 2. La Ferté Milon. 265. Dr. Wotton to same. On the 24th ult. received their letters of the 17th, the bearer having been delayed two days in Montreuil, while the Burgundians were burning all the neigh-

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bouring country, especially between Montreuil and Abbeville, and the sea-coast, so that he could not proceed till they were gone back. When he received the letter, he was at Paris on private business, and the King at Villers-Cote-Rez. On the 27th joined the other Ambassadors at La Ferté, and had scant lighted, when M. du Pot, Ambassador in England before Boisdaulphin, came by command of the King to require his attendance at Court on the following Saturday, being Michaelmas-day, at mass and even-song, as the Feast of the Order was then to be kept as usual. At this, besides the King, there were only seven Knights: the Constable, Duc de Montpensier, Duc de Guise, the Prince de la Roche sur Yonne, M. D'Urfé, Governor to the Dauphin, M. D'Estrees, and the Prince de Condé, youngest brother to the Duc de Vendôme. These he names according to the seniority and order as they sat and walked. After mass, the Ambassadors went to dine in the hall allotted to the Constable, where were two tables, one for them and the other for the officers of the Order; the Knights and Cardinal Lorraine, Chancellor thereof, dining with the King. Before dinner one of the officers asked him if he knew the name of the late Duke of Norfolk, because the King had heard of his death, and it was this officer's duty to write his name in the book, and cause him to be namely prayed at *dirige* that day. When dinner was nigh over, a gentleman from the Constable came to see if they were merry or lacked anything; and after dinner, they were all had up together to the King and the Knights. While the King was conversing with the Nuncio, Wotton spoke to the Constable, who favours much their Ambassador in England, and who informed him that his Majesty had received no letters for some time, and knew nothing of this matter of the Ambassador. Thereafter, speaking with the King, his Majesty confirmed what the Constable said as to non-communication from the Ambassador, to whom the conduct of King Philip and her Majesty showed they never meant to do any thing seeming to his dishonour: that he took his Ambassador to be a wise and discreet man; but if it appeared indeed that he did misuse himself in his words, "*Foi de gentilhomme*, quoth he, I will make him perceive he doth me no pleasure!" In further conversation, the Constable inquired how her Majesty did, and if all was well and quiet at home? because there was a tale spread abroad of a certain commotion, and as no letters had been received from their Ambassador since 4th of September, he fancied something must be wrong, and that the passages were stopped. Wotton replied that if there was any such, it must be since Monday week, on which day his servant left the Court, and took his passage from Dover next day, having heard nothing of it. The truth is, there has been a report here, at Rouen, Paris, and elsewhere of a great stir in England, promoted by some of the chief Lords there and some of the Council, of whom sundry had been openly proclaimed traitors in London, with other like ill-favoured tales, the authors of which, as far as he can perceive, are some lewd English merchants, passing from Rouen to Paris. The Constable was also in hand with him to know when the King should be crowned, saying, that it was reported difficulties

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were made to so doing for divers great causes. Was informed that Wotton knew nothing thereof. As the Ambassadors were lodged far off, the King went sooner to even-song; after which they departed. On the 18th ult., had received their letter of the 28th July, concerning the matter of the merchants of Southampton who lost their goods in the Angel of Wismar: has obtained a favourable decree, the effect of which he states. Has also obtained judgment for some Irishmen of Limerick, for whom one Clement Fanning is solicitor here; by which sentence the King himself and the Duchess of Valentinois are condemned for some part of the goods spoiled which came to their use. On the 27th had their letter of 14th July, with the supplication of James Vander Hove, the Flemish postmaster at London. Vander Hove had already entered his process at Havre de Grace, where the judge had decreed Thomas Killegrew to be arrested for not putting in sufficient caution according to order. Killigrew has appealed to the marble table at Rouen; there the process hangeth yet. Their letter of the 29th, relative to the affair of Richard Butler and others of Southampton, reached him on 28th ult. He will do his utmost to assist therein their solicitor Richard Eston, who also acts for those that lost their property in the Angel above mentioned; but as Eston has recovered no writings or proofs as to this suit, he will not proceed until that of the Angel has been decided. Lansac, the French King's Ambassador by the Pope, thinking to enter Sienna in disguise, has been taken prisoner. The Prince of Ferrara left the Court about three weeks ago for home: while here he has been much made of, and on his departure the King gave him word to the value of 30,000 crowns, wherewith to pay his debts. This will doubtless confirm his friendship for France. Signor Ascanio della Cornia has also been highly entertained: it is thought that his ransom has been forgiven him, and that he is secretly retained to the French King. Some think also that the Pope bears a better affection this way than hitherto; for he is not taken to be the most constant man of the world. Sienna is very straitly besieged, and is in danger of famine. Strozzi is supposed to be there by this time, and Cardinal Farnese, whose country is about Viterbo, labours hard there with victuals and men. Questions if they shall be able to do it, the Duke's army round the place being so strong. Hears that Monte Regione, a town of the Siennese, has surrendered to the Duke of Florence, who has taken and holds in garrison many castles and piles near Sienna. It is said that by reason of the interception of a messenger from Cardinal Farnese, the Turk's navy, which was sought by the French King to winter on this side, has returned; and that his army, having been worsted by the Sophy, has come back to winter at Aleppo. The King 10 or 12 days ago, hunted so long and took such pains, that he was fain to keep his chamber three or four days. He is now quite well, and left Villers-Cote-Rez on the 1st for Chantilly, thence to Escouen another house of the Constable, and so to Paris, there to make money for next year's wars, it is supposed; "having," as he says, "had honour enough for the year." [*Seven pages.*]

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Oct. 5. Mantua. 266. Isabella, Marchioness of Pescara, to Queen Mary. Pays her respects to her Majesty by medium of the bearer. [*Italian. One page.*]

Oct. 5. Paris. 267. Henry II., King of France, to same. Has with much pleasure learned from the bearer, the Prothonotary De Noailles, her Majesty's desire for peace and friendship, which he assures her is thoroughly reciprocated on his part. [*Signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by Bourdon. French. One page.*]

Oct. 5. Brussels. 268. Sir John Masone to same. The Diet of Germany, so often appointed and adjourned, is finally settled to begin at the feast of St. Martin, next ensuing, in Augsburg; for which purpose the King of the Romans has already sent thither his harbingers. The Emperor has a very good will to be present at it, and gives the Prince assured hope that he shall be; but the ill disposition of his body commonly in the winter and other things make the Court believe that he will not move much farther than this town till the days begin to wax longer. The assembly of the Circles is to be held as determined at Frankfort on the 14th: for these countries are sent thither Pyramus, one of the Emperor's secretaries, and one Dr. Meppa. News from Italy state that the Siennese suffer much for want of provisions, and the Marquis has taken sundry castles about the city wherein were considerable stores for supply as occasion should serve. Meanwhile Strozzi had not been asleep, but while lying in Montalcino for the curing of his hurts, had provided a considerable quantity of victuals in Petigliano and elsewhere, with which on the 17th of September he marched towards Sienna. Having notice of this the Marquis laid three different ambushes for him, into one of which Strozzi fell, and esteeming the numbers less than they were, fell to buckling with them. His troops acquitted themselves very valiantly, but at length, finding themselves overmatched, retreated and took to flight. In this flight 400 were slain and many taken prisoner, the rest by benefit of night escaping. Strozzi's horse was killed under him, and he with much danger got into the town. Every soldier slain was found to have a bag of biscuit trussed upon his body. Advices from the town express great lack of bread, wine, and wood, the former being less deficient, yet not such a quantity as likely to last beyond the end of this month. Since this overthrow of Strozzi are rendered to the Marquis for the Duke La Capraia, Castello di Murlo, Monte Pertuso and Capriano, all lying between Montalcino and Sienna. On the 19th, 23d, and 25th ult, three sundry bands of the French attempting a like enterprise, were broken, with the loss of a considerable number killed and taken. Andrea Doria has returned to Naples to convey for the service of the Duke of Florence 1,500 Spaniards whom he lately dismissed. Dragut Rey is still with the Turk's army at Prevesa, in Albania, where it is thought he will winter. Hearing of the coming forward of Doria's gallies, those of the French and Sala Rey are retired from Port Ercole to Marseilles. Ascanio Colonna beginning to levy troops in Rome for the recovery of his estate, seeing that Juliano Cesarini and others

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were making men for the defence of his son, desisted and departed to one of his places in the realm of Naples; where upon suspicion of practising for the French he is by the Viceroy stayed and committed to prison. Her Majesty has perhaps ere this heard of the execution of the Count of Waldeck in the camp by the Duke of Savoy's own hand, for which the Duke is highly commended of all as maintaining the discipline necessary in war. "This Count was captain of 400 swertritters, so called because they are armed all in black. One of that band, having had warning once or twice of his disorder, had robbed a victualler, and thereupon was taken and commanded to be executed. The said Count hearing thereof came to the Duke, and first in gentle sort making intercession for his man, fell from gentleness to bravery and to high words, and finally he began to draw his dag from under his girdle. The Duke espying the danger, and knowing the desperation of that nation, which in these wars hath appeared by many examples, thought the surest way to prevent him; and being somewhat quicker than the other, he discharged his dag upon him and shot him through the body. This death being by and by known, his band began to mutiny, but in a small time, partly by the wisdom of such as travailed for the quieting of the matter, and partly for that they saw themselves overmatched, they were pacified." The Emperor had allowed greatly this stout demeaning of the Duke, and wished the 400 ritters incontinently to be dismissed; but they acknowledging their fault, were, by the intercession of Count Swartzenburg and others, restored to service. The Emperor has caused the whole matter to be officially examined and put in authentic writing, for the satisfaction of the Count's family, who might, from ignorance of the real circumstances, take some displeasure thereat; among whom are the Bishops of Cologne and Munster. Cardinal Pole having been disappointed in his efforts to effect a civil peace between the Emperor and the French King, as well as a spiritual one in England, seems to be out of comfort, and despairing of the one if he sees shortly no likelihood of the other, begins to talk of returning to Italy. "If he shall return without saving his country, like as he shall return a sorrowful man, so shall the realm have lost the fruition of such a one as for his wisdom, joined with learning, virtue, and godliness, all the world seeketh and adoreth. In whom it is to be thought that God hath chosen a special place of habitation, such is his conversation, adorned with infinite godly qualities above the ordinary sort of men; and whosoever within the realm liketh him worse, I would he might have with him the talk of one half hour; it were a right stony heart that in a small time he could not soften. If it be his fortune to depart without showing the experience hereof in the realm, his going away shall be, in mine opinion, like the story of the Gospel of such as dwelt in *regione Geresenorum*, who upon a fond fear desired Christ, offering himself unto them, *ut discederet a finibus illorum.*" [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

Oct. 6. Dover. 269. Don Perolasso, Ambassador from the King of the Romans, to Queen Mary. After taking his leave, had come to Dover with the intention of crossing the sea as speedily as possible, but finds

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the passage blockaded by the French vessels that daily show themselves before the harbour. As he only came to be present at her Majesty's nuptials in obedience to the will of his master, the King of the Romans, requests that she will give orders to insure his safe departure from England; and in order that she may be the better informed of all, sends back the King of Arms of Ireland, who will declare matters more fully. [*French. One page. Addressed, "A Madame la Reyne de France, Dangleterre, de Naples, de Jerusalem, Dyrlande, et Princesse Dhespaigne, &c."*]

Oct. 9. The Emperor's Camp beside Hesdin.

270. Thomas Stucley to Queen Mary. Thanks her Majesty for her former clemency and favour. The Duke of Savoy requires his attendance, but being in much debt, incurred for the service of her late father and brother, and not for his own private use, begs that her Majesty will cause such steps to be taken as may exempt him from arrest. Had been cruelly treated by the late Duke of Northumberland, in regard of his service in France, which, if it had not been considered by her Majesty, would have been his utter undoing, and being the only cause of the enemy's displeasure and indignation, is like to be the cause of his perdition if he should fall into the enemy's hands, as he is like to do every hour, and of whom, if he be taken, he despairs utterly of grace or liberty. [*One page and a half.*]

Oct. 10. Brussels.

271. Sir John Masone to same. Yesterday the Emperor arrived at Brussels, and passing through the great street in his litter was seen of those who so listed to look upon him, to no small comfort of the beholders to see him after so great travail in so good a plight. With the exception of a good part, that four days since left for an exploit in France, the camp remains entire. In four or five days the fort will be guardable, when a sufficient force of horse and foot will be left there, and the rest will then be removed elsewhere. Besides the two mentioned in his last letter, the Emperor has sent to the Assembly at Frankfort as his personal deputies the Bishop of Spires and one Peckgly. The business to be treated at Frankfort and Augsburg is to provide for the private and public quiet of Germany, for which purpose it is thought that an overture will be made for the continual entertainment of 10,000 foot and a number of horse, to repress any disturbances that may arise. Marquis Albert is at Lorraine with a small company, and in right poor estate. He who two years ago might have been one of the wealthiest Princes in all those parts if he would have taken the post offered to him by some Princes at Heidelberg, now by persuasion of the French has almost not a house of his own to retire to. "Such luck chanceth oftentimes to such as will more gripe than their arms are able to hold together." From Italy they hear that the Duke of Ferrara has committed his wife to custody in his own house, and having sequestered his two daughters within an abbey in the town, has dismissed his wife's train and household. The reason is supposed to be long dissension on account of religious opinions, the Duchess having for many years been noted to be a great favourer of such

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as name themselves Gospellers, whereof the Pope has more than once written to the Duke. Others assign it to some proof that she was the mean of sending his son into France, for which divers have long remained in prison; but as the Duke favours the French faction, this is improbable. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Oct. 14. Brussels. 272. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Strongly recommends to her Majesty's favour Sir Thomas Chamberlain, who is at present returning temporarily to England, and who, like as for his diversity of languages, wisdom, experience abroad, and sundry other honest qualities, he is a man right worthy to be considered, so is his mind and affection wholly bent to the service of her Highness. [*Half a page.*]

Oct. 15. Konigsberg. 273. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to same. Congratulates her on her marriage with the Prince of Spain. Since she was pleased to express her gratification at receiving the falcons last year, sends by the bearer eight more, and regrets they are so few, as in consequence of the very tempestuous and rainy season the birds have been rare. [*Latin. Broadside. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Eod. die. 274. Same to same. Ventzell has returned and mentioned her Majesty's kindness in granting his request, for which he offers his grateful acknowledgments. But as, notwithstanding her Majesty's gracious promise, those who have custody of Ventzell's goods refuse to give them up, therefore beseeches the interposition of her authority to that effect. Also that the 4,000 cloths may be of every sort unprepared, just as they come from the fuller's mill, and subjected to the same duties as the common London unprepared cloths are. The ordnance which Ventzell had procured for her brother cost 1,100 golden crowns, and those he should wish to present to her royal Consort. [*Latin. Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 20. Brussels. 275. Sir John Masone to same. According to appointment the Circles of the Empire meet at Frankfort. These, which comprehend the whole of Germany, are ten in number, viz., Burgundy with the Low Countries, Suavia, Bavaria, the Electors of the Rhine, the country of the Rhine, Westphalia, Franconia, Austria, Upper and Lower Saxony. The Diet will certainly assemble at St. Martin's tide in Augsburg, where the King of the Romans will be until the Emperor can go, which he says will be before the spring. The Cardinal of Augsburg, with another of the Council not yet named, are to be his Majesty's deputies. The Duke of Florence increases his army, and besides newly raised troops in Italy, the Emperor has sent him 4,000 Germans from Piedmont. Prince Doria is daily expected. Besides the furniture of his gallies he brings to the Duke 2,000 Spaniards from Naples, with which force it is thought the taking of Port Ercole will be attempted; and if such attempt shall be successful, the French will be entirely shut out from bringing troops or provisions to Sienna by sea. Doria also brings with him

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15 ships laden with grain from Sicily; part for Genoa, but the greater part for Florence. It is trusted that the Turk's own exigencies will keep Dragut Rey in port, instead of his coming to the Italian seas at the French King's suit. The Turk is reported to have been worsted by the Sophy, or at least to have had such success as he could not vaunt of the better. Strozzi does all he can to prolong the time, causes every private residence in Sienna to be searched, and the provisions found therein be brought to a common store for distribution as occasion may require. He also labours to diminish the unprofitable number, much to their discontent and to those who do remain. Some Germans recently sent from Genoa for the levying of the siege before Corte, entering into the island unadvisedly have received damage by the French and lost a considerable part of their numbers. The dissension between the Duke and Duchess of Ferrara is purely on religious grounds, "the said Duchess having a good time kept her house apart from her husband, open to all riff raff both out of France and from elsewhere, resorting thither under that pretence; which kennel is now broken and dissolved." The Prince of Ferrara has arrived at Ferrara, very well accepted and welcomed of his father. "M. de Champigny, brother to M. D'Arras, who about Montreuil received not long sithen a stripe on the arm with an harquebuse, having been ill cured is thereof departed to Almighty God. He was Governor to the Prince of Orange, and a gentleman of much virtue and courtesy, and therefore is he in this Court very much lamented." Notwithstanding the ill and changeable weather, the Emperor is in better plight than he has been these four years at the same season. [*One page and a half.*]

Oct. (After the 18th.) 276. Queen Mary to Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. Announcing his election as Knight of the Garter, and accrediting the Lord Clinton and Say, and Garter King of Arms [Dethick] sent to invest him with the insignia of the Order. [*French. Draft. One page and a half.*]

Oct. 277. "The names of the tokens of the Order sent unto the Duke of Savoy.

"First, a collar of the Order with 20 garters with roses in the midst, and 20 knots linked together of gold.

"A George of gold enriched with diamonds for the same collar.

"Item, a small chain with 12 pieces, and in every piece three small diamonds, and 12 pieces, and in every of them three rubies and 24 pearls.

"A little George of goldsmith's work to hang upon a lace.

"Item, a garter set with letters of goldsmith's work with a buckle and pendants of the same, and on the pendant a ruby and a pearl hanging at the end.

"Item, a mantle of blue velvet lined with white sarcenet with a garter on the shoulder embroidered.

"Item, a gown and hood of crimson velvet lined with white sarcenet.

"Item, a book of the statutes covered with crimson velvet." [*One page.*]

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Oct. 20. Venice.

278. Peter Vannes to the Council. By their letters of the 14th ult. from Hampton Court learned the approval of his diligence by their Majesties, and rejoiced to hear of their health, and the quiet of the realm. Sent the letter of thanks to the Cardinal of Mantua. It is well wicked persons should know that the Queen lacks no friends and servants anywhere. Though he has only tried in that matter lewdness of words, yet three months' imprisonment will charm [his late man [Page?] by example of others. Beseeches pardon for troubling the Queen in such a trifling matter, but of his bounden duty could not suffer it to pass unexamined, although such varlets and shameless babbling be rather to be contemned than worthy to be had in any manner of consideration. The Council will receive herewith advertisement of occurrences in Italian and English (*missing*). As to any league in hand or set forth by the French King or the Duke of Ferrara for the acceptance of the Venetians, has not ascertained any certainty thereof. It is not likely that the Duke, who kept himself neutral while the French enterprises were flourishing, will now enter into any war; or this Seignory, which by keeping peace has brought the members of it in fruition of the golden world, will do so either. It is also to be considered that the Duke is a wise and puissant Prince, his frontiers and towns very strong, himself very rich, and unlikely to endanger all. This is his opinion of the Duke and the Venetians, whatever others may say. A marriage is said to be in hand between the French King's daughter (who was appointed to the late King of England) and the Duke's son; on what conditions he does not know. Mirandola joins with Ferrara, and being in a powerful and unfriendly Prince's hands may annoy him much. Likewise Parma joins with Reggio; neither being able to keep their own, if long pressed by a strong power without aid of some strong prince. Supposes Mirandola to be worth 12,000, and Parma 20,000 crowns yearly, notwithstanding the French King is daily at great charges with them both. On the other hand, the Duke of Ferrara has great estates in France and plenty of money, what by marriage, what by exchange, what by a more profitable recompence and gifts, and what by discharging the French King of superfluous expenses. What men may conclude from all this knows not. Thinks the Duke to be a man like other men, well willing to keep his estate in safety, to advance it peaceably, to bring his lands together, and to oversee anything likely to be hereafter troublesome; "as to his entering any war, it is not my *credo*." The French Ambassador in Venice asserts that his King is sending into Piedmont, in addition to the troops already there, 16,000 Swiss and 500 lances. If so, they will have to bring their provisions and necessaries with them; yet they will find a good rencounter. Six days since, not having heard of war between England and France, went, according to the custom, to visit Mons. de Lodena, the French Ambassador, lately arrived, who has sojourned long at Ferrara. Found that the French are much inclined to peace with England. Made suitable answer. Thinks that the French King is weary of the expense in Italy with such small success. To-day the Duke called all the Ambassadors before himself and the Senate, and lamenting the state of Christendom,

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specially the mischievousness of the war in Tuscany, told them that the Pope earnestly desired them to concur with him in obtaining from their respective Princes some means of composition for the restoration of Sienna. This the Emperor's Ambassador, a right wise man, has declared to him. Wishes the Queen might be umpire in the dispute. By what he could gather from the French Ambassador does not think the French, what with necessity, mixed perhaps with some fear, and what for other worldly or godly respect, will be much against it. Respect for the honour of the Queen has caused him to pass the limits of a servant's duty. [*Four pages and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 23. Rome.

279. Extracts from letter to Queen Mary. Pietro Ludovico Farnese had left Naples to go to the Emperor, but hearing that the Emperor's coming into Italy was deferred, tarried for a short while on the way. This the Pope misliking wrote to him that he should hasten his journey, and if he did not find the Emperor in Naples should go to him in Sicily, and lose no time. The Emperor in conversation opened his mind to him more than usually, and showed that he was not well affected to the affairs of the Court of Rome. When the Pope knew this, he spoke to the Emperor's Ambassador, and showed that he had never intended anything of which the Emperor could complain, adding that if the Emperor sought to offend him, he would endeavour to defend himself. In another letter had mentioned to her Majesty that the Emperor is pressed for money, and that the German landsknechts had exacted money from the Duke of Florence and the inhabitants of Lucca, promising that they would proceed on their route; which however they did not do. Letters from Constantinople mention that the Sophy after many severe engagements with the Turk's army sought for peace with the Turk; that the son of the Turk had marched to Constantinople with part of his army, and that 50 gallies were being fitted out there, in addition to those which they had ready. The Pope has returned to Rome, where also is the Duke of Ferrara. The French encourage the Pope, and promise that they will never fail him, saying that it is in his power to do as he pleases with the Christian King, and that at the General Council whatever the Pope wills shall be done. So far as is known the Emperor has not arrived in Italy, but is soon expected. [*Latin. One page and a half.*]

A. O. Meyer says this comes from 1535!

Oct. 23. Brussels.

280. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. On the 10th inst. Pietro Strozzi left Sienna with 600 horse, escorting 3,000 or 4,000 of such as for sparing of victual were forced to avoid the town, and when at a short distance from it was met by the Marquis with a sufficient number. A sharp skirmish ensued, during which, as it is thought upon a set course, he conveyed himself away, and with 150 horses has gone to Montalcino. The rest, turning the bridle, retired upon the spurs again back to the town. Particulars of the hurt on either side are not yet known; but although a proclamation had been previously made, that none taken issuing from the town should be spared, the poor souls that were going to seek their adventures were not so cruelly used. "Only for a declaration that they returned not without compulsion, their garments were

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all disfigured in such sort as it might appear they had met with unfriendly tailors, the women specially returning in very short apparel, unneath able to hide that that nature would have covered." Some think the cause of Strozzi leaving the city was that he considered it to be no longer tenable, and that in case of any composition his personal safety was doubtful,—an opinion strengthened by his having had all his valuables removed; but others think the city is in no such extremity, and that he has left it either for some exploit to provide more victual, or for some other such matter as he has conceived in his unquiet head. The Pope has sent to the Cardinal and his Nuncio to be means with the Emperor for taking up of the matter, and to see if he can be content that the town should be put in an indifferent hand until some way may be effectually adopted for putting an end to the war; but if the town is in such case as here it is believed to be, this meaning is not likely to take any place. The French have sent to the Turk to obtain that Dragut Rey shall winter in the Italian seas, or if not that he may remain where he presently is to be readier at the spring for their service. The three States of Sicily, assembled by Don Juan de Vega, Viceroy there, have granted to the Emperor 100,000 crowns immediately, and two crowns of impost on every salma of wheat exported this year, in addition to the already existing tax of one crown on the salma. The salma is equal to about two quarters of English measure; and on due inquiry it is found that after providing for the wants of the island they may very well spare 100,000 salmas, although this has been the worst corn year they have had for a long time. This quantity will not long remain unsold in consequence of the very unusual scarcity through all Italy. Marc Antonio Colonna has sent a gentleman to the Emperor to explain his conduct in entering into his father's estates. The unseasonable weather much hinders the work of the new fort, especially of the ditches, and forces the Emperor to keep his army together somewhat longer. The horsemen have made a road into France and have burned and spoiled all the sea-coast as far as Rennes,—a quarter which all this year had remained untouched. On their return about Montreuil they were required by a trumpet that 40 of them would break their lances with 40 of the garrison. The offer was accepted, and the thing on both sides very honourably achieved, without the hurt of anyone. The Emperor's Ambassador arrived here last Friday, gently visited Masone in the forenoon, and after dinner repaired to the Cardinal. What passed between them her Majesty will know by the despatch herewith sent, which he trusts will turn to God's manifest honour and the true and perfect quietness of the realm. On the Cardinal's behalf is meant neither ambition, for he shall never find in England so much honour or estimation as he does here, nor quietness, which now no man enjoys more, nor any other worldly thing other than the good and stabled wealth of his native country; whereof when he be known, if they are so happy as to enjoy him, such men as now have no great fancy to him, shall doubtless see the experience to their comforts. [*Two pages and a half.*]

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Oct. 28. Brussels. 281. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Although there are at present no great occurrents at this Court, takes opportunity of the return of the Emperor's Ambassador to write to her Majesty. The victory of the Turk, as reported by the Venetians, is untrue: the truth being that the Sophy has broken the conduct of his carriages, and taken 30,000 camels laden with provisions and other stuff. This number, large as it may seem, is no great thing when it is considered that the Turk's army consists of 300,000 men, and that these have to be victualled for many days in the desert: besides in that country they have no carts or carriages saving that kind of beast. By this notable hindrance the Turk is compelled to retreat to Aleppo. Although the French brave much otherwise, Dragut Rey upon these news prepares to return homewards. Cardinal Farnese at Parma, and the Cardinal of Ferrara at Mirandola, make all the stir they can to concur with Strozzi for the succour of Sienna. The French have taken Camaranano, in Piedmont, three leagues from Asti, of which, although only important as serving somewhat for the victualling of Villa Ferrara, they have razed the walls, which were ready to fall of themselves. Late last night arrived here in post, Mons. de Vaudemont, brother to the Duke of Lorraine, and presently Governor of that Duchy: as he is a person of such nobility and altogether French, it is thought he has come hither for no small purpose. Ascanio Colonna has also sent a gentleman to complain of his misordering, and to require liberty of his person, being at present confined in Castello Nuovo at Naples. Perceives by Cardinal Pole that he trusts shortly to be in England, whereof doubtless the whole realm when they shall know him will much rejoice. If her Majesty being so contented, and licence of the Emperor being obtained for one month's absence, could find it in his heart to conduct the Cardinal to her, or at least a good piece of the way, and thinks he also would therewith be very well contented. Leaves all to her Majesty's appointment. [*One page and a half.*]

October. Westminster. 282. Queen Mary to Lazarus Tucker. Having heard from the Marquis of Winchester that he is content to prolong the day of payment of 37,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which she owes him, and which ought to be paid on the 31st inst., until the last days of November and January following in equal parts, she will permit her bond and that of the City of London to remain in force for the payment on those days. [*French. Minute. Two pages.*]

The same in English. [*Autograph of Petre. One page.*]

Another copy. [*One page.*]

Nov. 3. Venice. 283. Peter Vannes to the Council. Has received a letter from the King accepting and approving of his services. Touching the state of Italy and especially of Tuscany, incloses a bill of particulars (*missing*). In sum, Sienna is in great hazard, losing daily the things needful for her sustenance, and though they can hardly support themselves and that scantly for this quarter of a year, and no succour appears, yet they are determined rather to die of hunger than to submit to the Florentines. The French with fair words put them in good comfort, *sed tamen nihil inde venit.* As

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far as he can learn the French think they have spent a great deal of money to no purpose, and would be glad the matter were taken up by some honourable means. Though they only say Sienna is well furnished for a long season, yet as they add in their communication that at the worst they shall be able to keep and defend four of the principal and most plentiful places in Sienna, viz.: Montalcino, Grosseto, Chiusi, and Porto Ercole, he can only fear the worst for Sienna, and believes that whatever happen Sienna will not be able for many years to do either good or harm to itself or others. The Pope, the Venetians, and the Duke of Ferrara labour to induce the Emperor, the French King, and the Duke of Florence to peace and to save the Siennese. Knows no particulars. The Turk is not to be feared; daily news is brought of their coming and returning home, yet the season of their navigations is passed. This morning the Seigniory sent for him and the Emperor's Ambassador desiring them to commend to their Majesties the expedition of a ship of theirs, the Tarrabolla, detained on account for the delivery of certain ordnance depending before the King's Council of Spain. The Emperor's Ambassador promised to write to the King, and Vannes the like. Begs the Queen's favour in the matter. The state of the cause will appear by an instruction here inclosed (*missing*), and by the report of Sig. John Michele, the Venetian Ambassador. [*Two pages and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 5. Brussels. 284. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. The Pope's Nuncio having had audience of the Emperor in reference to compounding the matter of Sienna, received for answer that his Majesty had never interfered with Sienna but for the benefit of its inhabitants. The garrison which he had placed there had been sent at their own request, they being like to come to ruin by reason of their own dissensions. This garrison they had expelled, and in its place received a power from his mortal enemy, tending to the disquietude of all Italy and especially of such places as belonged to him; whereby they had become his enemies and a seat, or staple as it were, of all such wars as the French might like to move on that side of the mountains, for avoiding which he had been compelled to act as he had done. As for what the Nuncio on behalf of the Pope moved touching the end of this matter, his Majesty said he had to do with both the French and the Siennese therein: if the motion was made on behalf of the former, there were many things to be treated of between him and them, and therefore greater leisure was required. If on behalf of the latter, it must be considered that they are not in their own power either to treat or to conclude anything, but if they could get rid of the French who now hold their town, they should find him not only ready to talk with them, but easy to be induced to any such appointment as, by honour saved and due respect had to the quiet of Italy, might reasonably be required of them. M. de Vaudemont's coming is supposed to be principally to sound the Emperor's disposition to a peace or a truce, although he alleges other causes. Of these one is to excuse the receiving into his Government the Marquis Albert, who now makes that state his lurking corner, thence oftentimes making courses into Germany, and, robbing and spoiling both merchants and others, retires with

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his prey sometimes into one place of Lorraine and sometimes to another. Another cause of his coming he makes to be a marriage offered to him in France with the sister of the Duke of Nemours, into which talk he thought not his part to enter without making the Emperor first privy thereto; and a third pity for the many nobles and gentlemen prisoners on both sides, for whose deliverance he wishes some good way were taken. He has made many overtures of peace, as he says of his own accord; and shortly after departing hence he will go to France. Wishes earnestly for peace, the state of Christendom having so long been such as to prepare more and more a highway for the entry of the Turk. The Duke of Florence's army is increased with 3,000 Germans, 1,500 Spaniards, and 1,000 Italians. On the 20th ult., 16,000 crowns, meant to have been conveyed into Sienna, were intercepted. Dragut Rey's movements are uncertain, but there is great likelihood of his returning to Constantinople, first, because of the late overthrow of the Turk, and secondly, because the French having promised to give him within a specified time certain money for the victualling of his gallies, have not therein kept touch, wherewith he is very much disappointed and thereby greatly offended; and so much the more, because a cousin-german of M. de Thermes, remaining with him as a hostage for the payment, is secretly stolen away from him. The fort of Fillek in Transylvania, belonging to the King of the Romans, is lately rendered to the Turk by the treason of its Governor; its loss being the greater from its proximity to certain mines whereof riseth a great profit to the King. The new fort near Hesdin is now made guardable; and after one course meant to be made into France is achieved, the camp will probably be broken up and the troops dismissed, except such as the Emperor shall like to retain, and which during the winter will be distributed in the towns of these frontiers. Mons. de Trelon is to be Captain of the fort. Don Ramon de Cardona, who came here three or four days ago for the affairs of Piedmont, is remitted, it is said, to King Philip, and will in a day or two proceed to England. At the same time also intends to go thither Pompeio Tuttavilla, who was lately sent to this Court for justification of the doings of Marc Antonio Colonna. At his coming out had sued her Majesty for such charity as she might think convenient to be showed to Cheke's wife and her four children; and as he is advertised and partly feels that they remain hitherto in miserable case, most humbly beseeches leave to renew his suit. Her husband by his folly is fallen from 600*l.* *per annum* to less than nothing; her children be all of that age as never a one of them is able to make himself ready; she is his wife's daughter, whereby the burden of keeping them from starving lies on his back that is not able well to maintain himself. On his knees beseeches her to be good to the poor innocents; and if he might be so bold would also crave licence to renew his suit for the children of the offender Isley. They are his wife's nephews, and have at this present no man to hang upon but him. Trusts that their demeanour shall be such that no part of their father's lewdness shall at any time appear in them; and had the father followed the advice of some of them, he had not fallen into the folly which for lack of grace he fell into. [*Three pages.*]

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Nov. 5. 285. Minute of instructions given to the Lord Paget and the Master of the Horse [Sir Edward Hastings]. Cardinal Pole being sent from the Pope to congratulate her Majesty on her marriage, they are desired to go to escort him to England. In the first instance they are to open the matter to the Emperor, and then to apprize the Cardinal that the Council only agree to his interference on condition of the Pope's dispensing that the holders and possessors of the lands and goods of the late religious houses shall quietly enjoy the same without trouble and scruple. And that he shall use all diligence to receive authority from the Apostolic See to grant such dispensation, if he has it not already. Further, that although she and a great many others accept him as Legate *de latere*, yet at present, till he himself witnesses the state of the country, she thinks it best that he only enter as a Cardinal and Ambassador. [*Draft. Autograph of Petre. Four pages. Printed partly by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 445.]

Nov. 5. 286. Queen Mary to Sir John Masone. Informs him that Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings are to leave to-morrow in speedy journey to conduct Cardinal Pole to England, and desires him to wait upon him and the Emperor in reference thereto. [*Draft. Autograph of Petre. Two pages and a half.*]

Nov. [5.] 287. Memorandum in modern handwriting of the mission of Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings to wait upon the Emperor Charles V. at Brussels, and escort Cardinal Pole to England. [*Half a page.*]

Nov. 8. Brussels. 288. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. As Sienna now begins to draw to some extremity, many of the Italian states begin to lay their heads together to devise some remedy thereof, seeing that if some peace be not this winter accorded there must next summer be kindled a great fire in Italy. But the substance of them are loth to see the Duke of Florence any greater than he is, and as there is some likelihood of his achieving his enterprise, they think it high time to look upon the matter. They have accordingly met at sundry places and have concluded to recommend the peace of Italy both to the Emperor and the French King; and the Nuncio has again commission to follow the matter, his late reasonable answer notwithstanding. The Venetian Ambassador is commissioned by the Seigniory to do the like, and to move the Emperor to an universal peace, and if that may not be had, then to do his utmost for some composition of the wars of Sienna. M. de Vaudemont has taken leave and departed: the particulars of his doings here are kept so secret that they are only known to the Emperor and those with whom he was in communication. The Cardinal of Augsburg, the Duke of Wittenberg, the Bishop of Passau, the Duke of Bavaria and his uncle, who was lately Archbishop of Saltzburg, have had a diet at Tonnevert on the Danube, the object of which was to compound a contention between the Duke of Bavaria and his said uncle, which was like to have bred some stir in Germany. The Archbishop having for many years held the see of Saltzburg, yet never minding to be priest, had

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about two months ago resigned that promotion, and being returned to the lay kind of life, and married, he demanded his partage of the estate of Bavaria, being brother to the old Duke. This being refused, he began to raise troops to win it by force, but in the end by means of the fore-named, the matter is settled that he shall have 150,000 Rhenish guilders in hand, and the life-rent of a city in Bavaria, to be used with all commodity as it is presently by the Duke. Marquis Albert has left Lorraine, and is said to have gone to Alsatia on promise of some friendship there. The Pope has lately caused to be arrested three Roman gentlemen, Giovanni Colonna, Jacomo Savelli, and Jeronimo Fregapani [Frangipani], who went about to make a stir on behalf of Ascanio Colonna; by this some think Ascanio is not so clear as some would make him to be. Prince Doria, having conducted 11 ships laden with wheat to Genoa, is thought by this time to have returned to the enterprise of Porto Ercole; which, if he achieves, must needs put the Siennese to desperation, their only hope of succour being now by way of the sea. Dragut Rey has returned as far as the coast of Corfu, which makes some in doubt of his coming near. The fort being now guardable and garrisoned, the camp is broken up. Yesterday arrived Don Hernando de Gonzaga, who, with all his train, make very honest report of his honourable entertainment in England. [*Two pages.*]

Nov. 8. Bethune.

289. Lord Clinton to Sir William Petre. On Sunday arrived at Hedingfert [Hesdin fort], where he found the Duke of Savoy, who, because he thought there was no meet place there for receiving the Order [of the Garter], deferred his investiture till his going to Osyshatewe [Auxy-le-Chateau], whither the camp marched on Monday, and on the next day with great honour the ceremony was performed. The great entertainment and courtesy shown to Clinton and his suite. On the day of the investiture was a great skirmish between the French and the Duke's troops, in which the Duke was engaged, and which lasted three hours There were taken 30 or 40 French, Scots, and English, and on his return, the Duke said, "This good luck is happened the day that I have received this noble Order." On Wednesday he removed with the whole camp four leagues into France, designing some enterprise. On Clinton's departure, the Duke sent to each of the gentlemen in his company, which, with Mr. Garter [Sir Gilbert Dethick], were eight in number, a chain worth 40*l.* or 50*l.* apiece; and to Clinton, a jennet, very fair, which he esteemed much, and was the horse for his own saddle well appointed; also armour and weapon for a man of war of divers kinds, very fair, with message that it was the present of one soldier to another. He further sent with him two bands of horsemen, of 200, to escort him to Bethune. [*Two pages and a quarter. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 448.]

Nov. 9. Brussels.

290. Sir John Masone to King Philip and Queen Mary. On Thursday the 8th, before day arrived Francisco with their letter of the 5th, on receipt of which he resorted to the Cardinal, and thereafter had audience of the Emperor, declaring their Majesties' pleasure to

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each. Details at length their conversation. The Cardinal will be ready to leave on Tuesday or Wednesday, at farthest. "Between this and Calais he must make at the least six days, and peradventure seven; the constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown as a little travel taken more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up, and therefore he useth most to be carried in his journeys in a litter." He will probably arrive about the 24th or 26th of this month. [*Three pages. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 451.]

Nov. 10. Paris. 291. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Has received their letter of the 21st ult., and in consequence thereof had audience of his Majesty and the Constable in reference to complaints of the merchants and the matter of the Hay, and Madame de Lisques; receiving from both very gentle answers and good words. Dining with the Constable, where also were Cardinal Chastillon, the Dukes de Guise and Montpensier, and other nobles, the Constable, who sat next to him, said to him secretly, "The Queen, your mistress, is with child." He replied that he had no certain news of it, but understood it was generally supposed there was some likelihood of the fact. The Constable rejoined, "It is true without doubt." Yet for all that, Wotton is credibly informed, that when he talks with others thereof, he says he does not believe it. The French send horse and foot to Piedmont; their proper destination not yet well known. De Damville, the Constable's second son, has within the last three or four days ridden in post to Piedmont, to be general captain of the light cavalry there. He is accompanied by a young gentleman, son to M. D'Urfé, the Dauphin's governor, recently married to a daughter of the Comte de Tende, brother-in-law to the Constable. The Ambassador from Sienna says that P. Strozzi has thrust out of that city a great multitude of the common people, and that victuals there are as cheap as at Florence, which is hard to be believed. The Pope and Duke of Ferrara travail with the Duke of Florence for raising the siege of Sienna, and the withdrawal of foreign troops; but the Duke, though supposed to be weary of the charges, will do nothing but with the Emperor's advice and consent. It is said he has dismissed his Italians, and retains only the Spaniards and landsknechts, amounting in all to above 9,000. It is reported that the French King had sent Signor Orsino to be his lieutenant in Corsica, but the people there say they are content to have Frenchmen in that room, but no Italians. Hears that the Baron De la Garde was not well received at Court, and was only heard by the King on the intercession of the Duchess of Valentinois. The non-advance of the Turk's navy last summer is imputed to him and to his negligence the ill success of matters at Sienna; and some think, that had the Prior of Capua been alive he would have superseded the Baron, whom now, for lack of another, it seems they will still employ. In consequence of the courses which the Burgundians, encamped near the fort of Hesdin, make daily about Montreuil and Abbeville, the King sends reinforcements of horse and foot to M. de Vendôme, who will soon be very strong

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and able to cope with the Burgundians. They say that the horses of the Burgundians and Dutch die so fast for lack of food, that the whole camp cannot longer remain there; also that the fort is begun upon such a ground, that it falls down almost as soon as it is built, and that it cannot continue, for any cost that shall be done upon it. [*Three pages.*]

Nov. 10. Paris. 292. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Was for a while much offended by the false rumours here, imputing them to the fugitives and merchantmen; but finding they have far more plenty of these ill-favoured tales at home, will henceforth trouble himself the less with them. Yet such are neither new, nor to be marvelled at. *Si patrem familias Beelzebub vocaverint, quanto magis domesticos ejus?* For all their prating of the word, their dissimulation now so plainly bursts out as to make it evident that to them it was said, "*Vos ex patre diabolo estis, et desideria patris vestri vultis facere. Ille homicida erat ab initio,*·*&c.*" As it is impossible, considering the present state of the realm, but the like must chance often enough thereafter, great diligence must be used, that such things may come to light in time, for they have even from the beginning founded their new gospel upon the saying of Christ, "*Putatis quia pacem veni mittere in terram. Non dico vobis, sed separationem.*" On this foundation it may be seen, they build still. Ludovic Greville is welcome to him; he has appointed him to the company of John Somer, who will take pains to help him to the French tongue, wherein he were else like to profit but little amongst Wotton's men, who speak but English. Hopes there will be no change in their office of auditor, as a better than Wylde cannot be hoped for, but if God takes him, they must look for a successor. Is not sure whether a grant of the office was not made out previous to the erection of their chapter, but whether or not it be so there is much earnest suit made for it. Five of the oldest prebendaries have written to him that they have granted their good wills for it to one dwelling in Canterbury, so that if they persist, he does not see how it can be obtained against them. It is certainly very necessary that the auditor should reside in Canterbury, as they have, in a manner, daily need of his advice; and although Mr. Baker has earnestly written to him for one whose father was servant to Wotton's father, who he would be content had it, he will see what he can do with the chapter for the person in whose behalf Petre so earnestly writes, as also do other of his friends. Sends a prognostication for next year, containing more strange things than former ones; although he doubts not their Majesties credit such gear as the matter deserves, they may perhaps be content to read it. [*One page.*]

Nov. 13. Brussels. 293. Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings to Queen Mary. Arriving here last Sunday forenoon, they had audience of the Emperor in the afternoon, notwithstanding that he had that day received the blessed Sacrament, whereby they noted a fresh care in him for the expedition of them hence again. Details what passed at the interview. After taking leave, repaired forthwith to the

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Cardinal. Believe that whensoever he shall be in England, that country shall fare the better for him; "for he is the man of God, full of all godliness and virtue, ready to humble himself to all fashions that may do good." Yesterday the Cardinal, as they also did, took leave of the Emperor. To-day he begins his journey, the stages of which they specify; "for his weak body can make no great journeys, and his estate also is to be considered." [*Two pages and a half. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 457.]

Nov. 19. Basle. 294. Gregory Raylton [Clerk of the Signet] to Sir William Petre. By his letter to him at the end of last September, and the one to Mr. Clyff in August, doubts not that Petre understands the cause of his long absence, which is sickness, wherewith he has been extremely handled a long space, and in the beginning of August was in such danger that both he and his physicians despaired of his life. He is now somewhat recovered, but is unable to travel, especially at this season, being so weak. Understands that Petre is sore offended with him, because he has not come home according to his promise, judging that he absents himself for other respects. Is most sorry he should so think, and much laments he is unable out of hand to take his journey homewards for the purging of himself that way. Beseeches Petre, for God's sake, to judge otherwise of him, since he knows him never to have been a meddler in any way, but applying himself always to do his duty, and using himself according to his vocation. When he was suitor to him for the Queen's licence, he did it by counsel of three or four notable physicians, who declared that nothing should be better for his health than to travel, and persuaded him to take this journey, which has evil succeeded with him. Intreats Petre to bear with his calamity, and, God willing, at the next spring he shall either see him alive in England, or hear tell that God has otherwise disposed of him. [*One page.*]

Nov. 23. Brussels. 295. Sir John Masone to the Council. The Emperor's camp, having spoiled and wasted all along the river Seine, and taken on their way the town of Ancre, is arrived in Cambresis, where yesterday all the soldiers of the Low Countries, and most part of the swertritters [schwart ritters], were dismissed, but with orders to be ready again at all times after the 1st of April next. The Germans are all retained, so that all the winter shall be entertained 10,000 foot and 4,000 horse, besides the furniture of the fort, amounting to 4,000. Besides the victual and provision found in Ancre were 2,000 pieces of wine, which are distributed among the fort and the other strengths of the frontiers. The Venetian Ambassador has been earnestly in hand with the Emperor to hearken to a peace. The Emperor expressed his great desire of the unity of Christendom, for compassing of which, as the same might be sure and stable, and not made one day and broken another, as the French used always to do, he could be content to lose the best blood of his body. The Pope's Nuncio had even been more particular, stating that the Pope willed him to assure the Emperor that the French King was content to come to communication, and is in hope that

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he may bring both sides to appoint Commissioners. The Lord put thereunto his helping hand! The affairs of the Siennese proceed from worse to worse: they have lately lost Crevola, Monte Rotondo, and Massa, towns of much importance, yet the French faction say that they can hold out till March, when they shall have help enough. On the other hand, the Duke's party say they cannot hold beyond a month. The Diet in Germany, which was appointed to begin on St. Martin's day, is now adjourned to that of St. Catherine, by reason of certain lets chanced to the King of the Romans. Presumes his Majesty is aware of the triumphs made in Milan on its being taken possession of on his behalf, and of the like to be in Naples next Sunday. Dragut Rey has returned to Previsa to victual his gallies; his future movements are not known. [*One page and a half.*]

Nov. 25. Venice. 296. Peter Vannes to [Sir William Petre]. The courier soon departing has no time to reply to his letter of the 4th inst., delivered this morning; but shall reserve himself until Saturday next. Thanks God her Majesty is with child. Incloses advices of new preparations of the French in Piedmont. Reckons them as a brag to other purposes, considering the season, the lack of victuals, the hard and narrow passage, the fortifications of every small town between, the readiness and puissance of the Imperialists, being like that the French will wander in the field while the Imperialists are masters of the towns, and well furnished with necessaries; and as to aid or victuals from Marseilles, the seas and winds are doubtful and dangerous. The Emperor's, the Genoese, and Neapolitan gallies are abroad. The Emperor is much beholden to the French, for, with their sudden enterprises, they always advance, by their failure, his honour and glory. His reputation is, as ever, everywhere very great. The French cannot trust in any help from the Turkish gallies, for each mistrusts the other, and after great expense and no result, they have returned to Constantinople. Sienna is wasted like a candle. Of late, they have cost the castle of Massa and the town of Crevola. Great parties of Imperialists are in Sienna, but for fear of the French Governor cannot show their hearts. It is said in Venice that the Duke of Florence has commanded all his men to return to Sienna. Perhaps he is minded to give some assault. The Swiss in Sienna are reported to die half-a-score a day; and many of the Italians to be discharged, and greatly mistrusted. If the matter come to extremity, unless they see the game half won, they will be the first to help themselves to some booty. God inspire them to put themselves in the Emperor's mercy, and him to accept them, and make him author of the quiet of Christendom! Intends shortly to write to the Council for their favour to him with the King and Queen. Sees good hope of the restoration of the Catholic religion. It is known to [Petre] and all the Council, and especially to the Bishop of Winchester, who next to King Henry the Eighth was his chief helper in the matter, that Pope Clement VII., at the King's earnest request and at the suit of the Council, granted him the collectorship of England, with a several bull containing divers

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faculties of dispensation during his life. The office shortly after was put down by Parliament, and yet he was put to great expense and trouble on account of a pension which he was bound to pay to Cardinal Ridolphi. The office was not taken from him by the Pope, but only by Parliament and the King's command, as Lord Cromwell said, who in the King's name commanded him to bring to him all his documents in the matter. Knows not what became of them. Supposes the grant to exist in the registers in Rome. His great prebend of Bedwyn was taken from him, the compensation not being equivalent, part being given in a prebend in S. Frideswide, part upon the Duke of Somerset's land, and part lost in hope of a better turn. His prebend of Beverley was suppressed, and a small pension appointed, in which, by the gentleness of the receivers, he is behind-hand many a day. Prays the Council to be suitor to the King and Queen in the matter, for he knows the Pope has remitted all the circumstances of that religion to the will and disposition of their Majesties. The King's letter plainly declares his good mind to him; of the Queen's favour he has had good experience, as well as of that of the Council. Begs [Petre] also to be a suitor to the Bishop of Winchester and the Council for him. [*Six pages.*]

Nov. 30. Seville.

297. Thomas Gresham to the Council. According to his intention, expressed in his letter of the 16th forwarded by the Portuguese Ambassador, he left Medina de Campo on the 23d in post and arrived at Seville on the 26th, where he found his factor Edmund Hogan with the 100,000 ducats. These had been twice told over by the tenant and other officers, were all packed, sealed, matted and corded, and the mules hired for their conveyance, when a difficulty was started as to whether, notwithstanding his passport and letters, he was the Queen's factor and possessed the especial power. At last on his finding two natives born and two Englishmen to testify to her Majesty's hand and seal, the officials came on the 28th and 29th, and after opening one case, counting over its contents again, and seeing it repacked, gave him his despatch at 5 o'clock of the latter day. The cases have been sent off to-day, he with two of his servants besides the *scryvano* [*escribáno*] and his servant seeing them shipped. There are 50 of them, each marked with the broad arrow and numbered from 1 to 50, and each contains 22,000 silver Spanish rials, amounting to 2,000 ducats at 11 rials the ducat. These shall be shipped at Puerto Real in such good merchants' vessels as shall be present with the advice of Mr. Wood. The rest, which he will have in readiness, and which will not exceed 110,000 ducats, he intends to put on board two of her Majesty's ships, which will be a venture in each of 16,000*l.*, and therewithal to come himself. There is no small exclamation among the commons of this town that so much money should go out of the realm, the scarcity thereof being so great; and for his own part he cannot with his pen set forth the great scarcity now throughout all Spain. By order of the Emperor all bill transactions must be settled in the banks. Whilst he was at Valladolid one of the ancient banks here, that of John Innynges and Octavian Negrone, on the 17th inst. played bankrupt with the

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sum of 150,000 ducats. In this bank her Majesty has 2,000 ducats, but it is judged that there will be but small loss sustained, as John Nenynges [*sic*] is a man of 60, and esteemed to be worth 80,000 ducats, besides having put in sureties for 100,000 ducats. Ten days before he broke he owed the Queen 10,000 ducats. Gresham is blamed as being the cause of this bankruptcy, for his instructions are to receive all in ready money only, which so vexes the banks and the town that he fears he may be the occasion of the whole suspending payments, which would the rending of the town and to the great loss and damage of her Majesty. Wherefore having yet to receive 100,000 ducats here and at Medina de Campo out of the banks, he will leave such order with his factor to receive it with as fair means as he can, for now there is no other way to help this matter, considering the ships, which are looked for daily, have not arrived from the Indies. Trusts they may come soon. Will bring with him all the relative documents and vouchers necessary for his discharge. Hopes he and their treasure may reach Laredo overland in safety, seeing the great bruit of the commons at its leaving the country. Recurring to the bankruptcy of Nenynges [*sic*] and Negrone, as it is the custom in Spain that the Prince of all men is first paid, if her Majesty shall obtain from the King a letter claiming it as his debt, the 2,000 ducats will be paid out of hand, otherwise it will take some time before payment is made. Has been invited to join the other creditors, but has refused on the ground that the debt belongs to the Prince and not to him. Beseeches they will accept all his doings in good part, as in truth he can do no more than he has done. [*Three pages.*]

Dec. 7. Brussels. 298. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends letters from Mr. Vannes. The Duke's army has taken from the Siennese Crevola and Massa. The Pope's Nuncio and the Venetian Ambassador earnestly follow a peace, of which they say they are in a right good hope. There is a talk of peace between the Turk and the Sophy; if that takes place Christian Princes must be driven to the peace, or else God has determined to bring his religion into a narrower room. They say here that it is possible that Cecil may succeed Petre, whose good meaning must needs be commended of all good men; and surely if in case he well needs be disburdened, he can devise to place so sufficient a successor, the world must needs think, that in leaving the office he minded not to leave his commonwealth unfurnished of a convenient minister, whose match of those pieces Masone knows not within the realm of England. [*One page.*]

Dec. 8. Venice. 299. Peter Vannes to the Council. The Tuscan affairs about Sienna remain in the same state. On the one side, those in Sienna suffer all kinds of hardness, feeding themselves on bread, water, and hope as long as they can, rather than yield; on the other side, the Duke of Florence's men, masters of the open country with plenty of refreshment here and there, continue their siege, preventing any succour from entering the town. They have called together the whole of their army and artillery about Sienna, which has given rise to many opinions. Some think they mean to make batteries

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and then give an assault, trusting to take the town; some that the people will hold out to the last, so that the charges of the war will be very great. Pietro Strozzi attends to the fortifications of Porto Ercole, Montalcino, Chiusa, and Grosseto, looking for provisions from Marseilles, as the French in Venice say. Cannot see any great assurance that the French have of the winds and weather to make them blow how, when, and where they like. The descent of a great number of foot and horse out of France into Piedmont is spoken of. Reckons them at not more than 6,000 foot, which is a very small number to pass into Tuscany or to venture any exploit in the state of Milan. Thinks either by their brags upon the confines to the state of Milan they might induce the Governors there to revoke their horsemen from Sienna for their own defence, or that they trust intelligence of treason in some place, and may be utterly deceived in that also, as has lately happened at Genoa, where by a certain treaty they had thought to get one of the gates of the town, but the conspiracy is discovered, and many of the authors taken. The state of Milan has not been for many years so faithfully assured to any prince as they are now to their Duke. Thinks the arrival of these few French will do no good beyond consuming the store which their countrymen have in those quarters, and reinforcing their old bands, partly employed and wasted upon the enterprises of Sienna and Corsica. The other occurrents they will learn from the inclosure. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosure,*

299. I. *The capture of Crevola has not been followed by anything of importance in Tuscany. The Marquis Marignano has brought together all the army and artillery with the Guastatori under Sie*[*nna*]*, from which it appears he desires to make a battery on one side or other, and give the assault at once. It seems strange so large a city should hold so long, and it is likely that the inhabitants support themselves more on obstinacy and hope than on bread or victuals. They write from Florence that it is reduced to extremity, and that except bread it suffered great want of all necessaries; that they relied more on the hope of peace than on the aid of the French, who make large promises. Shows at some length the various difficulties with which the French have to contend. There are considerable hopes of peace, to which the Emperor is said to be inclined for the general good. The Turk is sending an Ambassador to Venice; it is reported that he has made agreement with the Sophy, whose Envoy with the terms is expected. The Venetians have recalled their Ambassador from France, and have for two years suspended his privilege of sitting in the Council, for contravention of their laws in chartering one of his vessels with corn from the Levant for other states. They have appointed in his place the Cavaliere Soranzo, who was formerly Ambassador.* [*Italian. Two pages. Injured by damp.*]

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Dec. 12. Poissy. 300. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Has been cited by William Le Gras, a merchant of Paris, to appear before a judge there in reference to the spoiling of a vessel belonging to him in time of peace, and for which he alleges he cannot obtain redress in England. Details at considerable length his interview and conversation with Le Gras upon the merits of the case, and the competency of his instituting a suit against an Ambassador. One Roger Edwards, by some called Roger Arnold, his father's name having been Arnold Edwards, born near Monmouth, has been with him and disclosed his instructions as a spy employed by the Constable to visit England and report upon affairs there and the state of Calais. This Arnold says he intends not to do, but will before leaving endeavour to learn more of the Constable's mind and inform their Lordships thereof. He was in the service of the late Duke of Northumberland, and thinks Lord Pembroke knows him. Cannot well tell what to make of him, and therefore certifies their Lordships that they may decipher the man. There is a common rumour of intelligence between the French King and some of the principal inhabitants of Calais; but so numerous are the false reports, as to their Majesties and the state of England, that he gives like credit to all rumours. [*Five pages. Half in cipher, deciphered.*]

Dec. 12. Brussels. 301. Sir John Masone to same. Sends copy of such writing as the Emperor's Commissaries have made and exhibited to the Assembly at Frankfort for answer to a letter lately written by the French King to the same, of which he had not long since sent their Lordships a copy (*missing*). The Assembly is dissolved, without anything being concluded; but all is reserved to the Diet at Augsburg, which is not likely to meet before Christmas. The French increase in strength both of foot and horse in Piedmont: some think they will pass by the Po or any other way they can to the relief of Sienna; others that they will attempt to set foot in Asti, Vercelli, Vulpiano, or some other unconquered fort, which they will find difficult to do in this weather, so as to withdraw some of the forces before Sienna. They have made an ineffectual attempt on Vulpiano, and are now moving towards Savona. Monluc with two of the chief officers of Sienna have had a parley with the Marquis of Marignano. Has been told for certain that by means of the Pope, the Venetians, and the Duke of Ferrara, both Princes have agreed to a commission in Italy as to a composition for Sienna and Corsica, with powers to conclude if they agree. It is confirmed that the Turk is to winter at Constantinople, and that a treaty of peace between him and the Sophy is on hand. The Duke of Savoy leaves for England in two or three days, taking in his suite the substance of the nobility and gentlemen of this Court to the number of 100 at least; among them is Don Louis D'Avila. A number of Ambassadors, regents, and agents from sundry states of Italy also prepare to go thither, who, with their trains, will not be fewer than 200. "God send them horse-meat! which they shall the better find if you make an end shortly of your Parliament." [*One page and a quarter.*]

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Dec. 12. Brussels. 302. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Refers to his letter to the Council of same date with its inclosure. Since closing it has seen another answer to the French King made by some one bearing good will to the Emperor's affairs. Sends copy of it, albeit by the perusal it may seem to have been written by one rather to essay his wit, and declare his affection, than of intent to answer particularly the matter. Was this morning told by one of the Emperor's Council, who misliked much the matter, that a preacher of theirs whose name he rehearsed beateth the pulpit jollily in England for the restitution of Abbey lands. "If it be so meant by the Princes, and be thought convenient so to be, then doth he his duty. But if contrarily it be neither meant nor thought convenient, it is a strange thing in a well ordered commonwealth that a subject shall be so hardy to cry unto the people openly such learning as whereby poor winter works may in the summer be attempted with some storm. And were the thing fit to be talked of, yet were the Princes and the Council, who might remedy it, meeter to be spoken with thereon than the multitude, who thereby may receive an ill impression and an occasion of lewd thinking and lewd talking, and lewd doing also, if it may lie in their powers (and that is all that of sowing these matters amongst them can ensue). These unbridled preachings were so much to be misliked in the ill governed time, as good men trusted in this good governance it should have been amended. And so may it be when it shall please my Lords of the Council as diligently to consider it, as it is more than necessary to be looked unto. The party, methinketh, might well be put to silence, if he were asked how, being a monk and having professed and vowed solemnly wilful poverty, he can with conscience keep a deanery and three or four benefices." Hears by report of other Ambassadors here of the return of the realm to the unity of Christ's Church, whereof all good men have cause to rejoice. Would have wished this confirmed to him by certain knowledge, but as it is the ordinary of English Ambassadors to know least of all others of the matters of the realm, he must be content; trusting that as he is informed it is thought unnecessary for the father to have an Ambassador to the son there, so shall with time the office on this side, being no more needful, be discharged also. If his abode is to be longer, then would be a suitor to Petre to be a mean for licence to him to come over for three weeks or a month to see the King's Highness. [*One page and a half.*] *Inclosure,*

302. I. "*Copy of an answer to the French King's letter written lately to the Assembly at Frankfort,* incerto authore." [*Latin. Six pages.*]

Dec. 16. Brussels. 303. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends a little packet from Mr. Vannes. News from Italy state that a conspiracy to deliver Sienna into the hands of the French had been detected by interception of a letter, and the authors had partly fled and partly been executed. This appears to have been the occasion of the large power lately sent into Piedmont by the French King, which now he must either employ about some other enterprise or

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scatter them again. The Commissioners for the talk of Sienna are sent into Italy; those named for the Emperor are his Ambassador and a Cardinal; "I trow it be Carpi." The French King has chosen such as pleased him. The result will probably depend upon the power of Sienna to hold out. Here to-morrow they shall have a general procession, as well for the certainty of the Queen's being with child, as for the good success of the matters of religion in England. The haste of the messenger has made him send a scribbled letter.

P.S.—On Monday the Duke of Savoy dispatches hence. [*One page.*]

Dec. 18. Dilingen. 304. The Cardinal of Augsburg [Otho Truchses] to Queen Mary. Congratulating and commending her Majesty on having reduced England to the obedience of the Church. If there is joy in heaven for one sinner that repents, how much greater joy must there be for the repentance of a whole nation! [*Latin. Two pages.*]

Dec. 20. Friday at Night. Calais. 305. Thomas Stukeley to Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., Lord Warden of the Five Ports. The Duke of Savoy arrived at three o'clock p.m. and intends to go to England as soon as the wind serves. He has at least 50 gentlemen of reputation with him, so that his whole train will at least be 200 horses. The Duke has commanded him to attend upon him. Offers his services to Cheney. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 21. Warsaw. 306. Bona, Queen Dowager of Poland, to Queen Mary. Has learned with much pleasure, by her Envoy John Laurence Pappacoda, both of the welfare of her Majesty and her royal consort, and the Emperor's resignation to the latter of the Kingdom of Naples and the Duchy of Milan; on which event she begs to offer her congratulations. Sends herewith, as Ambassador to King Philip, Camillo Brancati a Neapolitan nobleman, to request that her rights and privileges in these states may be maintained, towards the support of which petition she solicits the favour of her Majesty's influence as a wife. [*Latin. Two pages.*]

Dec. 24. Poissy. 307. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Since he wrote to them of Roger Edwards, has received from him the bill inclosed. Does not know what to think of Edwards and his information, because he supposes that Calais and Guisnes are so officered and furnished that there can be no mistrust of these places, and the French speak so fair as if they had no haste to intentions. Nevertheless considers it a duty to certify them of these advertisements that their Lordships may duly weigh them. Before this letter reaches, hopes Captain Drury may be with them; he will mention what communication was had with him at the Court after his delivery, which may seem to make Edwards' tale the likelier to be true. It is rumoured that the King sends back to their own country the Scots who have been serving here, and with them about 3,000 French under the command of the Duc D'Aumale, brother to the Queen Dowager of Scotland, who shall be his lieutenant there. They say the Emperor labours very earnestly to have aid from England next

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summer, and makes large offers for it; this alarms them lest it be granted, and is probably the cause why they now send to Scotland. Yesterday M. de Lansac, the French King's Ambassador, who had been taken by the Duke of Florence's men near Sienna, came to visit him and the other Ambassadors here, sent by the King to inform them of the news which he had received from Marshal Brissac, his lieutenant in Piedmont, which were that on the second day of battery, the town and citadel of Ivrea, containing 800 Spaniards and some landsknechts, surrendered. This place is considered of importance, being within 28 Italian miles of Milan, and lying between the Val d'Aost and Vercelli, so that neither that city nor the adjoining country can henceforth be provisioned from Val d'Aost; but Ivrea shall be victualled thence, D'Aost having been declared neuter about two months since. Lansac is not freely discharged, but permitted to return on similar conditions as those prescribed to Ascanio della Cornia, the Pope's nephew. Besides their Ambassador Resident here, the Siennese daily send Envoys Extraordinary to hasten the aid intended for them by the King. The city is victualled for all February, but they are very urgent either to have succour, or permission to come to some composition while favourable terms may be had. The troops sent to Piedmont are probably intended to divert those of the Duke of Florence from Sienna. The Count of Vaudemont, who is to be married to the sister of the Duke of Nemours, very near a kin to the Duke of Savoy, is looked for shortly here. It is said he shall have with her 100,000 crowns. Marquis Albert is reported to be at Chateau Thierry or its vicinity, and that he will marry the Duchess of Castro, the King's bastard daughter. This he thinks not very likely. [*Two pages and a quarter.*] *Inclosed, letter from Edwards,*

307. I. *The King is speedily to send* 3,000 *men into Scotland; ships for their transport are in preparation. Suspects some other practice is intended, and suggests that the Council of Calais should be warned. Taytue went four day ago to Dieppe, and has not returned yet. Had mentioned this to Mr. Somers. As far as he can perceive they doubt him partly. The Constable has made a warrant for* 30 *crowns to his use, yet he cannot be dispatched; if need be, must commit himself to Wotton's tuition. Crayer has come to the Court, and the King said he was glad of his coming. Since he saw Wotton, the Council have commanded him to wait until the arrival of a post from England, writing home in the meantime to endeavour to ascertain whether any garrison is shortly to come into Guisnes and Calais, and whether the magistrates of those places are to be changed. Also whether the Queen and King of England are to aid the Emperor, and whether it was concluded for the coronation of the Prince of Spain as King of England. Some captains of Picardy are here, the King being minded to place a great number of men towards Boulogne and Montreuil.* [*Unsigned and undated. Two pages.*]

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Circa. Dec. 24. 308. Memorandum by the Council concerning the Legate's [Cardinal Pole] reply to the petitions by the Parliament and Clergy, in reference to the erection of cathedral churches, matrimonial dispensations, &c. [*Draft. Autograph of Petre. Two pages. See Strype's Memorials, Vol.* iii., *Part* I., *p.* 254. 8*vo. Edition*, 1822.]

Dec. 25. Brussels. 309. Sir John Masone to the Council. Received their letter of the 10th instant on the 19th. Had openly given thanks to Almighty God for the joyful and comfortable news therein contained [of Pole's absolving England and restoring it to unity with Rome]. Had audience of the Emperor on Sunday the 24th, to communicate the same. Describes the interview minutely. The French being baffled both at Sienna and Asti, are besieging Ivrea in Piedmont, but by reason of its strength and the season of the year, they are not likely to continue before it long. The Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave, who have been always mortal enemies, have lately had sundry meetings and communications, and it is said that the Landgrave's daughter shall be married to the Duke's son and heir. Letters from Constantinople of the 3d ult., mention that there have been great triumphs made for the Turk's victory; his escape being so considered, although the truth is he had a dishonourable overthrow; and to congratulate the same, an Ambassador named Ibrahim has been sent from him to the Signiory of Venice. The Janizaries and a good piece of his army are sent to Constantinople, and he remains at Amasia awaiting the return of the Sophy's Ambassador, his wintering there or his return to Constantinople depending upon the issue of their communications. [*Four pages. Partly printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 624.]

Dec. 25. Brussels. 310. Same to Sir William Petre. Has received his letter of the 12th, and with it one from the Council of the 10th inst. which, if it had come with a fresher date, and been dispatched before its matter was known everywhere, would have served to better purpose. In the packet was a letter to the Emperor not mentioned by the Council, but by the seal and superscription perceived it was from the Queen. Not knowing what was to be said at the delivery of it, and the Council's letter coming in name both of the King and Queen, there was no remedy but to open it, and by reading learned the errand was to be done on her behalf, which otherwise he could not have conjectured. So by doing an act more than was convenient had not necessity constrained him, he both found the argument of his commission, and had time to frame some excuse for the oldness of the date, which was of the 5th inst. Requests that in the like case another time he may receive either a copy of the letter or a memorandum of instructions, and that letters for him may be sent either to Titchet or to Mr. Spilman, as they will reach him sooner and without any extra cost to his Majesty. Sends herewith a prognostication just received, wherein may be seen the lewd author's blind prophecies both of

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these countries and of England. There is a rumour, which he hopes is incorrect, that the town of Ivrea has surrendered to the French, but that the castle still holds out. [*One page.*]

Dec. 29. St. Germain en-Laye. 311. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. Hearing that it has pleased God to reduce her subjects to the union of His Holy Church and obedience of the Holy See, sends the Prothonotary De Noailles, his Almoner in ordinary, bearer hereof, to congratulate her Majesty on these most agreeable news. [*French. Copy. One page.*]

Dec. 30. Brussels. 312. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends to him two letters received this morning from Mr. Vannes. The news of the taking of Ivrea were too true. The devil is in the Frenchmen, whom neither time of the year nor any other thing can stay from the attempting daily of some mischief. The poor Duke of Savoy is like to feel these ill-favoured news, which will probably shorten his residence in England. Here it is said he will go to Italy. The French make a power about Mezieres, whether for the revictualling of Marienburg or other mischief is not yet known. The King of Velez, having been three or four years ago driven out of his kingdom by the Xarif, and since having got thither again, is finally taken by his said enemy and beheaded. [*One page.*]

[End of year.] 313. "A note of examples wherein Ambassadors of England with other foreign Princes have in their writings delivered, preferred their names before the Ambassadors of strangers." [*Two pages. Modern writing.*]

1554–5.
Jan. 10. Brussels. 314. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. The gentleman sent hither from the Cardinal has not as yet had audience, albeit Masone has not let to travail for him in that behalf as earnestly as conveniently he might. Since his coming several others have been heard and dispatched. Fears he must still tarry longer, the Queen, M. D'Arras, and the rest of the Council having gone to Antwerp, and the Emperor remaining as it were alone, somewhat troubled still with his gout. Cannot tell the meaning of this long deferring. Thinks it could not hurt to give the world to understand that this side could be content to talk of peace and upon reasonable conditions to come also to some conclusion therein. The French have had such experience that they are able to do, as better it had been they had not learned so much. Some here let not to say that this staying hangs upon hope of the aid of England. As God will ordain the matter, so must it be; but a great adventure will it be, being not yet recovered of their late sickness acquired by the like accident, to put themselves in danger of falling down again. If he hears not shortly of some aid of money out of England, extremity will drive him to make his refuge to her Majesty, who he trusts will either call him home or else see him so furnished with her allowance, or at least with his own, as he may be able to continue the place in such a sort as to her honour is requisite. [*Two pages.*]

1554–5.
Jan. 19. Brussels.

315. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Having received her Majesty's letter of the 30th December, first communicating with the Count of Egmont, he repaired to the Duchess of Arschot and delivered the Queen's letter. The Duchess greatly rejoiced in the honour done to her by this appointment. The day of the christening was the 19th, at which time he resorted to her house a little before the hour and delivered to her her Majesty's cup and 40 angels. She was accompanied to the Count of Egmont's house by the Duchess of Lorraine and all the nobility of the Court, male and female. The baptismal ceremony was very solemn, a bishop executing it, and other things requisite so rich and well in order, as it was right worthy the sight and as appertained to the estate of such a nobleman. The other godmother was the Duchess of Lorraiue, and the godfather Frederick the Count Palatine, whose deputy was the Count of Edstein sent hither on purpose. His present was two crosses of jewels, the one of diamond for the child, the other set with four fair rubies, one fair diamond and one emerald, for the mother. The christening was in the evening, so as by the end thereof it was supper time. The supper and banquet was right stately, in which her Majesty's cup so walked up and down from man to woman and woman to man as he dares answer few were there that carried not both their bellies and heads full freighted to bed. Had declared to the Countess in what good part the request of her and her husband to make their daughter a Christian woman had been taken by her Majesty, who would willingly have done the same in person had the distance not been so great. She desires her most grateful thanks may be given to the Queen. There had been some doubt as to the naming of the child, the Countess having already a daughter of the name of Mary ; but at last it was resolved she should be called Mary Christiana, after her Majesty and the Duchess of Lorraine, whose name is Christiana. Letters of the 5th from Casale in Piedmont mention that the French have razed Mazin [Massa] and having attempted some other places had been well driven from them. No further fear need be had of them. Had the captain of Ivrea been a man, as he has declared himself a beast, that town had been saved, and then this had been as ill a journey as ever the French made in their lives. The town had been cowardly rendered to them by its captain, whose name is Moral, and who therefor is imprisoned. Mazin was valiantly defended, and its captain has won much honour; had it been guardable he would have made good account of it. As it is, it was dearly gotten; the captain and soldiers in the end departing by composition with their bodies and baggage. The Emperor has sent thither 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which with the former garrison and some others from Sicily and Naples, it is trusted shall be able shortly to make the enemy weary. There have come from Germany to the Court four Ambassadors, viz., from Duke Augustus, Duke of Brunswick, Hans Frederick's son and heir, and the Landgrave of Hesse. It is thought they come on their own private matters. The Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave are reconciled and a marriage between their children is settled. No news from Sienna for some time. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

1554-5.
Jan. 27. Poissy.

316. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Shortly before Christmas the Venetian Ambassador, Barbadico or Barbarico, after a very brief residence, was suddenly recalled without taking leave, on account of his selling a ship laden with corn to the Genoese; either because he ought to have sold it at Venice, where there is no great plenty, or because the French King had remonstrated to the Seigniory that he should sell his corn to the King's enemy. He is likely to be mulcted in great sums of money, and held incapable to occupy any such preferments as are usually the reward of Envoys who have served their time. The Scottish infantry are going back, and it is said that some French are to accompany them. The Earl of Huntly is said to be very straitly imprisoned. The King probably intends to be so strong, that though the Scots would make any business, yet the French shall be able to keep the fortresses in Scotland. There has been with the King an Italian, from the Duke of Urbino, who has made a piece of ordnance, divided into six or seven score pieces, so that so many men may with ease each carry a piece. This was tried at Paris in his Majesty's presence, with another piece of brass of the like size, viz., that of a sacre, and with like powder; and the Italian's shot farther and pierced deeper than the French piece. The Italian has offered to make his Majesty such a one as shall shoot a stone of 500 weight. The King has cassed 30 out of every 100 horse and foot in his service; and these 30 are to have no wages for the last five months and a half, for which, as they allege, they have served. Much talk here of a communication of peace by her Majesty and the Legate. The Marquis of Marignano has been repulsed in an assault on Sienna: Strozzi supposed to be still in Grosseto. A Lord of Germany, supposed to be one of the Duke of Brunswick's, has recently arrived at the Court, but he cannot ascertain who he is. He is believed to have come from Italy. Received on the 20th, by Francisco the courier, their letters of 5th December and 16th inst. On Wednesday the 23d had audience of the King, when Francisco received his passport and proceeded on his journey. Presented her Majesty's letter. Discoursed to the King of the evils which had arisen in England during the past 500 years, when the Sovereign was a minor, which had brought the realm into great danger, but never more so than in the late reign, when the governors had not only sought much more their own advantage than the King's benefit, but had travailed all that they could to fill the kingdom with the most abominable heresies that ever were in the Church of Christ. To remedy which the Parliament had passed an Act whereby, in case of her Majesty's demise, leaving issue, the King should have the government of the child and the realm. His Majesty received the communication very gently, and expressed himself highly gratified by these wise proceedings, the reduction of England to the Church, &c. The Constable had even exceeded the King's commendations of her Majesty, and has been more than usually courteous to Wotton, to whom next day he sent half a wild boar, killed by the King on the preceding day. Is frequently used to send him venison: begs they will cause the like to be done to the French Ambassador in

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England. The Constable had asked Francisco where Ruy Gomez was; and being informed that he was in England, said, "That is well," as though he had meant somewhat else thereby. Francisco met at Calais one of the Emperor's Secretaries going into England, and requested him to inquire of Wotton whether a Spanish gentleman sent from the Emperor passed this way towards Spain. Learns from the postmasters that a few days since one Francisco de Mendoza did so pass. Beseeches them to intercede with their Majesties for the liberation from the Tower of Sir Gawen Carew, who is married to his sister. [*Seven pages and a half. The first portion in cipher, undeciphered.*]

Jan. 28. Breste. 317. Nicholas Radzivil, Duke of Olika, to Queen Mary. In favour of [Laurence Fentzel], a citizen of Dantzic, whose business will be explained by Jerome Makowieczki, of the Chamber of the King of Poland. [*Latin. One page and a half.*]

January. 318. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Desires him to inform the French King of the proceedings of Parliament, touching the restitution of the Pope's authority, and the establishment of matters of religion in the realm. [*One page.*]

[January.] 319. "Thomas Gresham, remembrance for the monies of Spain." [*Three pages, with notes by Petre.*]

[January.] 320. "A note of all the Queen's Highness' debts in Flanders," by Thomas Gresham. [*One page, with notes on reverse by Petre.*]

Feb. 2. Venice. 321. Peter Vannes to the Council. Sienna, waiting long for French aid, has suffered great extremity. The French say they have provision for a long time, but in reality they are driven to eat bread of bran, and divers daily die of hunger. When any fall sick and are unable to serve, their food is taken from them; and, being in this miserable case, the Imperialists think it more advantageous to subdue them by continuing the siege than by assault, which could not be without great danger and loss of men. The Siennese have of late sent Ambassadors to the Pope beseeching him for the reverence of God and for pity to take some agreement to prevent their utter destruction. The Pope took the matter in hand with the Imperial and French Cardinals, and it was thought that both parts would consent that Sienna should come into the Pope's hands for a time to save it from sack, until other conditions were agreed upon. Such difficulties were found, however, on both sides that the Pope discharged himself from further meddling. The French Cardinals were much discontented that the Siennese should have made the request without their advice. The Ambassadors excused themselves by saying that as they could get no aid within or without, and no promise kept for their release they were obliged to do as well as they could. It is supposed they are now devising upon their surrender. Notwithstanding this, the French still make a great bruit about their army coming from Marseilles with 26 gallies and 17 ships charged with 12 ensigns of foot, part

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Gascons, part Germans with plenty of provisions for Sienna; too late, he supposes. They add that if Sienna were lost they have Montalcino, Grosseto, Chiusi, and Porto Ercole so strong and so well provisioned that they could keep the Imperialists at an expensive war for a long time. Besides they expect aid from the Turks this summer. Meantime the Duke of Florence collects money in any way. The French in Piedmont since the taking of Ivrea and Mazin proceed no further, but endeavour to fortify some places thereabout. The Imperialists diligently provide for the safety of all other places of any importance, and will shortly be so strong in the field as to be able to outstand the furious enterprises of the French. Thinks the abstinence of the French from any exploit in Piedmont arises from the fact that the wet weather does not serve them, and that their practice is already partly discovered and partly unsuccessful. By letters of the 19th December from Constantinople it appears that their Ambassador there, called the Beylo, would have given a great present to Captain Dragut on his return, as in customary there. This was stoutly refused by Dragut, alleging that his army when in these seas was not honoured nor kindly entertained by the Venetians as it was their duty to have done, and of that he would have complained to the Turk. Many think this to be a device of the French to bring the Venetians sooner at war with the Emperor. By what he can gather they shall little avail. [*Three pages.*]

Feb. 4. Augsburg. 322. "Summa Capitum præcipuorum de quibus Erasmus a Rouretz in Lobschitz, et Laurentius Lindeman Doctor, Electoris Saxoniæ legati, ex mandate Celsitudinis suæ, ad Serenissimum Romanorum Hungariæ, Bohemiæque, &c., Regem Dominum nostrum Clementissimum retulerunt." [*Latin. Four pages.*]

Feb. 8. Brussels. 323. Sir John Masone to the Council. According to the terms of their letter of January (*blank in orig.*) has obtained from the Emperor licence for Passay and Raynolds to remove from these countries certain lasts of rye provided by them in the east parts, and has delivered the same to Raynolds. The Emperor having been ill-used last summer by some of the base sort in Antwerp, and reminded of this by late misorders, has thought fit to show himself their Sovereign by no longer overslipping in silence their lewd demeanour. Wherefore by sending thither the Prince of Orange, Count de Meghen, Count D'Aremberg, and other nobles, one after the other as if on their own private affairs, yet well accompanied, and sending to them at various times ten or twelve or more or less of horse and foot, until a sufficient force was gathered, he has finally sent in one body seven ensigns of Germans, who seizing upon two gates at once have without resistance, although some little had been threatened, made the Emperor full master of the city. It was his intention to have gone thither, but he has been retarded by an assault lately given to him by his old familiar enemy the gout, and in his place the Queen will go thither either on Saturday or Monday next, and it is thought steps will be taken effectually to punish the offenders. The

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gentleman sent by the Cardinal has not yet had audience. It is said that the French King begins to levy troops in Germany, and that there is a practice for the Landgrave to help him therein. [*One page.*]

Feb. 13. Brussels. 324. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. The Cardinal's gentleman has not yet had audience. Dining with Morysine to-day they devised, notwithstanding the absence of D'Arras, that he should apply to M. de la Chaulx, Chief Gentleman of the Emperor's chamber, as a mean to be kept in remembrance, but there is small hope of his being heard till D'Arras returns, which will be in five or six days. Sig. Ruy Gomez arrived here on Monday night, and yesterday had audience of the Emperor. To-morrow, if he be not stayed, he goes to Breda, to the christening of the Prince of Orange's child, in which journey, going, coming, and tarrying, he will bestow about five days, and after his return, expects to be dispatched in three or four days. Since the Queen's arrival in Antwerp all things are quiet. It is said as soon as the gout gives him leave the Emperor will go thither, "wherein he shall do well, for this Court is now altogether dead; the life thereof is at Antwerp." No news from Italy of late.

P.S.—Chapuis sends to him now and then to put the Queen in remembrance for the assurance of his pension, granted, as he says, to his colleague. Wishes her Majesty would stay her hand both abroad or at home, but if she will needs use such liberality, it were well were some place ordered for an Englishman that was disposed to study at Louvain. [*One page.*]

Feb. 18. Brussels. 325. Same to same. With this he will receive two packets, one for himself, the other for Bartholomew Compeigne; both brought this day, though with a difference of seven or eight days' date, as shown by the letter from Mr. Vannes which accompanied them. Thereby he shall know the affairs of Italy. Sienna still reported to be in very ill terms; but this has been so often said, that when he hears it is surrendered he will believe it to be in extremity. The Abbate de St. Salut has not yet spoken with the Emperor; the occasion of the delay has doubtlessly been signified by the Emperor to her Majesty, in whose name he has so often sent for the Abbate's audience. Would to God they were in as good order for war, as they seem not much desirous to hearken to the peace! The Queen and Council are still at Antwerp; ten or twelve of the base sort there are committed to ward. The Emperor still troubled somewhat with gout. Ruy Gomez only staid two days here, departing for Antwerp and thence to the christening of the Prince of Orange's child, to which also, as he is informed, comes the Duke of Cleves, accompanied with 300 horses. The French are assembling near to the English frontiers. [*One page.*]

Feb. 18. Neuberg on the Danube. 326. Otho Henry, Duke of Bavaria, to King Philip. Credentials of Adolphus Herman Riedesel ab Gissenbach, and Vitus Poland, Doctor of Laws, Envoys from the Duke to his Majesty. [*Broadside. Latin.*]

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Feb. 20. Brussels. 327. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Yesterday, sent to him a packet by way of Antwerp inclosing one from Mr. Vannes; as the date may be stale ere it reaches him, takes advantage of a courier coming from Naples to his Majesty, to write a few words. The affairs of Italy still hang much in one sort. Since taking Ivrea and Massa the French have done no great exploit in Piedmont. Marquis Albert has made a bargain with the French King to supply him with 40 ensigns of foot and 3,000 horse for three months, and to be allowed therefor 40,000 crowns a month, and at the end of the wars to have an estate in France of 5,000 crowns *per annum*. What the French, who are so thick on the English frontier, will do, is matter rather of conjecture than of certainty. Ruy Gomez is expected here to-morrow. The Abbate has not yet had audience, to the great marvel of all men. The Emperor is much amended. The Queen and Court are still at Antwerp.

P.S.—Requests the inclosed may be forwarded to the Venetian Ambassador. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Feb. 21. Palermo. 328. The Marquis of Terra Nova to Queen Mary. Being a most devoted servant and vassal of the Prince of Spain, he sends the gentleman who bears this letter to congratulate her Majesty on her marriage and do homage to her. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

Feb. 22. Brussels. 329. Sir John Masone to the Council. The Queen and Council are still at Antwerp engaged in the examination and trial of the mutineers of last summer, and of some receivers and treasurers who are suspected by the people of having received more than they have accounted for to the Emperor. The Marquis of Mazarano, hitherto considered a good Imperialist, is revolted to the French; because, as is alleged, his estate lying adjacent to Ivrea is no longer able to defend itself, and further, his son, being Bishop of the City, has done the same to save the profits thereof. The father has received the charge of 2,000 men during the wars. The usual report of the extremity of Sienna. The Marquis of Marignano lately defeated 400 Germans sent by Strozzi out of the town for some purpose; of these 200 were slain, and the rest, with very few exceptions, taken. The Turk's Ambassador has in vain endeavoured to induce the states of Venice to join the French. The Turk has sent to Bogdavia, Moldavia, and Wallachia desiring them to be prepared with horse and foot for the field early in spring; and it is understood that he takes speedy orders for the rigging of his gallies that they may make towards the seas of Italy as soon as they are ready to sail. Incloses the articles of bargain between Marquis Albert and the French King. The Diet goes slowly forward, the only Prince come thither being the Duke of Wirtemberg; and it is said that before going there they intend to have a meeting between themselves. Cardinal Morone, who had been appointed to go there, to see if they were disposed to take example of the godly doings in England, is stayed at Rome and goes not in that Ambassade. The Duke of Savoy has made great suit to be sent into Italy, but it is thought his request will not be granted. The matters of Milan seem now to require the sending of some one there, and Don Ferrante Gonzaga is mentioned. It is said the French

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begin to fortify Galeate, 28 miles from Milan. Is informed this morning that there are arrived in Spain, five millions out of the Indies. Just now, M. D'Arras, who returned yesterday from Antwerp with Ruy Gomez, sent for the Lord Cardinal's Gentleman, and after making a long excuse for his having been at this Court so long unheard, promised him that he should shortly be dispatched with a good resolution of the Emperor's mind touching the matter that he came hither for. [*Two pages.*] *Incloses,*

329. 1. "*Articles and Capitulations passed late in Baden between the French King and Marquis Albert.*" *The same information as already given in Masone's letter to Petre of 20th inst., with this addition, that "if it shall be the Marquis' fortune to conquer the Duchy of Gueldres, it shall remain to him: all other states that he may win to remain to the said French King."* [*One page.*]

Feb. 25. Brussels. 330. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends packet from Vannes received yesterday. Sienna, they say, fainteth. They have hanged a great time in expectation of an end in that matter, whereof they trust shortly to hear sure certainty. The Abbate has not had audience, but on Friday was promised soon to be dispatched with a good resolution. M. D'Arras has to-day returned to Antwerp, returning hither with the Queen on Thursday or Friday next. Ruy Gomez remains here in the meanwhile. The bruit of Don Ferrante di Gonzaga being to be sent to Italy is now as cold as it was before hot. [*One page.*]

Feb. 27. Brussels. 331. Same to same. Fresh news from Constantinople mention that the Turk is still at Amasia, and has sent to have all his Janizaries in order to return that way against the spring, and it is thought he minds to make war upon the Georgians. If so, these news must be good to all Christendom, which, if God were to permit him to bend his whole force this way, were in no little danger by reason of the commodity he should find by the dissension of the two Princes. The Queen will return on Friday, and on Sunday meet the Estates of this country to consult upon a new aid, albeit this year they pay throughoutt he tenth or twentieth of the value of their goods and lands. Although promised he shall have audience, the Cardinal's man remains still unheard. Requests the inclosed packet may be sent to the Venetian Ambassador. [*One page.*]

Feb. Westminster. 332. Queen Mary to John Gresham and Nicholas Holbourne. Is desirous to have the payments, shortly due at Antwerp to Anthony Fugger, Jasper Schetz, and others for the causes of Spain, prolonged for one year. Appoints Gresham and Holbourne to treat with the merchants on the subject. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

March 3. Brussels. 333. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Has received his letter of the 22d February by Antonio Florebello, and offers his hearty thinks for the short receiving of his money and Petre's travail in bringing the same. Whensoever it shall come it is

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already spent, and therefore more care does he take for the receipt of that that shall be due again this month of March, as well diets as fees, than he takes pleasure for the receiving of the past, which as soon as it comes must be paid again; so as he sees the estate of an Ambassador, that of himself is not able to bear the brunt, is come to be most miserable. Therefore if Petre can with good mean help him from it, like as he has always found him his especial friend, so shall he reckon that agreement of friendship to pass all the rest. In the meantime, he would to God Thomas Gresham, who he hears is returned to Antwerp, might be his paymaster! The Lord put some good man in mind, whom the Queen can be content to believe, to advise her to take the measure of her realm and to proportionate her receipts and expenses together, and to bring her charges to the rate as they were at in her grandfather's time and in the beginning of her father's. Good Lord! how often has he heard this matter spoken of and wished for! and that he sees it not executed, he must needs think they are not thoroughly reconciled to God's favour. So long he sees shall they run to risk ere their case shall be out of remedy; and then woe be to those that might have holpen it in time! They have peace, they have such ways to bring in money as they never had, and yet remain they needy and most miserable. What is this but an evident sign of God's displeasure? They see the sore and seek not to amend it; unless it may be thought an amendment to hold away poor men's duties, the satisfaction of which sort, notwithstanding wars and all other extremities, other Courts have a special regard unto, who see that of the contrary must needs ensue dishonour, shame, and displeasure of Almighty God. Well! his writing will not help, and therefore he says no more. The French still assemble on the English frontier, for resisting of them sees no such preparation as were to be wished. The States were appointed to meet here to-morrow for a new aid, but the Queen not having returned from Antwerp it is doubtful if the day will hold. During this extreme weather the Emperor has been ill-troubled with his gout; but as the time amends so does the disposition of his body. The Abbate has not had audience yet. The Dowager of the Vaivode has by express Ambassador threatened afresh the King of the Romans to seek aid at the Emperor's hands, if she does not obtain her demands, which it is thought she has already done by the French King's means. Italy is conveniently provided for. Don Bernardino de Mendoça, who before had charge of the gallies of Naples, has arrived in Piedmont. Shortly such news are expected from Sienna as shall be much contrary to the French reports. This day they look for the ordinary of Milan. Pickering has been here some days, and will leave for England on Thursday or Friday next. [*Two pages.*]

March 6. Calais. 334. Sir Thomas Cornwallis to Sir William Petre. Last Tuesday at seven o'clock p.m. took shipping at Dover, and arrived here at one o'clock a.m. After opening of the gates participated to the Lord Deputy and Council their Majesties' letters, and in consultation agreed to apprehend all suspected persons within and without the town. Although in the few whom they have this day examined

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they have found nothing worth advertisement, and in the many still to be subjected to inquiry they are likely to gather no knowledge of any lewd practices attempted or devised, yet in their proceedings they will do much pleasure to the commonwealth of the town and the marches, in abandoning a great number of idle vagabonds and masterless servants, whom, but upon this experience, he would have not believed to be so numerous. For want of time has been unable yet to learn anything of Anthony Coverer and Peter Hilliard. In his haste had forgot to move her Majesty for a preacher. On his arrival found one called Doctor Serles, a prebendary, sent hither by Doctor Harpsfeld, Archdeacon of Canterbury, a man so rude, unlearned, and barbarous, as the like was never heard in the place of a preacher. In his opinion, for the advancement of God's glory, the Queen's proceedings, the estimation of learning, and the people's conversion, it had been better that her Majesty had spent 300*l.* than such an unlearned man should have come among this people. Is the better able to judge and report of him, having chanced this day to hear him preach, and Petre's self shall judge, since at his next coming he intends to bring the sermon penned. Wishes that Harpsfeld himself, or some other grave learned man, might with speed be sent hither to repair this man's hurt. The French King has sent to Ardres three ensigns of foot, and to Boulogne four ensigns, to victual the pieces, it is understood. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 9. Guisnes. 335. Lord Grey to the Council. Although after the French troops had victualled Ardres, this country should have been clear of them, yet now M. St. André, the Count Rhinegrave, and the Captain of Boulogne have arrived at Ardres with a great number of horsemen, and a greater power of French will this night encamp at Fiennes, near this. This he cannot but further mislike, and be jealous of their often recourse upon these marches in this sort. As their refortifying Ardres is but a mean argument of a good errand hitherwards, so he the rather mistrusts their quietness, for he has apprehended four Frenchmen who came from Ardres yesterday and were very curious in reviewing the ditches of the town. Although these men excuse their fact by ignorance, yet because one of them has served here in the wars and knows the English constitutions, therefore conjectures some further matter will be bulted out.

P.S.—Has just been informed that at Boulogne are 18 cannons ready mounted to carriage, which are intended to be brought to Ardres; and that Senarpont, the Captain of Boulogne, has said that he expects the French King there in person very shortly. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 9. Brussels. 336. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. This morning M. D'Arras informed the Cardinal's gentleman that the Emperor intended to see him, and therefore required him to stay his departing. Such may be assigned to D'Arras's influence. In the afternoon the Abbate had access to the Emperor, from whom albeit he had none other resolution but that previously declared to him by D'Arras, yet it was a great comfort to see his person and have the matter confirmed by his own mouth. He found the Emperor in

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right good estate, although lately ill-handled by his familiar disease. The Queen and D'Arras left this afternoon for Antwerp, where they will probably remain till Easter, D'Arras in the meantime occasionally coming hither. Sig. Antonio Augustino, one of the Rota at Rome, appointed the Pope's Nuncio to England, arrived here yesterday, and will proceed thither as soon as he has spoken with the Emperor. The Emperor busily amasses his army, and by next month he shall have a large force from Germany, among which will be 1,500 horse out of Hungary. Lately several merchants have resorted hither, dribling one after another for licence for grain, some for one quantity some for another, and all bringing letters of recommendation from the Council, written so as if one minute served for all. The effect of this is that he has to repair to the Queen, sue out the licence and deliver it to the merchant, which kind of office has not heretofore, he thinks, been appointed to any Ambassador. He has so often troubled her with these suits, that he is thought to be a party with the merchant; wherefore he suggests that if the realm stand in such necessity it were more honourable that her Majesty should write to the Emperor for such aid as may conveniently be spared; because if the present system continues it is impossible to persuade them here that the meaning is for the particular profit of the merchants, whereby, besides a slender answer, the Ambassador cometh in a slander. Therefore requests, that if they will continue this mode of application, they will either write to the Queen herself or frame the letters so that she may see the requests emanate from their Lordships: "otherwise I may well obey commandment, but I assure you it shall be with an ill will." [*One page and a half.*]

March 15. Brussels. 337. Sir John Masone to the Council. Yesterday received their letter of the 9th, touching the Frenchmen haunting between Dover and Calais; of this, although it appears that the men here were before advertised, they take the warning in most thankful part. Presumes they have heard of the surprise of Casale, the chief town of Montferrat, belonging to the Duke of Mantua, by the French. This is of much importance, as between that and Milan there is no place of any strength, but as the castle still holds out, there is good hope it may be recovered. For this purpose a large force is already in order, the Spaniards of Naples having arrived and the Germans levied by the Cardinal of Trent being not far off. Nevertheless Brissac (for it was Birago who did the feat) has arrived there with the body of the French army, and has brought with him 15 great battering pieces in hope to win the castle before the joining of the Imperial aid. The Castellan is accounted valiant and a very good man of war, and has with him 200 Germans, which for the size of the piece are considered sufficient. In the surprise there were not past three of any name hurt or taken, whereof one was Count Lodrogno and the other one Farnari. Letters from Florence of the 4th mention that the Genoese have come to parley. The Duke requires that the talk shall not be confined to Sienna, but extend to all other forts in their territory occupied by the French, and that Pietro Strozzi be none of the Commissioners. [*One page.*]

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March 16. 338. "A note of all such bonds as the King's and Queen's Majesties must make for the prolongation of the Spanish money, *a die* xvj. of March a° 1554." [*Four pages. With notes by Petre.*]

March 17. Venice. 339. Peter Vannes to the Council. On the 5th inst. received their letter of the 12th ult., dated at Westminster, which gave him and all the Queen's friends more joy than he can express. For though by the letters of the Bishop of Norwich and others, they had general advertisements of her Majesty's successes against the rebels, yet the letter of the Council containing all the particulars of so goodly a victory, and the names of the conspirators did justify the truth, which had been contradicted otherwise. Repaired, with his household and some friends, to the Duke and Seigniory, and declared to them that he had come by the Queen's express command to communicate to them the occurrences which had lately taken place in England, which declaration he extended to her honour and the praise of her Council and subjects. They took it in very good part that she should vouchsafe to signify her proceeding in so great affairs to them, and highly commended her great wisdom in repressing so great a mischief before it had taken greater power, alleging that in such cases nothing was so necessary as to withstand the first brunt. After he had told them how secretly, advisedly, and on what pretended ground the authors of the rebellion had wrought this wickedness, what untrue persuasions they had used to rouse the Queen's subjects, and in how many counties the conspiracy was ripe to break out at the same moment, describing the counties and inclinations of the people, the qualities of the personages, and for what purpose each was meet, how the conspiracy was at one point discovered, overthrown, and its chief authors apprehended, the Duke and the Senate confessed with him that this was only the hand and work of God, and that no man's providence, no worldly counsel or strength, could have brought so great and wickedly prepensed matters in so short a moment to so good an end. The whole Seigniory received this communication with as great pleasure as they could their own affairs, and took also great pleasure to view the names of such noblemen, great lords, and most faithful Councillors that had put their hands to his letter to the number of 16, with great attention hearkening unto him when he declared particularly their virtues, qualities, strength, courage, reputation, integrity, stedfast concord, and assured faithfulness towards the Queen's Majesty. They were rejoiced also to hear of the great preparations of war made by her in all parts of the realm, as she thought convenient to be ready to repress any rebellion that by the devil's instigation might arise, and to resist any great hostility that, by land or sea, should appear against her. Assures them that the crushing of the rebellion has not only purged the realm of an inward sore, but has greatly increased the estimation of England in these parts. Has thought good to send copies of their advertisement into divers parts of Italy to quench untrue reports from elsewhere. The siege of San Fiorenzo in Corsica, so long in hand, has at length come to an end from lack of provisions and aid, which was to have come by the French gallies, but which from

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bad weather were too late, seven or eight gallies having been lost. The garrison and inhabitants are to be allowed to depart in safety with bag and baggage, leaving the ordnance and munitions behind; the Italians to be landed at Leghorn, taking an oath not to serve the French King for eight months; the Corsicans and Genoese to be turned to the gallies, the Frenchmen into Provence. The Genoese army has set forth to other places yet held by the French. The Duke of Florence daily increases his camp against Sienna with great bands from Naples and Lombardy. Those within Sienna with all diligence furnish the town with provisions and fortify it where needful, with mutual salutations of shot of artillery between them and the fort, with divers skirmishing and robbery about the countries on both sides. It is said that the Turk's army will be sent in three score gallies to the service of the French King. [*Four pages and a quarter.*]

March 20. Brussels. 340. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. The inclosed letters arrived this afternoon. By others of more recent date it is understood that the castle of Casale is very well defended, and has beat down in the adjacent town sundry houses and turrets, the standing of which, by commodiously covering the enemy, might have annoyed it. It has received, besides 400 Germans, 100 Spaniards; so that if the succour arrives in time, as there seems no doubt it will, the French will not likely have to boast much of this enterprise. The Marquis of Pescara, who is General of the light horse, was at Mantua when Casale was surprised, and having received there 30,000 crowns for his wife's dowry, sent straight by the ports 20,000 of these to Milan, to be employed for the Emperor's service as need should require. The soldiers that remained in Antwerp are discharged, and appointed to resort to Namur, because the enemy begins to assemble at Marienburg and has already done some hurt.

P.S.—The Siennese continue to parley; trusts the next letters will bring good tidings of them. [*One page.*]

March 21. Brussels. 341. Same to same. Letters received at the Court to-day mention that the French having made a breach in the castle of Casale, gave it a great and fierce assault on the 12th inst., but were repulsed with the loss of at least 1,000 of not the worst of their soldiers; so it is hoped until succour arrives it will hold them in play. As yet the French have made no spoil in the town beyond sacking the Jews and taking from the townsmen all kind of weapons; if they fail in their attempts and are driven to avoid again, it is to be feared these poor townsmen are like to feel to their pains what they will do. Has spoken with Secretary Grasso touching the safe conduct of the 150,000 crowns, and has delivered him a memory thereof; he has promised to dispatch the matter. [*Half a page.*]

March 22. Fontainebleau. 342. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. In favour of William Le Gras, merchant of Paris, whose vessel had been captured in 1542. [*French. Broadside. Signed by his Majesty and countersigned by De l'Aubespine.*]

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March 28. Westminster. 343. Queen Mary to Sir John Masone. Understanding on the late being here of Prothonotary Noailles, brother to the French Ambassador Resident, that the French King was well willing to give ear to some communication of peace, overtures had been made to him by means of the English Ambassador. Sends copy of the King's reply, and of a letter to the Emperor from her Majesty on the same subject of peace, transmitted herewith. Desires him to deliver it to his Majesty as soon as he conveniently may, procure his resolution and answer, and ascertain what persons he shall be pleased to appoint to communicate with the French Commissioners. [*Minute. Four pages and a half.*]

April 11. Brussels. 344. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. On the 31st ult. had received her Majesty's letter of 28th, with relative documents; and on 1st inst. had audience of the Emperor lying in bed very ill troubled. After the Emperor had caused her Majesty's letter to be opened and read to him by Secretary Bavé, Masone delivered his instructions. His Majesty, highly commending the Queen's godly desire of peace, expressed himself to the effect that never had he had so good success in any wars but he could have been contented to have exchanged the same for a mean peace, which he had always preferred before the war, whereinto he had never entered for any desire to enlarge his limits, which God had given him large enough, but for the defence of what was naturally his, and that he was ever provoked and in effect forced thereunto. Complained of the different outrageous injuries he had received from the French King, whose breaking with him against his assured promise caused the present war. For all that, his desire to ensure the peace of Christendom inclined him to follow her Majesty's overture; but as the matter touching the persons and the time required to be debated among his council, he should that evening dispatch to the Queen at Antwerp, and within a day a resolute answer should be returned. Touching the place of meeting, the Emperor advised a good eye be kept to Calais, the nature of the French being such that they cannot abstain from practices. Since this audience, he has not failed to solicit the matter from time to time, but by reason of the Queen's absence and other causes has only this afternoon received answer from the Council. The Emperor has appointed to send to Gravelines, when the truce shall be fixed, M. de Lalaing, M. de Bignicourt, M. D'Arras, M. Viglius, President of the Council, and M. de Brayarde, President of the High Council of Malines. To these he intended to add a sixth, but it was not thought good he should be named yet, as the resolution touching him depended upon King Philip, whom, if his Highness shall think to be added, then the number will be complete. Having discharged his commission, now humbly desires her Majesty to pardon him for writing something of his own case. An unmeeter man in all respects for her Majesty's affairs could not be; this from the outset he had declared, but since, notwithstanding, she had commanded he should serve in this place, he doubts not but her meaning was he should be furnished from time to time of so much as it liked her to appoint him as well as if he had been much fitter. How that has been answered since his

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coming hither the Lords of her Majesty's Council can tell. He has often written for their aid, and knows by report their good mind to help him, yet it has not liked the Lord Treasurer so to understand the matter, as either their entreating or any intolerable lack could move him to help Masone in time either with the diets appointed to him for this place or with his fees in the Exchequer, wherein in effect stands his whole living, till by borrowing a good piece thereof was run out in interest. Seeing this ordering continues without hope of amendment, he is driven to make his moan to her Majesty, and most humbly, prostrate on the ground, desires aid and remedy at her hands, or else that she will revoke him and appoint one to the room who may be better able to bear the brunt, which goodness he shall esteem as a sufficient recompence for all the service he may do to her life-during. "For rather than to continue the life I have done sithen my coming hither, still in lack and misery, and alway constrained to live by borrowing, selling, pledging, and credit, which is so far spent as I am scant able to redeem it, I assure your Majesty death were to me much lever." [*Five pages.*]

April 19. Warsaw. 345. Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland, to Queen Mary. Credentials of Albert Criski, Governor of Dobrzin, sent as Ambassador to her Majesty. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

April 21. Brussels. 346. Sir John Masone to the Council. Yesterday the Duke de Vaudemont arrived here in post from France, and has had audience of the Emperor. What passed is not yet known, but his coming forwards the hope of peace, both on account of the greatness of the personage and of his having been here last winter for like matters. Letters from Italy mention that notwithstanding the broil likely to have grown between certain of the Barons of Rome and the Cardinals for the governing of the city, all things go forward there peaceably. There is still, however, some contention between the Imperial Cardinals and those of the French faction for the hasting or tracting of the election. The Imperials, who are as yet stronger than the others, would according to a bull of the last Pope have the matter to be begun out of hand; the others protest that this bull was never published to the Cardinals in France, who rightly should have such time allowed them, as, the distance of the places considered, might enable them to reach Rome before any conclusion. Of those most like to have the place, according to the common voice at Rome, Santa Croce is most spoken of: after him Cheatino [Chieti], Pole, Fano, Puteo, &c. The Cardinal of Ferrara is also talked of: "Marry, we hear of no quality to set him forward but that he is rich." Intelligence has been received from Florence that the Emperor's army has recovered Scarlino, an important fortress on the coast not far from Piombino, which had been taken by the French in the beginning of the war. At this enterprise the Prior of Capua, brother of Pietro Strozzi, was slain; Strozzi himself is at Chiusi, using effort to rescue Sienna, but all too late as it is trusted. The Ambassador of Sienna was still at Florence treating a composition, likely to take effect, as the part offered to the Siennese was very reasonable, and if refused after a

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day assigned they are put out of hope ever to come to the like. To keep promise with them the Duke leaves 4,000 fresh soldiers to reinforce his army. Their Lordships have probably heard of the attempt of the French to succour Sienna by sea, their retreat to Corsica, and loss of some of their vessels in the chace. The Imperialists in Piedmont are now so strong in the field, that the French are likely to retire to their forts. News from Constantinople state that the French Ambassador there is very much made of, and that 60 gallies shall be afloat by the 25th inst. The King of Denmark is preparing a great navy; the enterprise rather conjectured than known. The Emperor is very well recovered of his late access, and if the warm weather continues he will doubtless daily acquire more strength. A courier just come from Italy mentions that the French army makes towards Vulpiano, rather it is supposed with a view to divert that of the Emperor than for any good they are like to do.

P.S.—As he is making up this letter a gentleman has arrived from Italy in great diligence and brings tidings that on the 9th about 7 p.m. Cardinal de Santa Croce was chosen Pope by the name of Marcellus II. Although this gentleman is not an authorized messenger, the news is reckoned most certain, and the confirmation thereof looked for to-day. [*Two pages.*]

April 25. Brussels. 347. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends inclosed a packet from the Bishop of Ely and his colleagues, which doubtless will apprize him of the making of the Pope and belike of the conclusion of the matters of Sienna. Being much prayed to get some cramp-rings from England, requests he will move the Queen for a small number. Requests that when Petre sends any letters to London he will let Mr. Cliffe or some other forward the inclosed packet for Mr. Spilman. Trusts when it shall please God to send to light the fruit that all good men long to hear of, he shall be advertised thereof with the first. Touching his money suit hopes to hear some good tidings from Petre shortly. They look to hear from him when the day shall be appointed for the meeting. Their Commissioners assigned on this side make their liveries and all other preparations with diligence. [*One page.*]

April 26. Brussels. 348. Same to the Council. The report of the Pope's election has been confirmed to-day by letters from himself to the Emperor, Cardinal Pole, and others. The man is much commended for his wisdom and all other good parts fit for the place. Void of corruption, and not wont to be led by any partial affection. He was brought up under Paul III., whose secretary he was. The Emperor kept the feast of St. George very solemnly in his chamber of presence, whereat, however, there was no great state more than himself and the Duke of Savoy. Masone was the only Ambassador invited, and the Emperor talked much to him touching the ancients of the Order, saying he was the oldest, having been a Knight for at least 43 years. He is in very good plight. Various noble men and women of this Court are much desirous to have some cramp-rings of this year's blessing: requests they will be suitors

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to her Majesty to send him a few for division among them. The Duke of Alva arrived last night. [*Two pages. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 466.]

April 28. Cleves. 349. William, Duke of Cleves, to Queen Mary. Credentials of Dr. Cruser. [*Latin. Broadside. Countersigned by Lindeman.*]

April 30. Brussels. 350. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. This morning a courier from the Duke of Florence brings intelligence that on the 21st Sienna surrendered to the Emperor, receiving his Majesty's garrison and dismissing all those appointed by the French. The particulars he has not yet learned. Thanks him for his most gentle letter of the 25th, and namely for the comfort in which he is put that he shall shortly have some relief. Requests Mr. Cliffe will send the inclosure to Mr. Spilman when any messenger shall go to London. [*One page.*]

[Before May.] 351. Christiana, Duchess of Lorraine, to Queen Mary. Recommends to her Majesty the captain of the vessel in which she had been conveyed and wishes her a fine boy. [*French. Holograph. Two pages.*]

May 1. Reggio. 352. The Citizens of Reggio to same. Their unfortunate city has been of late years so destroyed by the Turks, who have burnt their houses, churches, and monasteries, and have reduced to misery its inhabitants, that they send Camillo Dediano, Doctor of Laws, and Bernardo Mosolino, Ambassadors to his Catholic Majesty, for assistance, and beseech her Majesty favourably to intercede for them. [*Italian. One page.*]

May 3. Brussels. 353. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Sends the articles of accord between the Emperor and the Siennese. The Duke of Savoy has departed in post towards Italy, with one attendant and his guide. The rest of his train, 12 in number, follow to-day, expecting to overtake him at Augsburg. He has promised to be here again on the 20th. Yesterday arrived the news of her Majesty being delivered of a Prince. Doubts as to the certainty of this. [*One page and a half. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 469, *where he misreads* Genoeses *and* Genes *instead of* Seneses *and* Senes.] *Incloses,*

353. I. "*Articles of accord between the Emperor and the Seneses.*" [*One page and a half.*]

May 4. Antwerp. 354. Thomas Gresham to the Council. On the 2d inst. news came along the seas by men of this country that the Queen was brought to bed of a young Prince on 30th April; on the 3d, the Regent, being at Antwerp, about seven o'clock p.m. caused the great bell to ring to give all men to understand that the news was true. On the first arrival of the news the English merchants caused all the English ships to make themselves in a readiness to show some worthy triumph upon the water. And when the great bell had been rung, they caused them to shoot off with such joy and triumph as by man's heart and policy could be devised, in the presence of the

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Regent and all her nobles and gentlewomen. The Regent presently sent the English mariners 100 crowns to drink. Trusts in God the news is true, for no one of the English has any certain writing of it. The Governor has called a general assembly of the merchants, where it has been concluded that they will allow the Queen 21*s.* for every 1*l.* of the 18,000*l.* which was to be paid on the 15th May, and to pay it on the 15th June next, for the receipt of which he must give his acquittance and will send home those bonds and all others together. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre. Mostly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 168.]

May 6. Guisnes. 355. Lord Grey to the Council. Has this day been credibly informed that the Constable of France, with 400 men of arms and eight or ten thousand foot, will be at Ardres within six or seven days, and that he left Fontainebleau on the 30th ult. The rumour of peace is so certain among the French that they hold it to be already concluded. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 7. Guisnes. 356. Lord Grey to same. Hears from some persons out of France that if peace is concluded the Cardinal of Lorraine is appointed to go through England into Scotland, to conclude with the nobles there upon the marriage of the young Queen of Scots with the Dauphin, and to establish all French officers there, of whom part have already gone there. Also that the town of Berwick is like to be attempted upon the discharge of the soldiers there. His informant there says that too many Scots are suffered to pass through England. The bearer, Mr. Clybberie, who has been a long time in France and has frequently furnished information, has now brought him some intelligence, of which, considering Clybberie can make more ample relation, he has sent him to their Lordships. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Incloses,*

356. 1. *Note of the information above mentioned, with the addition that on the 3d of April six ensigns of Germans and three ensigns of French were going to Scotland, and that all the ports and havens in that north part are known to the French.* [*One page.*]

May 8. Brussels. 357. Mary, Duchess of Alva, to Queen Mary. Recommending the bearer Thomas Denis. [*Spanish. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 11. Brussels. 358. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. On receipt of her Majesty's letter of the 6th had audience of the Emperor; what then occurred will be seen in his letter to her Majesty. The Emperor had been apprized of the matter previously, but took the communication in very good part. The disposition of both Princes is good towards a peace, but the points between them shall with difficulty be handled. On this side of the mountains things might be easily compounded, but the French King has such a footing in Italy that he sees not how they can be brought to frame without the immediate help of God. The death of the Pope will not further the matter, since if Ferrara can leap into his place, as he is like to make a great shift for it, they shall see much business will follow. The giving up of Milan would help all, though the Emperor did bestow it on some one of whom he might make as assured account

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as of himself; but that will not be heard of. Thanks him for his gentle procuring of a letter to the Lord Treasurer; prays God some fruit may come thereof; the like thanks for the cramp-rings. The mediators appointed on the Queen's behalf are very well liked. [*One page.*]

May 19. Brussels. 359. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. The Emperor's mother being departed, it were well to consider whether (as such is used in like cases between Princes in amity), a message of condolence on part of the Queen should be conveyed by special messenger or by letters of credit. Trusts some occasion will shortly come for sending some man to signify more pleasant matter, who may do both errands at once if it so be thought requisite. Duke Augustus has required investiture of his estate at the Emperor's hands. The King of the Romans has prayed the Emperor to refer the executing of the ceremony to him as Vicar of the Empire, whereby the Duke may be driven to resort to Augsburg, where the King has so long remained without any fruit of his travail by reason of the absence of the Princes of Germany. He has also besought the Emperor, in event of either peace or a truce, (which he wishes most heartily), that they may have an interview; for which purpose he will come here, unless the Emperor in going to Spain should travel by Germany and Italy, in which case he will attend him by the way. It is the general opinion that if any agreement of peace ensues, the Emperor and both Queens will go to Spain and the Duke of Savoy remain here as Governor. Much marvel that there are no news from Rome; fear that Ferrara, *qui demonium habet*, will carry the matter away, in which case the wars are not yet ended. The Earl of Bedford has departed for Italy, having been very well entertained by the Emperor, from whom he has received both gentle words and right good advice; besides his other great bonds to her Majesty, he counts this occasion to the Emperor not to be the least. The Earl of Devon arrived on Thursday, and will be sent for to the Emperor either to-day or to-morrow; he seems to have a great desire to demean himself in all things to the Queen's contentation. Shall not fail to give him advice occasionally, in terms of the letter from the Council which his Lordship brought with him. [*One page and a half.*]

May 21. Brussels. 360. Same to same. Last Sunday the Earl of Devon was conducted to the Emperor by the Duke of Alva. Masone was not present, but by report of the Duke and Chamberlain, whom the Earl has requested to be his interpreter if necessary, he demeaned himself very well; declaring among other things how much he was indebted to King Philip for helping him through the Queen's favour out of custody, and also for procuring him leave to see the world, whereby he might attain to such knowledge as displeasant fortune had caused him hitherto to lack: for which reason he had come to offer his services to the Emperor, the renown of whose Court was so great. His Majesty embraced his offer most willingly, minding from time to time to show him such signs of his favour as the Earl should have no cause to forthink his journey hither. To this he said he was moved not merely by the King's and Queen's recom-

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mendation, but for the sake of the Earl's father, whose noble virtues were not unknown to him, and of whose ill fortune a great piece he thought was for the good will he bare to his well-doings. The Earl should be informed of the service devised for him, and in the mean time his Majesty desired that he should take all pleasure which the Court could show him. His Lordship has now gone to Antwerp to deliver his letters to the Queen of Hungary; he has 15 or 16 men very well in order. Yesterday the Duke of Alva departed in post for Italy. The Queen has removed some Governors in Antwerp, of whom the people complained for their corrupt administration of justice, and has in effect changed the whole *Scabins* [Echevins] "which be in the like state of our Aldermen of London" to the great content of the city. In their places she has chosen both learned, upright, and substantial men, of whom one is Melchior Schetz. The Emperor has ready about Namur, 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse; he has also ordered to repair thither 5,000 pioneers, "not tag and rag, but of the stoutest and likeliest men," to labour there and in the countries of Luxemburg and Namur. He has also caused a number of boats to be conveyed thither, both for bridges and other service. The meaning of this preparation is a secret, but it is thought for an attempt on Marienburg, Mezieres, or some other French fort; wherein if they fail, then to encamp in the vicinity of the former city and there construct a fort like that at Hesdin, whereby Brabant and this town, which lie open to the French, may sleep afterward with better quiet. The widow of the late Vaivode begins to stir on the confines of Hungary on behalf of her son, being spurred on by the Turkish, French, and Moldavian Ambassadors there. Many soldiers are levied about Bremen, bruited to hang upon Marquis Albert; and it is suspected that the Elector Joachim will make some stir for restoring him to his estates. No news of late from Italy, but rumours continue of the likelihood of Ferrara's attaining to the governing of the Church by professed bribery. Peter Gonner having in his hands 8,000 Collen cleves, which he says he provided by order from England at very reasonable prices, laments much that for lack of money they have lain so long on his hands, much, as he alleges, to his hindrance. [*Three pages.*]

May 23. Copenhagen. 361. Christian III., King of Denmark, to King Philip. Acknowledges his letter of the 18th of April in reference to the restitution of some cloths belonging to Thomas Bannister, which were seized two years ago for evasion of the custom duties. However agreeable it would be to him to gratify his Majesty, it is impossible, for the various reasons set forth, to do so in the present instance. The matter has been judicially settled by the proper official, and although there might be no intention on the part of his Majesty's subject to defraud the revenue, it is absolutely necessary to act rigorously in consequence of the numerous frauds which are constantly being perpetrated. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

May 23. Brussels. 362. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre and Sir John Bourne. Last night the Earl of Devon sent him the inclosed letters to be

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forwarded, in which he thinks his Lordship gives the King and Queen an account of the gentle entertainment which he has received from the Emperor. The Marquis of Marignano has gone with his army to the enterprise of Porto Ercole, and Andrea Doria has gone by sea to the same exploit with 48 gallies; to these will be joined the gallies of Naples and Sicily now on their way, which will make the number of the fleet at least 60; with these the French will be unable to match. The Cardinals entered into conclave on the 15th inst.; the names mentioned as having a chance of being elected Pope are the Cardinal of England, Cardinal di Fano, Cardinal Morone, and the Cardinal of Naples, named Chietino [Chieti]. The talk of Ferrara is not so hot as it is of the others. [*One page.*]

May 24. Rome. 363. The Count of Montorio to Queen Mary. Takes advantage of the opportunity afforded to him by the elevation to the pontificate of his uncle the Cardinal of Naples, now Pope Paul IV., to offer his services to her Majesty. [*Italian. One page.*]

May 25. Brussels. 364. Sir John Masone to the Council. In consequence of the reports of the great naval preparations of the King of Denmark, the Emperor sent recently to Antwerp for some of the Easterlings, who have their house there resembling the Steelyard at London. After communication had it was concluded that their Secretary, whom they call here their Consul, should with all speed resort to the East cities to ascertain the facts and to know whether, in case of any ill-meaning, they had any intelligence with the King. He has accordingly gone; in the meanwhile it causes many divers talks, some tending to these countries others to England. The Emperor for all events has stayed here the Spanish fleet, and minds to take steps for the staying of all ships that may arrive in any of these ports to be employed as need shall require. "I would wish that our navy were looked upon in such sort, as the world might at the least see we mind not to suffer it to decay; for, if any mischief be intended, let us be sure our ports shall either first or last be therein." The King of Denmark has so divided his realm as that every tenth man fit for the wars is appointed to serve, at the cost of the remaining nine. The French soldiers in Corsica have mutinied for lack of payment, whereby Calvi, before which they lay, stands on better terms; if that place were obtained, as now it is trusted they shall not, the whole island were gone. The Duke of Alva has left for Italy, having commission to spend on the way a couple of days with the King of Romans to confer with him, among other matters of importance, about his wife's dowry and his partage, which hangs in some question. He is also instructed to end the matters between the Colonnas, father and son. Notwithstanding the quiet demeanour of the Emperor's soldiers in occupying Sieuna, above four or five hundred of the inhabitants have availed themselves of the liberty granted by the capitulations, and have removed with their houses to Montalcino, in spite of the persuasion of Count de Santa Fiore to the contrary. "Such matter breedeth a sect and a faction when it once resteth in a man." During the week before the town surrendered above

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1,000 of all classes died from hunger. Strozzi brags that he will ordain a form of new Sienna at Montalcino, with magistrates and all as before when Sienna was at liberty; but if the Marquis of Marignano succeeds at Porto Ercole, that device will quickly quail. The Emperor's army is encamped seven leagues beyond Namur; the spot where he is building the new fort had been viewed and measured by the French for the same purpose, three days before the arrival of the army. The Cardinals entered into conclave on the 15th. Ferrara makes shift by all means, lawful and unlawful, to carry the bell away; but others, doubting the inconvenience of such election, and detesting the open bribery of his agents, do their best to let him; and, what is best, Farnese, who was thought on his side, makes a party against him. It is thought when he sees no chance of success he will give his influence to Fano. "The wagers in the banks run upon England, Morone, Fano, and Naples, otherwise called Chietino [Chieti], and least is laid on Ferrara his side though he thrust never so fast at it." The Duke of Urbino has the charge of the city, and Ascanio della Cornia of Bologna, during this interregnum. If advices from Constantinople are correct, the Turk's navy comes towards those seas in greater force, though not so soon as was feared; besides the Captain-General there come with it four Sangiacchi, of Santa Maura (Dragut Rey), Metelin, Negropont, and Isnich. The Turk himself is still in Amasia, waiting for the Sophy's Ambassador, who was appointed to be with him in March. [*Three pages.*]

May 29. Brussels. 365. Sir John Masone to the Council. The Queen having settled all matters at Antwerp, has returned here, and the soldiers have been sent to the camp. On the 25th inst. Martin Van Ross [en] set the first shovel into the ground for the beginni g of the new fort which is devised between Givet and Verey on the Meuse. It is promised to be tenable in three weeks, there being employed upon it 6,000 pioneers, besides such as for two patarts extra pay choose to put their hands to it. In the banks at Rome are laid on the head of the Cardinal of Naples twenty for the hundred, upon Ferrara sixteen, on Pole, Fano, and Morone twelve. "If our Cardinal were present at Rome he were by the common opinion like to be made Pope." The Algerine gallies, in number 20, have arrived in the Tuscan sea to aid the French, and it is reported, though not thoroughly believed, that the Turk's fleet to the amount of 80 are afloat to make thitherward. Strozzi, leaving Cornelio Bentivoglio in Montalcino, has gone to Porto Ercole, in hope of the arriving of the Turk's fleet. Matters in Piedmont stand at a stay. The French still lie at the siege of Vulpiano. The Duke of Savoy arrived in Milan on the 13th, contrary to a rumour that he had been taken in Germany by the way. The Bishop of Ely and the other Commissioners are still in Bologna, their expenses being defrayed by the Consistory of Rome, like as when in Milan they were by order of the Senate. Sir John Cutts died suddenly at Venice about the 8th or 9th inst. "One Woodman is at this present in this town, with three or four servants in blue coats at

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his tail, whom (for that being an Englishman he strangeth himself from my house) I had for a time in suspect, but upon inquiry made of him, I have learned that he is received to serve the Emperor upon the sea, which I knew not before. How he useth himself in that charge, well or ill, your Lordships cannot be but well advertised."

P.S.—A post just come from Italy mentions the arrival of the Duke of Alva at Augsburg on the 25th, and that of the Duke of Savoy at Vercelli on the 15th. [*Three pages.*]

May 30. 366. "Instructions given by the King and Queen's Majesties to Sir Edward Carne, their Ambassador to the Pope's Holiness." On receipt of her Majesty's letters he is to notify the same to Cardinals Morone and Sequenza, and follow their advice in delivering them to his Holiness. Should his Holiness seem to mislike that the letter is written in the King and Queen's name jointly, he is to be informed, that by a common order taken in England, whatever passes under the Queen's name, during the King's absence from the realm, his still goes jointly therein; and if he be within the realm his hand and subscription is also to every such writing. He is to inform Cardinal Caraffa of the receipt of the letters, of their Majesties' desire for the maintenance of the true religion, and of their trust that he will be a furtherer and helper therein. He is to thank in their names Cardinals Morone and Sequenza, for their good will and communications by the Ambassador Resident. To enable him to converse on the subject of their contents, copies of these letters and of another writing by the Bishops are sent to him, and which he shall use, according as to the Cardinal Morone and his own wisdom shall seem convenient. Should his Holiness or Cardinal Caraffa mislike that no special messenger was sent with these letters, they are to be informed that their Majesties, thinking the matter to be of weight and importance, considered all diligent speed should be used therein, which in these great heats could not have been done by any man of reputation meet for such message without danger and peril of his life. In conference with his Holiness he is to use their Majesties' names either jointly or separately as he shall deem most expedient for promoting the matter; and should the Pope seem inclined to condescend to the contents of the letters, he is to be suitor for a reply; otherwise not to ask or appear to desire such. The letters from his Majesty to Cardinals Morone, Sequenza, Carpi, and Compostellano, he is to deliver personally, and inform them that they may make such use of these letters in discoursing with his Holiness as they shall see fit. As Cardinal Pole has apprized Cardinal Caraffa of the full commission given to the English Ambassador to treat with the Pope for peace and quiet, the Ambassador is to be guided by the Cardinals before named as to his answers to Cardinal Caraffa. To declare the cause why he opens no such matter to his Holiness, if it shall be agreed that the same may be better done by the Cardinals aforesaid. [*Draft. Autograph of Petre. Five pages.*]

Copy of the preceding. [*Four pages.*]

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[End of May.] Hampton Court. 367. Queen Mary to Pope Paul IV. Informing his Holiness of her safe confinement of a Prince and requesting his prayers and thanksgivings. [*Latin. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty; autograph of, and countersigned by, Roger Ascham.*]

Copy, in modern hand, of the form of style of the preceding. [*Quarter of a page.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 368. Same to Henry II., King of France. Informing him of the birth of a child. (One of the forms prepared in anticipation of her Majesty's being confined.) Blanks left for the name of the bearer [intended to be the Viscount Fitzwalter as appears by the subsequent form] and the sex of the infant. [*French. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 369. Same to same. Having dispatched the bearer Richard Shelley, one of the gentlemen of her household and esquire carvers to notify her accouchement to the King and Queen of Portugal, and the Princess of Portugal, Regent of Spain, she has commanded him to pay his respects to his Majesty by the way, and requests a safe conduct for him. [*French. Broadside. Form as preceding.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 370. Same to the Emperor Charles V. Announcing her safe confinement. The sex of the child and date left blank. [*French. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 371. Same to the King of Hungary and the Romans. Similar announcement, with the like blanks. [*French. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 372. Same to the King of Bohemia. Similar announcement, with the like blanks. [*French. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 373. Same to the Queen of Bohemia. Similar announcement, with the like blanks. [*Spanish. One page. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 374. Same to the Queen Regent of Flanders. Announcing her Majesty's safe confinement. [*French. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 375. Same to Catharine, Queen of Portugal. Announcing her confinement. [*Spanish. Half a page. Signed by her Majesty.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 376. Same to the Queen Dowager of France. Informing her of the birth of a child. [*French. Broadside. Form as preceding.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 377. Same to Francisco Venieri, Doge of Venice. Announcing the birth of a Prince. [*Latin. Broadside. Signed by her Majesty, and countersigned by Roger Ascham.*]

[Eo. temp.] Hampton Court. 378. Passport for Richard Shelley, Esquire, sent by King Philip and Queen Mary to the King of Portugal and the Princess of Portugal, Regent in Spain, to announce to them her Majesty's confinement. [*Broadside on vellum. Signed by their Majesties.*]

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[End of May.] Hampton Court. 379. The Council to Dr. Wotton. Desire him to procure from the French King a safe conduct for Richard Shelley, Esquire, sent to carry the news of her Majesty's happy delivery to the Princess of Portugal, Regent of Spain, and to the King and Queen of Portugal. [*Signed by Stephen* [*Gardiner*] *Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir John Gage, Sir Robert Rochester, Sir William Petre, and Sir Edward Waldegrave. One page.*]

[End of May.] Hampton Court. 380. Passport for Lord Howard of Effingham, High Admiral of England, sent as Ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. to announce Queen Mary's safe delivery. Sex of the infant and date left blank. [*Broadside on vellum. Signed by King Philip and Queen Mary.*]

May? [Frankfort.] 381. "Responsum Commissariorum Cesariorum ad literas Regis Galliæ." [*Latin. Six pages.*]

June 1. Brussels. 382. Sir John Masone to the Council. The news of the election of the Cardinal of Naples to the Pontificate, of which he apprized their Lordships at Calais last night, has this day been confirmed by a second courier, by whom he has received a packet of letters from Lord Montague, and perceives by the letter to himself which accompanied them, that their date is very stale, yet nevertheless he sends them to the said Lords at Calais to be forwarded. This Pope, whose assumed name is not mentioned, is at least 84 years old, and therefore the Ambassadors had need make some haste lest he serve them as the two others have done. One of the Dukes of Brunswick who was lately in France, levies troops on the edge of Friesland, abusing therein King Philip's name; this slight being made known to the Emperor, he has by letter done all such as it appertains to understand the falsehood meant therein. A daughter of the King of Denmark has been married to the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Duke of Holstein, brother to the King of Denmark, between whom is no great agreement, is expected here in a few days. By two ships lately arrived at Genoa with wheat from Constantinople it is reported that at their departure the Turk's navy was almost ready to set afloat, for which extreme diligence was used both by day and by night. The army of the Duke of Florence is before Port Ercole, in good hope to make a short enterprise thereof. The Portuguese fleet of 20 sail arrived at Antwerp four days ago, laden with spices and other merchandise, besides it is said a good quantity of money. The 6,000,000 agreed to be paid by the Low Countries in six years, are now at a full point to take effect; there has been some delay, because the Emperor and the Queen were bent to have a good part levied upon merchandise, which for sundry reasons is in the end not found convenient. [*Two pages.*]

June 6. Padua. 383. Sir Philip Hoby to Sir John Masone. Although he has not heard from him since the 5th ult., enters into no jealousy of his lack of goodwill, but imputes his silence to occupation with matters of greater weight. His letters, besides giving life to them that lie slumbering from the dispatch of one post till the coming of another, extinguish many false rumours spread here concerning

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the Queen's health. Such reports emanated from the French Ambassador, who is here for the recovery of his health, and who affirmed that on the 7th of May the Queen was delivered of a mole or lump of flesh, and was in great peril of death; and shortly after, refreshing these his former inventions, asserted that subsequent letters confirmed the death of her Majesty, and that all the havens, ports, and passages about England were stopped. These his fond and fantastical inventions, much unmeet for such an Ambassador, yea and worse than Boisdaulphin, had occasioned general sorrow. The English Ambassador had done his utmost to cease such news, although he had no letters until the one from Masone, which enabled him authoritatively to contradict these rumours. As his letter has done so much good, requests that he or his Secretary will frequently write to him. Cheke daily amends, and after this summer they trust to come together to Brussels to visit Masone. About the end of the month, Hoby intends to depart towards the bains. [*Two pages. The signature and nearly the entire letter half scored over in ink by Masone.*]

June 8. Brussels. 384. The Emperor Charles V. to Queen Mary. Returns thanks for her letter of condolence on the death of his mother, the Queen of Spain, conveyed by Sir George Howard. How much this weighs upon him may be imagined; but as he has a firm hope that she has left this world for the kingdom of heaven, and as all must go the same way when it pleases God, he submits to His divine providence. [*French. One page.*]

June 9. Brussels. 385. The Queen Regent of Flanders to same. Thanks her for the letter of condolence on the death of the Queen, her mother, brought by Sir George Howard, bearer hereof. Regrets as much as it is possible the loss of one so near to her. While acknowledging that it is a law common to all beings, and that God commands they should accept in patience all that He sends, she will follow her Majesty's advice to leave all in His hands and at His disposal. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 9. Brussels. 386. Eleanor of Austria, widow of Francis I., King of France, to same. Returns thanks for letter of condolence on the death of her mother [Joanna], and hopes for her consolation that she may soon receive intelligence of her Majesty's accouchement. [*French. One page. Signed by the Queen, and countersigned by De la Monthe.*]

June 9. Brussels. 387. Sir John Masone to the Council. The bearer, Sir George Howard, has done his commission here very well, and is much liked by the Emperor, the Queen, and all with whom he has had to do. Despairing of peace, as the French will come to no reason, they provide with all possibility for the wars. The construction of the Emperor's fort near Givet goes forward apace, albeit the French by frequent skirmishes do all they can to let the work. In very few days it will be tenable, whereby they shall not need to fear the French meanings towards those quarters, where last year for a time they took their pleasure. Martin Van Rossen is fallen very sick; his loss at this time were great. Count Egmont has gone as the

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Emperor's proxy to christen the Duke of Cleves' son. By this time it is thought that the Duke of Alva is arrived in Milan; the Duke of Savoy is gone to Nice, and is expected here again soon. The armies of the Emperor and Duke of Florence lie at the siege of Port Ercole, in which is Pietro Strozzi, with nearly 1,000 soldiers, composed of French, Italians, and Germans. The whole hope of the French in its defence hangs upon the coming of the Turk's navy, of which they ought rather to be ashamed, as this, consisting of 70 gallies, was appointed to be afloat on the 20th or 29th ult. The French increase their strength in Piedmont, and so does the Emperor; he has recently ordered thither from Hungary 1,600 horse. The Princess of Salerno is coming here to see what she can do to make her husband's peace. The Duke of Brunswick, of whom he wrote formerly, has, abusing the name of the Emperor and the King of the Romans, raised in Westphalia and Friesland 1,600 horse and 5,000 or 6,000 foot, it is thought for the French King's service. For breaking of him before he grows too far, the Emperor devises the best ways he can, using therein the Duke of Schwartzburg and the Duke of Holstein. [*Two pages.*]

June 11. Brussels. 388. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Letters from Italy of the 2d, received this morning, mention that one of the bastions made by the French for the defence of Port Ercole has been taken by assault, and its captain, with 60 others, slain, and the rest yielded to mercy. This is a good beginning, not merely as encouraging the soldiers, but because the place serves well for beating the rest with artillery; so if the Turk's navy does not make haste, the wars of Tuscany are like to stand in right good case. There are also news, not yet certain, that Aiace [Ajaccio] has rebelled, and the inhabitants have made a great murder of the French garrison there; if so, Calvi is like to have the better speed. Martin Van Rossen is departed out of this world; in him the Emperor has lost a good servant, not only for the leading of his army in the Duke of Savoy's absence, but for the stay of Guelderland, of which he was Marshal, with very great credit there. The French, towards impeaching the progress of the fort at Givet, have assembled about Avesnes; but being merely of their own nation, without any Swiss or Germans, no great account is made of them. There is a muttering that the Turk's navy has been discovered, but finding no certain author, trusts it is merely a vain talk.

P.S.—For all Petre's travail in behalf of his diets due three months since, he lacks yet 100*l.* thereof; and yet lacks not passing six days of the time that the same are due to him afresh. But he has written so pitiful a letter to the Lord Treasurer, as he trusts he shall shortly be insured both of them and the others. [*One page and a half.*]

June 13. Brussels. 389. Same to the Council. The Prince of Orange is appointed both to the charge of the late Martin Van Rossen, and the temporary command of the army in absence of the Duke of Savoy. Van Rossen is much lamented, especially for the stay of the Guelders, among which nation, being one of them himself, he

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had notable good credit. The Turkish army, in numbers 60 gallies and 20 small vessels of corsairs, has been discovered about Prevesa in way to the Italian seas. The Admiral is Peluga Bassa, and the Vice-Admiral Dragut Rey: in the captain galley are some Frenchmen, hostages that no conclusion should be made of peace with the Emperor, notwithstanding the meeting of the Commissioners. The King of Poland has sent an Ambassador with an honourable train, to condole with the Emperor on his mother's death. He leaves hence for England to do the like office to King Philip. The Emperor has sent 150,000 crowns to Augsburg to levy there 10,000 foot and some horse. The old Duke of Brunswick has offered to furnish the Emperor out of hand with 2,000 horse, so he may have commission to do so and money to pay them: this has been accepted. The French are still strong in Piedmont and keep the field. They endeavour to win the town of La Langa, which lying on their confines makes the Genoese afraid lest, if it falls into the hands of the French, the Turks shall winter thereabouts. Vulpiano is very straitly besieged. The arrival of the Duke of Alva is trusted to put things in better order and abate the courage of those who by too many good successes already have promised themselves to have fortune at their command. The Duke of Savoy is expected to return about the 25th inst. [*One page and a quarter.*]

June 24. Brussels.

390. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Such small occurrents at this Court as are worthy of advertisement, he has communicated to the Council. Sends him a letter lately received from Italy [see Hoby's of the 6th inst. *supra*], by which he may see the honest nature of the Frenchman, who makes as many bones to set out to the world a shameful lie with a shameful tongue, as he does to sup up a cup of good wine. Such kind of bruits many ill men have devised, as well elsewhere as in Italy, of the long keeping in of the Queen, who for that her Grace hath somewhat longer deferred the discharging of her burden than the world looked she would have done, devise the occasion of the stay as pleaseth themselves. Surely if there were no wiser than he, her Highness should come abroad and go to mass after her accustomed sort, until such time she might be certain it were time to retire herself. Wherein, having all things ready as she has, could be none inconvenience though she should travail within one day after her being abroad. This long keeping in with such a multitude of women, the time of the year being so hot, may breed by sickness many dangers which by taking air might be avoided, besides a great many bruits which thereby may be stayed. Had formerly written how honourably the Emperor had dismissed Don Ferrante Gonzaga, after he had lain a whole year at the Court to answer accusations brought against him. Since his departure the Emperor has further caused a declaration to be made to the world that he was not culpable in any point of the same. Sends a copy of this which, when Petre has read, he may show it to Lord Paget. Requests that the inclosed packet from the Pope's Nuncio here may be sent to the Lord Cardinal's house. [*Two pages.*]

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June 27. 391. The Marquis of Winchester and the Lord Chancellor [Gardiner] to Thomas Gresham. As the money of Spain is not like to come to answer the Queen's pay to the English merchants on 15th July next, which amounts to 18,000*l.*, request he will provide 10,000*l.* to satisfy the bills that his agent John Elliot will take up in London by exchange for that purpose, to be repaid about 15th Sept. following, before which they trust the money will be received from Spain. In this he must earnestly travail that there be no lack, otherwise they know not how the Queen's credit shall be kept. Beg him to write an account of his mind and proceedings to Elliot and to themselves. Will provide the 8,000*l.* as they best can. [*One page.*]

July 1. Cremona. 392. The Magistrates of Cremona to her Majesty. Anselmo Tinto [Tinctus], lawyer, their fellow-citizen, whom they had sent to congratulate her Majesty upon her marriage, having on his return with some Ambassadors from other cities been captured in the English Channel by the French, they have by the exertions of her Majesty's representatives been restored to liberty, for which the thanks of the city are gratefully offered to her. [*Latin. One page.*]

July 3. Brussels. 393. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Was visited last night by the recently arrived Ambassador of Ferrara, who brought with him two letters to be forwarded to King Philip. Supposes one or both are from the Duke of Ferrara; requests they may be delivered to Signor Gonzalo Perez to be handed to his Majesty, and the replies sent either to the Ambassador here or to himself. Pickering has required him to express the gratitude which he owes to Petre, the rather that a former letter which he had written in his behalf had miscarried by the loss of a capcase by the way. Believes Petre has done for an honest man, who both in studying to make amends to her Majesty for his fault, and to acknowledge his bond to Petre for his goodness, will not, he thinks, fail to employ himself during life to the uttermost of his power. Is forced by the lamentable letters of Peter Carew, with the declaration of, as it should seem, his unfeigned repentance, to commend Petre's past goodness to him, and to request a continuance of it until some beneficial results are obtained. "He is not a man to be lost if he may be won unfeignedly," as by my troth I think he means none otherwise. This fall may be to him *felix culpa*, and the Queen hath thereby occasion to win such a servant as for sundry qualities there be not many in the realm of England. I will adventure, at the first occasion that I shall have to write unto her grace, to make of him some mention; which, in good faith, I am moved the rather to do, for the gentle service I think he is able to do to his native country, than for any other private respect other than very pity." Prays that what this navy of Denmark may breed be not too shortly felt! It is strange, that although it has been three months in preparation, the Court here is so ignorant of their meaning, as on Saturday last M. D'Arras said he thought surely the matter was at an end. [*Two pages.*]

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July 12. Poissy. 394. Dr. Wotton to the Council. The French King is now at St. Germain-en-laye, where the Court will remain six weeks or more. On this side they make no great army; although all soldiers and the *Arrière Ban* are ordered to be at Laon before the end of the month. But they will probably wait to see what the Emperor will do. Marshal St. André is expected at the Court. On the King of Navarre's death, the Duke of Vendôme went to Guisnes, where he will likely remain for some time. They send to Piedmont a strong force of horse and foot, besides 4,000 or 5,000 Swiss; for it is said that besides the Bohemian cavalry lately come to the Duke of Alva, he expects 5,000 or 6,000 landsknechts more. The Imperialists that were encamped without the walls of Valence [Valenza], in Piedmont, have been compelled by the French to take refuge in the town. The loss of Port Ercole is ascribed to the treachery of the landsknechts, who betrayed one of the gates to the Imperialists; the Italian and French soldiers, being ignorant thereof, were cut to pieces. Pietro Strozzi, who thought to have conveyed to the town by sea 300 men, with great difficulty escaped, and has returned to Toulon. The Italians here say that the Pope raises troops, as well as the French and Imperialists in Tuscany. The Prince of Salerno, whom it is thought the Pope favoureth well, will shortly return to Italy. The King has stayed all his ships of war that were about to sail, as well as his coasters; wherefore unknown, but supposed to be because the English fleet is prepared to go forth shortly. No Ambassador come hither from the Pope yet. Is frequently asked, what news out of England? The French have a number of horse and foot, said by them to amount to 10,000, at Moncornet, for defence rather than for attack. The Admiral governs in Picardy during the absence of M. de Vendôme, now called King of Navarre, who sends 5,000 or 6,000 Gascons to Piedmont, because Brissac has required 12,000 more men, expecting shortly to have need of them. Marquis Albert has sent for troops to serve here. With the Prince of Salerno is his nephew Fregoso, to whom the French King has given a bishopric although he was formerly a captain, and who, being related to the Pope, it is thought will be one of the first Cardinals that shall be made. There is a report that De Thermes goes to meet the Turk's navy, and so return to France. *I cipher, deciphered. Three pages.*]

July 12. 395. Bryan Fitzwilliams to Dr. Wotton. Expresses his sorrow for the heinous offences which he has committed, whereby he has become a banished man, and implores Wotton to intercede with her Majesty for forgiveness, and that he may be placed in some service where he may spend his body to regain some part of the good opinion which her Majesty had once of him by the service he did her at Fremmyngan [Framlingham]. For the last eight months has declined to serve the French King, and done all in his power to testify his allegiance to her Majesty. His delay in suing for mercy has been occasioned by the neglect of friends to advertise him when the time for such suit was favourable. [*One page.*]

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July 16. Rome. 396. Sir Edward Carne to Sir William Petre. There is wondrous slow expedition in this Court, and harder to obtain than ever he saw here before. As far as he can hear Petre's dispensation in special will save a great tax; it shall not be slight as time and place shall serve. Requests Petre will be good master to him for his diets; his servitor has no place to go to but to him for help. [*Half a page.*]

July 16. Rome. 397. Same to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since the Bishop of Ely's departure hence, on the 2d inst., nothing has been done but the expedition of two brieves; one for the union of the legation of Ireland with that of England, and another for the erection of the bishoprics of Chester and Gloucester, now sent to the Legate with other brieves responsive to their Majesties from his Holiness. The expedition of the Bishops' bulls are also dispatched, and he has sent them by the common post of this date to Masone their Ambassador with the Emperor, to await the arrival of the Bishop of Ely at that Court. The Turk's navy is seen daily in these seas hovering up and down; ships of war are gathered to keep the coast. On the 6th inst. the Marquis of Saria, the Emperor's Ambassador, made his entry here, and was honourably received after the sort of this Court. On the 9th Don John Manrique, the Ambassador here, left for the Emperor and their Majesties; he showed their Ambassadors as much honour, entertainment, and service, with all gentleness as might be shown. Beseeches their Majesties will give him thanks therefor. [*One page.*]

July 21. 398. "Touching Mr. Carne's Diets." Extract from the books of Sir Edmund Peckham, Knight, High Treasurer of the Mint, by T. Westwick, his clerk, showing that there is paid to Sir Edward Carne in prest his diets for 160 days, from 12th February to 21st July 1555, amounting, at the rate of fifty-three shillings and four pence *per diem*, to the sum of 426*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [*Half a page.*]

July 21. Brussels. 399. Sir John Masone to the Council. Yesterday received their letters of the 12th, than which never were letters more welcome, as they will enable him to still a great many doubtful talks upon the longer tarrying of her Majesty's delivery than was looked for. "Almighty God assist her with His holy hand, whensoever the time shall come, so as the fruit may come to light so much prayed for by all good men to the joy and gladness of the good sort of the whole estate of Christendom!" The Turk's navy, having passed the Pharos of Sicily, have at last been discovered at the isle of Capri, within the sight, in a manner, of the town of Naples. On their way they have burned in Calabria two villages upon the coasts, Paula, belonging to the Duke of Castrovillare, and Santo Lucito, belonging to Signor Federico Caraffa. Some think they will go next to Corsica; but Port Ercole being razed it is probable a great piece of their malice is met withal. The Turk himself is expected at Constantinople in August; he has dismissed the Sophy's Ambassador from Amasia very honourably, but what passed between them is unknown. It is said he has advised the King of the Romans to give up Transylvania to the Vaivode's son

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within a short time, menacing him otherwise with war. Sends a letter from the English Ambassador at Venice, which will probably declare at good length the great honour and courtesy shown by that state to Lord Montacute. [*Two pages.*]

July 28. Rome. 400. Sir Edward Carne to Sir William Petre. Petre's matter is in the hands of the Datary, who has promised favour in all Carne's suits. Had delivered the book to one of experience here to draw a minute thereof. Stands in doubt where he had all again or no; for if the beginning of the book be "*Manerium de Ging ad Petram, alias Ging Abbatisse, alias dictum Ingatstone in comitatu predicto*" with the word "Essex" in the margin, thinks he has all; if that be not the beginning of Petre's book he does lack. Has in all 12 manors, one farm called Salmons and Barowse, and there parsonages, so that he has but 16 pieces in all if that be the whole. If that be the whole, he has enough; if it be not, requests Petre will send it him in a little bill. This day the Pope kept a solemn feast for a jubilee which his Holiness has granted, whereto, as well in the church as to dinner, all the Ambassadors with the Cardinals were invited. In the procession the Portuguese Ambassador and he had a dispute as to precedency, the former demanding the *pas*: this went so far that the whole procession was stayed, whereupon the Pope ordered both of them to avoid the place, which they did. The Portuguese Ambassador is the Grand Commander: he had a sword and a dagger, Carne no weapon, but the next time will have a dagger as well as the Ambassador if he come thereto. Has written to their Majesties of this Ambassador's doings; he is brother to the Emperor's Ambassador here, who came afterwards to Carne declaring that the Pope was in hand with him thinking that he favoured his brother in this matter, and showing that he was his Majesty's vassal and would serve him before father or mother, with many fair words. The Bishop of Trani, in Puglia [Apulia], a benefice in the gift of his Majesty, died here yesterday. [*One page and a half.*]

Aug. 3. Venice. 401. Peter Vannes to the Council. The Duke of Alva is very strong in the field. It is written from Frassineto, a little town and a pretty castle, that he arrived there on the 21st ult. The French garrison refused to surrender, but were straight assaulted by certain pieces of ordnance and constrained to yield themselves to his discretion. He hanged some of the principal men and sent the rest to the gallies. Next day he crossed the Po with his army, by certain bridges made for the purpose, leaving Frassineto on fire; going softly forward by reason that some troops which he expected had not arrived. On the 24th ult. he sent a great part of the provisions to Crescentino, staying himself for the arrival of Mons. della Trinità with troops from Cherasco and Fossano. He will be obliged to change his route or to wait on account of the dangerous state of the Dora, which is swollen by the heavy rains. Mons. de Brissac having well fortified all places of passage on the farther side, it is to be thought the Duke will march to Ivrea and divert Brissac from the place he now occupies, instead of crossing the Dora; while della Trinità will go to relieve Ulpiano. There is news that the Turk's

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army continues about Elba, doing all the mischief they can. It is said, but it is not certain, that they are joined by the French gallies which lately brought Baron de la Garde, Mons. de Thermes, and Pietro Strozzi to Toulon; after consultation they separated, Strozzi going to the French Court. They make much bravery to get up a war in Tuscany, but there is no likelihood where and how they should begin. Yet the French keep a hold in Sienna. They boast that the Turk's army will sojourn all this winter in the Tuscan seas and thus trouble Sardinia and Sienna. It is written for certain that the Turk is determined to restore King Stephen, nephew and heir apparent to the King of Poland, and son to the Vaivode in Transylvania, and divers other places that the King of the Romans holds, for the delivery of them. The Turk has sent an Ambassador of the King of the Romans back to him for that purpose; else he will proclaim a cruel war against him. [*Three pages.*]

Aug. 10. Brussels. 402. Edward, Earl of Devonshire, to Lord Wentworth. Expecting shortly some horses from England by way of Calais, requests that they may be permitted to pass safely without interruption, for the convenience whereof sends his servant the bearer. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Aug. 19. Antwerp. 403. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. In his letter of 4th August he mentioned that he had taken up by exchange in part payment of 14,280*l.* the sum of 7,263*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Since that has also taken up by exchange the sum of 3,726*l.* Intends to take up the rest by the end of this month. Will return home to confer with her Majesty and the Council concerning the payment of her debts due in October and January next, and April following. Incloses a perfect note of the days of payment, and names of her creditors for his discharge, because the time of the first payment draws near, and this is one of the chiefest things she has to look to for the maintenance of her credit, which if she keep now he is assured she does and will excel all Princes in credit. No Prince living can go out of his own dominions and obtain such credit as she has, and may have always if the thing be looked to, and this has stood her Majesty in her necessity in no small stead. Reminds her to call most earnestly upon the Lords of the Council to take means that her first payment, due in October next, may be met. [*One page.*] *Inclosing,*

403. I. *Abstract of her Majesty's debts in Flanders, with the date when they become due.* [*Broadside.*]

Aug. 24. Venice. 404. Peter Vannes to the Council. Although he does not suppose that the knowledge of the advertisements sent from him often stays their greater affairs, still thinks it his duty continually to write to them the occurrences here. By letters from divers places and from Corsica of the 19th inst., it appears that the French at Calvi, having beaten down a great part of the ramparts and the walls of the castle, gave the assault with 16 ensigns of Gascons and 200 Turks, with such a fierceness that in a moment a great many of them were upon the walls. Those within, however,

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nothing abashed or feared, having prepared mines and engines with fire, defended the place for three hours and finally repulsed the assailants with a loss of 200 killed and as many hurt; the master of the Gascon camp was sore wounded, and two *alfieri* [standard-bearers] and their ensigns taken prisoner. Next day the Turks prepared to give another assault, but wanting to make a new breach and night coming on, they had to cease from the battery. The day following the French gallies which were gone to Marseilles for munitions and victuals returned without any, whereupon the Turks entered into a great fume and choler and collected their baggage with the intention of going towards the Levant by Sardinia; the Gascons, thinking it unsafe to be left there alone, did the same, leaving two pieces of ordnance and some troops behind in a very strong little hold. In one part of the country (of the French faction) the people were determined to rise against the French if they ever returned. Sends the advices received from Piedmont (*missing*), not having leisure to translate them. [*Two pages.*]

Aug. 27. Greenwich. 405. The Council to Dr. Wotton. On the 25th the French Ambassador had an interview with the Lord Chancellor and some of the Council, to complain that the French troops, pursuing the Burgundians, had been fired upon from the castle of Guisnes. The Council vindicated the act, and commended Lord Grey the Governor, on the ground that the French had no right to follow their enemy into her Majesty's neutral territory, and that no favour was intended thereby to be shown to the Imperialists in preference to their opponents. In reference to his Majesty's approaching voyage to Flanders, they informed the Ambassador that they were aware orders had been given to the French ships of war to stop the passage and search passengers, as they had done to the Lord Montague and the Bishop of Ely, and that they considered this usage unfriendly and contrary to promise. That the English ships were now going only to clear the passage, with no hostile intention, but if the French attempted to impeach it they were commanded to use violence. Yesterday they received a letter from Dover mentioning the stay there of a French vessel which had been sent to search all the coast and spy the preparations for his Majesty's voyage, the captain of which had letters from the Ambassador to his master. The Ambassador sent to complain of this, and was told that no orders were given for the general detention of French ships, but if he thought that vessels might come to spy and depart with impunity he was much mistaken. This morning have received Wotton's letter of the 23d, and have declared its effect to their Majesties, who take the same in good part. The Scottish wardens defer the doing of justice. His Majesty leaves for Flanders in a day or two, escorted by the Lord Admiral with a good number of the Queen's ships and those of the Cinque Ports. [*Draft. Five pages.*]

[Aug. ?] 406. Note for the Council, of the prolongation of the time of payment of her Majesty's debts in Flanders for six months. [*Two pages.*]

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Sept. 2. Rome. 407. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. On the 31st ult. Cardinal de Santafiore and Signor Camillo di Colonna were imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. Prior to their apprehension the Pope had caused about 3,000 soldiers to be within the city, and of these the greater part is sent to invade the state of Colonna, belonging to Marc Antonio di Colonna, who has avoided nearer to the realm of Naples. What is laid to the Cardinal's charge is unknown, but the city here is in great doubt lest further inconvenience should ensue. [*One page.*]

Sept. 3. Poissy. 408. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Had received their letter of 27th August on the 31st, and had audience of the King yesterday. His Majesty said that however amicably Princes might be disposed to each other, matters of complaint or suspicion would sometimes rise between them. He would do all in his power to preserve peace and redress grievances, and trusted her Majesty would do so likewise. The Constable entered somewhat further into the matter; he thought Lord Grey had acted somewhat strangely, having not only shot out of the castle, but had sent men with good hand-guns to repulse the French and favour the Burgundians. As for the misordering of Lord Montague and the Bishop of Ely, the Constable wondered much if it were so, and said, they had done more than became them that so had done; for the King and Council did not so use their Lordships when they passed through France. For the staying of the posts, he could tell whether they had been or not; but indeed the King's last letters from England were somewhat stale, being of the 22d ult. He spoke very gently, with much commendation of her Majesty, and reiterated the King's sentiments as to amity. "The King had been that morning a little acrased, and looked not very cheerfully when I spoke with him." The same day dined with the Constable, as he does ever when he finds the Constable at the Court, and had good cheer and gentle words of him; he commanded his steward to send venison to Wotton. After his return to Poissy, in the evening one of the Constable's gentlemen named St. Sulpice, came from his master to inform him of the good news received from Piedmont since he left the Court, which were that the Duke of Alva, on hearing that Brissac with his united force was marching towards Sainttyan [Tiano ?] has raised the siege and dispersed his army in garrisons for the defence of the towns; so that now the French are encamped and may go to besiege what place they list. These news, he dares say, have made the King look with a better countenance at supper than he did at dinner, being of right great importance, as diminishing the great opinion held of the Duke of Alva. Although it is said at Court that the Turk's navy shall winter on this side, the Ambassadors here cannot believe it till they have more certain news thereof. The defeat of the French at Péronne by the Imperialists is probably known to their Lordships; the former admit that M. de Humières, the Governor of the town, was both wounded and taken prisoner, and common report states the number killed and captured at about 400 of the bravest; others say more. The fault is imputed to the cowardice of some of the *Arrière Ban*,

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whose Lieutenant, M. De la Jaille is taken, with other good gentlemen. Among the slain are a son-in-law of the *Garde des Sceaux*, named Sentenelle, and a son-in-law of M. D'Estrés. The Admiral of France is encamped four or five leagues from Abbeville, for what purpose is uncertain. In Picardy they say he has 10,000 men in his camp; others rebate thereof almost the one half. Senarpont and Villebon are both with him, and almost all the garrisons of Boulogne, Montreuil, and other places of those frontiers. [*Three pages.*]

Sept. 5. Greenwich. 409. Queen Mary to Pope Paul IV. Recommending Hugh Lacy to the vacant episcopate of Limerick. [*Latin. Broadside. Copy.*]

Sept. 9. Rome. 410. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. The reason assigned for the imprisonment of Cardinal Santafiore is his disobedience, but it is rumoured that other matters, affecting the Pope's person, are laid to his charge. Camillo di Colonna is accused of being implicated in the murder of a lady called Signora Livia, slain in her bed last Shrovetide by the son of Colonna, who had married her daughter and heir. Count Michael Angelo, and he who was Treasurer to Pope Julius III. are still in prison. Great pieces of artillery have been sent out of the castle of St. Angelo to the state of the Colonnas. His Holiness looks stoutly and better than he did on Carne's arrival; he has banished the Cardinal of Ferrara, who is suspected of the death of Pope Marcellus. All armour, except sword and dagger, is called in to the Capitol by proclamation. This is thought very strange. [*One page. Printed by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 480.]

Sept. 10. Augsburg. 411. Letter from the Councillors and Deputies of the Empire assembled at Augsburg to the King of France; with the Articles concluded at the last Diet held at Augsburg in 1555. [*French. Eight pages. Copies.*]

On the cover of the preceding copies are eight verses, commencing thus:—

"A pynching payne is departure;
Parting beraft me your presence;
Presence ys past, I must endure;
Endure I must perforce absence."

and concluded by "Finis qd. Gylpin."

Sept. 10. 412. Extracts from the Charter of the Emperor Charles IV. to John III., Duke of Brabant, for the exemption of his countries from the Empire, 1 March 1349:—The contract between the Emperor Charles V. and the Princes of the Empire at Augsburg, 26 June 1548:—The departure of the Imperial Majesty of Rome and the States at Augsburg, 1555:—And the ordinance and proclamation of the Emperor Charles V. at Augsburg, 10 September 1555. [*Translations. Titled by Cecil. Twenty pages.*]

Sept. 13 & 14. Paris. 413. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre and Sir John Bourne, Knights, Principal Secretaries to the Queen's Majesty. No answer having been received from the Grand Seignior as to the wintering of the Turkish navy on this side, supposes they are on their voyage

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homeward. Hears Brissac, who is battering Vulpiano, is in bad health, and will be revoked, and much honoured and made of on his return, as he deserves. De Thermes will succeed him. Some think that Pietro Strozzi, who is now entered into the Diet, shall be shortly sent to his charge again. The Court is now going to Villers-Cote-Retz. Although he had been told by a person from Calais that the camp in Picardy is broken up, yet it is said here that the Constable will go thither shortly, and soon thereafter be followed by the King. Also that King Philip has promised the Cardinal to do what he can to induce the Emperor to a peace, whereof they seem to have conceived some hope. As far as he can perceive the French intend to besiege the new fort named Maygny, whither it is said the King will go himself; this is the more likely as he has sent for the hundred gentlemen of his house, and carts and munition go to Picardy. Some report part of that fortification to have fallen down; but it would not be well to lose it, since the place lies commodiously for the Imperialists to annoy the French. It is said that the Dukes of Savoy and Alva are at great strife, which was the cause of their breaking up their camp, and which was done in very great disorder. [*In cipher, deciphered. Two pages.*]

Sept. 14. Venice. 414. Peter Vannes to the Council. Having nothing else wherein by commandment he can serve the Queen, will give them knowledge of the daily occurrences in these parts. The Duke of Alva, since his withdrawal from Santhia, upon good respects well-considered, and specially because he found the town stronger than he was informed and not to be won without great loss and waste of time, and that Brissac was preparing very strongly towards other places and enterprises, thought it expedient to turn his army elsewhere and crossed the river by Ponte Stura where, considering the importance of the place, he has built a fort to facilitate his movements to and fro. Meanwhile Brissac prepared anew to go against Ulpiano, as a great mote in his eyes, for the town since it was last succoured, has grown very weak of soldiers from sickness. But his preparations having been perceived, the Duke sent thither in time Sig. Cesare de Napoli, Camillo Gonzaga, and others with a sufficient force, who after wading the Po met a party of French who did them no great hurt, and relieved the town with 300 Spaniards, 100 Italians, and 80 light horsemen. There is no news of any other exploit. The Turk's army after being long about Calvi and Bastia in Corsica, departed without doing anything, and it is doubted if they are gone towards the Levant, or elsewhere to wait the Turk's orders. The sudden successes of Rome are here in most consideration. Men discuss what the very occasion should be and to what end this matter should come, for besides the Cardinal of Santafiore and his brother, other great men, and all the lords and gentlemen of the Colonnas and Barons of Rome, with many other captains and gentlemen of other countries of any name or activity and friends or servants of the Emperor, have been suddenly imprisoned, nothing being certainly known except that the Pope said they had highly offended against his

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person and the Church of Rome. He has taken and in great part destroyed all their castles and palaces, and "daily doth happen some novelties in this kind of proceedings." He has on a sudden taken from every man, Ambassadors and all, all manner of weapons, but swords and daggers, especially from strangers, the Emperor's friends and subjects in Rome and about the countries. The Cardinal of Ferrara has sojourned this summer at Tivoli, belonging to Cardinal Farnese, 25 miles from Rome. The Pope has commanded him within three days to avoid the state of the Church and to repair to Ferrara, to await his further pleasure. He has caused to be taken openly at Bologna a certain Abbate Brisengo, the Emperor's and King's servant, who had lately brought from Rome to the Duke of Alva 80,000 crowns, and was returning from the Duke to Rome upon business. He has had all his letters taken from him. The Emperor's Ambassadors there complain much of his unkind usage. The French offered the Pope if need were to assist him with 6,000 foot, ready paid, and 300,000 crowns. Will not write divers details currently spoken of in Venice, fearing he may as well err as say the truth. Supposes there is some great cause for the Pope's vigorous proceedings. [*Four pages.*]

Sept. 22. Brussels. 415. Sir John Masone to the Council. The Lords who came hither waiting upon his Majesty intended to have taken leave to-day, and to depart to-morrow; but this afternoon his Highness has required them, on the Emperor's behalf, to tarry one day longer. On Tuesday next they mind to return to England, when doubtless they will make such report of their royal entertainment here as they have right good reason to do. There are news from Constantinople that Mustapha, of whom he has once or twice written, is broken, and himself taken in the field. This is ill news in the present state of Christendom, as by his stir there was some hope that the Turk's preparations against Hungary might have been hindered. The Duke of Alva has lately taken Gabiano, a strong fort in Piedmont, and has put into Vulpiano 400 good soldiers of a new crew, notwithstanding the siege of the French round about it. The Pope's army has marched into the estate of Marc Antonio Colonna, intending to attempt the taking of Magliano, which his Holiness was informed Colonna was about to fortify and furnish with provision. Juliano Cesarino and Ascanio della Cornia are stayed in Rome, but by last letters it was not known whether they were committed to ward. Cardinal Caraffa is appointed to be Legate of Bologna. There is no confirmation of the Turk's gallies departing towards Constantinople, wherefore some think they are still in the Italian seas. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Sept. 30. Constantinople. 416. "Advertisements out of Constantinople." On the arrival of Sultan Bajazet, younger son of the Turk, invited to visit him and kiss his hands, bringing with him eight children, four boys and four girls, the Turk met him at a day's journey from Constantinople, and showed many signs of affection, one being that he exchanged horses with his son, both being mounted, which is thought a great favour. The said Sultan shortly after left his father for Adrianople,

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and, it is said, said he would go to his Sangiacco. The Turk returned to Constantinople on the 19th. A son of Sala Bey, Sangiacco of Algiers, had proceeded to Constantinople with three gallies, and been to the Turk with great presents, asking aid of him in ships and men to recover the kingdom of Fez. On 30th Sept. all the four Bassas, having proceeded into the presence of the Turk according to custom, the Turk, in their presence, caused Achmet, Chief Bassa, to be bowstrung; the cause is not yet well known. The same day the Turk gave the seal to Rusten Bassa, who returned to his place of Chief Bassa, from which he was deposed at the death of Sultan Mustapha. [*Italian. Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Sept. ? 417. Memorandum, autograph of the Marquis of Winchester, as to the dating of a letter on the 6th of September, that it may be their warrant for what they have done with Tucker, the Lixshalls, and others in relation to the loan. [*Six lines.*]

Oct. 1. La Ferté Milon. 418. Dr. Wotton to the Council. The King kept the feast of his Order at Villers-Cote-Retz, the Ambassadors being required to it. They were there both at the first even-song, and on Michaelmas day at mass, dinner, and vigils. Believes that feast was not kept so merrily many years before. A few days previous the Italian Ambassadors had letters that the siege of Vulpiano was raised; but on Michaelmas-eve the King received news of its capture. The great bastion having been carried by assault, the rest surrendered. It would seem they have used their victory somewhat cruelly, as the Constable, on talking to him thereof, went about to excuse it. The only prisoner of consequence named is Sigismund de Gonzaga, captain of 500 soldiers; but is informed this Sigismund is not of the house of Gonzaga, but by favour permitted to bear the name. Another, nephew to the Duchess of Alva, is by some reported to be taken, by others to be slain. The capture of this place enables Turin and other towns thereabout to be kept in a manner without garrisons. While the French were before it, Alva encamped again and went about to fortify Pont d'Asture, towards which, after taking Vulpiano, the French marched. It is said they intend to raze the latter place, and have good hopes of taking Pont d'Asture, which is not considered to be defensible, lying low, and subject to the shot of artillery. Brissac is recovering well, and is in the camp, whereat they much rejoice. Is informed by the Constable that the King has 40,000 soldiers in Piedmont. At the feast the King chose Signor Ludovico Birago to be of the Order, for the good service he has often done, especially of late at Sianttyan. About 1,000 nobles and gentlemen have gone to Piedmont for the battle; among them the Vidâme of Chartres. To-day the King leaves for the frontiers, accompanied by the Dauphin, who shall this journey begin to wear harness, at least mail, and some other light gear meet for him to wear; he shall have his own band waiting for him, whereof he rejoices not a little. The pretence for his Majesty going is, that he may inspect the late fortifications on the frontiers, at

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Guise, Maubertfontaine, La Capelle, St. Quentin, &c. He will return in 15 or 16 days, and the Ambassadors are required to remain here, although the Queen goes to St. Germain to see her daughter, Madame Marguerite, whom she left there sick. [*Two pages.*]

[October, about the beginning.] [La Ferté Milon ?]

419. Dr. Wotton to ——. M. de Lansac has returned in post from Rome, and brings news that their Holy Father the Pope has imprisoned Cardinal Santafiore, Signor Camillo Colonna, Ascanio della Cornia, Don Bernardino de Mendoza, and others, and has invaded and taken certain places of Signor Marc Antonio Colonna, son to Vespasiano, whom he will deprive of all the rest of his estate near Rome as fast as he can. It is thought here that all these prisoners shall die. The pretence for this is a conspiracy against the Pope's life; but other things are laid to their charge, such as the conveying away of two gallies. The Cardinal is allied to the Colonnas and the Vesinos, and is cousin-german to the Farneses. Among the other prisoners is one of the Cardinal's Secretaries, who, whether by torture, subornation, or of freewill, has confessed many things of importance. It is also said, that under pretence of his bull revoking alienation of Church lands, he demands already certain places of the Duke of Florence. All this adds to the joy of the French, who judge that these doings of the Pope will set all Italy by the ears. On Michaelmas-day one Annibale Russillaro [Rucillai] came to the Court from the Pope, and had immediately secret audience, the Nuncio not being called to it. His errand is not known, but next day the Cardinal of Lorraine was dispatched to Rome in post; he will stay a day or two at Paris to prepare himself, and with him, it is said, ride the Bishops of Orleans and Bayonne. [*One page. Decipher: the original lost.*]

Oct. 5. Antwerp.

420. Thomas Gresham to the Council. Arrived here on the 4th. Has prolonged payment with Tybolde Prewen to the 25th inst., and with Andreas Lixshalls to the 1st of April next, according to her Majesty's instructions. Since he left Antwerp the exchange has fallen to 20*s.* 10*d.* to pay at usance, so that the Queen has made a good bargain with the merchants-adventurers and staplers, for they allow her 21*s.* for every pound to pay in London, at double usance. [*One page.*]

Oct. 8. Brussels.

421. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. The great cloud, the end whereof they for a time doubted, seems apparently very well overblown. The Cardinal of Santafiore is set at liberty, on large surety for his future appearance, and there is good hope that Colonna shall shortly be restored to his estate again. The suspect proceedings of the Pope's, which they feared would have exceeded his jurisdiction, appear only to have been a desire to restore the gallies, and to reduce the subjects of his see to convenient order. Yet it is said, not without some reason, that his somewhat too hasty and inopportune stirring has not a little hindered the affairs of this Court, since divers companies have been stayed in several places, from doubt of his meaning worse than has appeared, which

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otherwise might have been employed in Piedmont, and perhaps might have saved the loss and dishonour fallen not long since to this Crown. The repairing of the Duke of Soma, the Prince of Salerno, and other rebels of Naples to Rome, with the taking of Sermoneta and other towns in the very entry of that kingdom, bred a great suspicion of ill meaning that way; but the calming of his Holiness in word and deed since then, and the restitution of the two gallies, has removed much of that doubt. Had the storm lasted, her Majesty's aid by letter to the helping thereof might have been called upon. The German Diet is ended for the present, being adjourned to Ratisbon, the 1st of March next. The general peace of Germany has been concluded in it, but matters of religion are not wholly agreed upon. Until the next meeting it has been arranged (to which, nevertheless, the Emperor minds not to subscribe) that all parties shall live according to the religion accepted of by them, providing that it shall not be lawful for the Protestants to profess their doctrine by preaching or otherwise in any Catholic town. The marriage of Bishops, which has been much demanded, is utterly refused; all other things, as contained in the Confession of Augsburg, to be for the time tolerated where they are already received. Also it is agreed that Marquis Albert shall have a safe-conduct to appear at the next Diet in self-defence, and, as he is deeply indebted, trustees are appointed to receive the revenues of his estate and settle with his creditors. An aid to the King of the Romans, in case the Turk shall invade Hungary or any of his dominions, is also concluded. It is supposed that the Turk's navy has sailed for the Levant, although no certain intelligence of its having passed the Pharos of Messina has been received. On the 3d, notice was given to his household that the Emperor does not intend to take with him into Spain any of the people of this country; and such Spaniards as desire to return were ordered to give in their names in writing within three days. The Emperor is so determined on going to Spain, that they have little thanks who in any way attempt to dissuade him or insinuate doubts of his going. If there is no alteration of his plans, he and King Philip leave for Bruges about the 22d. The English merchants have obtained permission to keep their fairs at Berghes [Bergen], and other privileges by favour of King Philip, whose prudent government, affability, wisdom, gravity, readiness to receive due counsel, and dislike of flatterers,—the pestilence of all Princes,—cause him to be held in high estimation by the people. M. de Vaudemont is expected here to-morrow; but whether his coming be to take leave of the Emperor, to welcome his Majesty, or in connexion with an overture of peace, is known to few or any. M. de Praet is departed to Almighty God, in whom his Majesty has no mean loss, being by his great wisdom and experience grown to the estimation of a worthy councillor.

P.S.—Yesterday it had been suggested to his Majesty to celebrate the Order of the Toison [d'Or]; but he answered that though it would be well to do so, he feared it should hinder the time of his going to England, whereby all men think he will make all the speed he possibly can to see her Majesty again. [*Three pages.*]

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Oct. 14. Brussels. 422. Sir John Masone to the Council. On receipt of their letter of the 7th, concerning certain forgers of money retired to Bruges or thereabouts, had spoken with his Majesty, who being now upon the point of receiving the whole order of these states into his hands has required him to forbear four or five days, and then to remind him of the matter; by which time he will be in a position to accomplish their desire. Touching the safe conduct for the saltpetre and harness had, after communicating with his Majesty, seen the Queen on the subject. She had questioned whether the whole quantity of these wares were purchased for her Majesty's use; but he had verified her Majesty's letter by producing that from the Council. Yesterday the King talked with him about it; would first read the names of such as had subscribed the letter, and then have its contents declared to him in Spanish. At last he desired the proportion required to be delivered in writing to his Secretary. Wherefore thinks in convenient time the safe-conduct will be made accordingly. To-morrow the assembly of the States commences; they will probably sit four or five days. Requests they will consider his great and long lack and give order for the payment of his diets. Such of their Lordships as have been lately here are able very well to declare what it is to live here with a public countenance. [*One page and a half.*]

Oct. 16. Lubeck. 423. The Magistrates of the Hanse Towns to Queen Mary. Credentials of Henry Suderman and Herman Apollonius, sent on business of the Confederation. [*Latin. Broadside. On vellum.*]

Oct. 20. Brussels. 424. Sir John Masone to the Council. Has received their letter of the 15th, and the lewd book therein inclosed. Shall speedily take such order in the same as appointed. This book and sundry others of the same mould were brought to Antwerp at the time when some of their Lordships were at Calais about the treaty of peace: he then sent a man of his to inquire of the matter, and on his return caused the thing to be declared to the Emperor, who ordered a privy search in Antwerp with no great effect. Had signified this to them at the time, and since then had heard no more of it. The Duke of Cleves has been here to take leave of the Emperor and welcome the King: he has returned somewhat sooner for that he must meet certain Princes at Bacharath on 1st November, for the ending of a quarrel which has long depended between the Landgrave of Hesse and the Prince of Orange in the right of the house of Nassau. It is thought most certainly that next Thursday the renunciation, so often deferred from day to day, shall be put in execution. [*One page.*]

Oct. 23. La Ferté Milon. 425. Dr. Wotton to same. The King has at length taken upon him to pay for the goods lost by the merchants of Southampton in the Angel of Wismar, and has assigned his *Tresorier de l'Espargne* to pay them 21,600*l.* Tournois, or thereby; the whole payable in one year by quarterly instalments. Sends copy of the assignation. The King has returned to Villers-Cote-Retz, where he intends to keep the feast of All Saints, and thereafter to go to Blois; but he makes such a circuit from place to place, that it is thought it will be a

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month ere he reaches that place. The Italians here have heard that Alva having well fortified Pont d'Asture and left 3,000 men there, the French did not meddle with it, but went to Mont Calvi, the town of which they took, but not the rock or castle yet; and they think that it lies equally well for Pont d'Asture, as the latter does for Casale, to annoy the French and impede their supplies of provision. Also that the Pope has liberated Cardinal Santafiore, who, with his friends, is bound in a large sum not to leave Rome without permission. The Pope causes the Duke of Urbino to go to Rome with his men: different causes assigned for his pretence against Sig. Marc Antonio Colonna. If the Cardinals would release him of his promise, the Pope would have made six or seven Cardinals; of whom two, Rengier and Soto, wait upon the King. Another is Picart, a doctor of the Sorbonne and a great preacher. The Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon are appointed to embark at Marseilles, with six or seven gallies, for Rome. Has received two letters from Richard Bunny, one to the Council, the other to himself, which he incloses (*that to the Council missing*). Has no acquaintance with the man, but is told that he much repents his folly in leaving England without licence. Desires to have the Queen's pleasure on his suit. [*Two pages.*] *Incloses,*

425. I. "*Copy of the French King's assignation for the merchants of the Angel of Wismar,*" *directed to John de Baillon, Treasurer of his exchequer,* 29 *September,* 1555. [*French. Seven pages.*]

425. II. *Letter from Richard Bunny to Dr. Wotton. Knows that the finishing of his days draws nigh. His sadly reduced circumstances. Thanks God that in his time of trouble he has learned a good lesson of "the holy man St. Job," when he says "Dominus dedit, Dominus abstulit." Only left England after his strait imprisonment, troubles, and losses, for fear of being further punished and troubled, as he was led to believe he should. Professes his loyalty and patriotism; exhibits much home sickness. Paris,* 25 *September* 1555. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 24. Dampmartin. 426. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On the 16th received her letter of the 7th inst. The King being then at Fere en Tartenois, eight or nine leagues from Villers-Cote-Retz, to which he was not expected to return till the 18th, he had not sought audience. Hears that the French have intercepted various letters; some in Brittany coming from the Princess Regent of Spain to her brother King Philip, stating among other things that by no means can one penny be got there; others since from the Duke of Alva to the Duke of Florence, mentioning that for lack of money the affairs of his charge stand in very ill case, so that if the French venture into the Duchy of Milan he will be unable to prevent their recovering a great part of it. Also a number of letters which the Portuguese Ambassador here used to convey between the Emperor and King Philip, by which all their secrets are discovered. The first knowledge they had of the King going now to the Emperor was by an intercepted letter from

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him to a Lord of Spain named Vargues. Their joy at the news of the Emperor resigning his dominions and returning to Spain is excessive, considering him henceforth to be, what for five or six years they have gaped for, a dead man: and they believe him and the King to be in such want of money that they can do nothing of importance. The Duke has gone as General to Picardy, where there will be at the least 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse. The Cardinal of Lorraine it was supposed would embark about the 18th inst., taking with him out of Corsica soldiers to Rome for the assistance of the Pope and them of Montalcino, from whom two gentlemen came here to the Court last Sunday. The King arrived at Villers-Cote-Retz on the 19th. Had audience of him on Tuesday and delivered her Majesty's request for a safe-conduct to certain gentlemen, which was granted with great frankness and show of much regard for the Queen. The King told him the story of the counterfeited Mustapha, and that if he could have got into Constantinople before the Grand Seignior he probably would either have slain him or driven him out of all his countries; remarking on so small a thing hangs the state of so mighty a Prince. Dined thereafter with the Constable. Shortly after the departure of the Cardinal of Lorraine, the King dispatched in post the Ambassador of Ferrara to his master; for what purpose he knows not. [*Four pages. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*]

Oct. 26. 427. Queen Mary to Sir John Masone. Sends herewith letter to the Emperor for his revocation, and others to the Queens Dowager of France and Hungary, the contents of which he will perceive by the accompanying copies. He will first signify the receipt of these to King Philip, and at his appointment deliver the same. After taking leave of the Emperor, he is to give attendance upon King Philip during his good pleasure. [*Draft. Autograph of Petre. One page.*]

Oct. 27. Brussels. 428. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. On Friday the 25th inst. the cession of all these estates was made to King Philip in such sort as by the order thereof confusedly gathered by him shall be perceived by the inclosed. The speeches being grave and of great length has only written the points of them so as to show rather the manner of the proceeding than the very thing itself, which could undoubtedly of no side be commended. It is said the whole will shortly be printed, when Petre will see that of which he sends now only an unorderly draft without any kind of colour. Next day the King gave his oath to each several estate and took of them their oaths and homages. He is now therefore absolute Seigneur of all the Low Countries, and before the week is out will be the like of Spain and Sicily. The people are marvellously content with him, and such is his affability and wisdom in his resolutions that every man has a wonderful opinion of him. The Brabanters allege an old privilege preventing any stranger from being their Governor, but Masone thinks the Duke of Savoy is so nearly of the blood-royal that he will be proved to be no stranger, and so their privilege will be declared to have such a meaning as they never thought of. Archduke Ferdinand arrived the other day with

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60 horses in post. The King met him at the town's end, brought him to the Emperor and afterwards took him to his lodging in the Court. To-day he fetched him to church, and after mass they went together to dine with the Queen [Regent]; the French Queen, her Majesty, the King, the Archduke, and the Duchess of Lorraine sitting at one table. Petre will receive hereby advices from Rome, which Masone had no cipher to translate, by which he will see that things there do not mend. As to his own case, he has so often written that he will now see what will drop out of heaven. If he have no relief shortly he trusts the King will give him leave to go home. [*Two pages.*] *Incloses,*

428. I. "*The order of the cession of the Low Countries.*" [*Six pages. Printed nearly verbatim by Robertson.*]

Copy of preceding in modern handwriting. [*Five pages and a half.*]

Oct. 27. Antwerp. 429. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. Has received, towards payment of her debts, from the merchant adventurers 12,000*l.*; trusts to receive the rest very shortly for the accomplishment of her payment of 38,085*l.*, which royal and great payment he assures her is not a little spoken of here and through all Christendom to her and the Council's great honour and credit for ever. Sends by John Sprytewell her Majesty's and the City's bonds due to Tybold Prewen on the 1st inst., with those due to Andreas Lixshall and Thomas Flechemore on the 20th, trusting on receipt of the rest of the money of her merchants to send home the rest of her bonds shortly. Reminds her of the 131*l.* land that it has pleased her to give him towards the augmenting of his living. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 27. Antwerp. 430. Same to the Council. Between the 20th and 25th insts., has received of the merchants adventurers about 12,000*l.* In this they have done the Queen a great service, money being so scarce, and the payments of the mart not commencing before the 20th November. Hopes they will keep promise for the rest of the sum. The Mayor and Company of the Merchants Staplers have given order for payment of 12,000*l.* instead of 13,000*l.*, as taken by the Queen and Council. Begs them forthwith to take order with them for the former sum, for he has promised to her Majesty's creditors, according to his instructions, the payment of 38,085*l.* and he will not be able to accomplish it without further orders from the Council. This is a matter must needs be done, and by the staplers, for they are best able to do it, considering the charge of 25,000*l.* on the adventurers, which is a great burden for them, all their substance being laid out upon English commodities. Sends by Sprytewell the Queen's and the City's bonds due 1st October, to Tybold Prewen, which he prolonged to the 20th inst., and an obligation of Andreas Lixshalls and Thomas Flechemore, trusting to send her other obligations on receipt of the rest of her money. Begs them to recommend the Queen to give Sprytewell the reversion of the postage at Calais, as he hath done her Highness good service under him. He is a very fit man for the place, for he can speak all kind of languages and is a Calaisian born, very painful and trustworthy.

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Has had trial of him for five years. Has got for him the good will of Sir John Masone, who is master of all the Queen's posts in England. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 28. Calais. 431. Lord Wentworth and the Council at Calais to Queen Mary. On the 24th received her Majesty's letter of the 14th touching the victualling of this town and marches for next year, but are unable to give a resolute answer thereto until they have further conference with the Mayor and the Fellowship of the Staple, as the matter affects the whole estate of the town and country generally. Meanwhile, beseech that the ports may be kept open for their better relief, as they foresee a greater scarcity than any heretofore noted; for they have seen of the grain this year inned, so much impaired through the unseasonableness of weather and abundance of water, that there is small hope to save the one half of it. Wherefore they must sue her Majesty for liberty of free access to all victuallers coming hither. Finding on further debate, great difficulty to accomplish the device in her Majesty's letter, request that one of them may be permitted to wait upon her or the Council thereon. Entreat that payment may be made to the poor garrison and labourers, who undoubtedly were never in more misery. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 28. Brussels. 432. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. By his letters of the 27th inst. signified to him the order of the renunciation made on Friday last. On sending this morning to the post found his packet still there; thought good, having occasion by reason of sending the King's letters inclosed, to write three or four lines more. Yesternight in the evening the Duke of Savoy was declared to the nobility assembled for that purpose Lieutenant of the Low Countries in the absence of the King. He has 25,000 crowns a year for the maintenance of his dignity. The name of Governor is not given to him on account of a scruple arising upon the allegation of certain privileges. The one name imports as much as the other, saving that in the time of the King being on this side he shall not meddle. The Archduke's going into Spain is stayed, and it is thought he will shortly return again to his father for affairs of the Empire. The letter inclosed to the Lord Chancellor from the King is written on behalf of two monks of the Charterhouse, who have been in this Court and petitioned the King for a place of resort, liberty to begin again that religion in the kingdom, and payment of their pensions, for which they say the Queen signed a bill two years since. The King's answer touching the place, has been that during the Parliament it is no time to speak of it, but that ended, he would write about it to her Majesty, and on his return shortly would help them as best he could. He would write touching the pensions out of hand and send his letter to Masone to be sent to England. He thus sent them back to Bruges, where their resting place is for the time. This morning he sent Masone the letter for Petre, to be sent by him to the Lord Chancellor. Begs that the other inclosure may be given by one of Petre's men to John Bernardine; it was recommended to him by a gentleman of the King of Poland in this Court. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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[Oct.] 433. Note of the prolongation of the sum of 25,390*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, for six months, with the names of those to whom her Majesty's bonds must be made. [*Two pages.*]

Nov. 2. Venice. 434. Peter Vannes to the Council. Can never express the gratitude he feels to the Queen and their Lordships. Will not trouble her with a letter of thanks for their letter of 29th Sept., written by her command, but begs them to give his lowliest thanks to her Majesty at a convenient opportunity. Will not now trouble them with his own private matters as he doubts not but that their promises and appointment have been long before this fulfilled. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 2. Venice. 435. Same to Sir William Petre. If ever before, now of necessity must hold him excused that he is not able sufficiently to thank him. His most gentle letter of the 28th September, has relieved him from great misery to great joy, from great fear to an assured hope. What more comfort could he have than to see thereby that the Queen remains a gracious lady towards him, and that Petre has carefully taken pain in the advancement of his doings and the procuring of the sublevation of his necessity. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 2. Venice. 436. Same to the Council. The sudden stir at Rome between the Pope and the Imperialists, arising rather out of vain suspicion wrought by the French than any certain grounds, is at length quenched. The Pope, upon receiving the King's letter, was much satisfied, and boasted himself that his Majesty so lovingly had written unto him. In addition, the broil was so wisely handled by the King's Ambassadors and agents at Rome, that Don Bernardino, seeing the French brags were not at all to be feared for the realm of Naples, did, according to the Pope's expectation, first disarm a band of 12,000 men he had ready on the confines of Naples and the Church's estate. This earnest demonstration has stopped divers purposes devised by the French to be brought to pass by the Pope's means under the pretence of all serving for the safety of his person and conservation of the dignity of his Church. The Pope seeing that Bernardino had disarmed, dismissed his own troops, and discharged his general the Duke of Urbino and all his other captains. Duke Octavio's preparations and expenses are almost all melted away like fleeces of snow with the shining of the sun. The Pope has openly said that he will have no war with the Emperor nor with the King, and determines to keep himself neutral with all Christian Princes, hoping to effect an universal peace on the arrival of the French Cardinals. He has ordered all the people of Rome fit for its defence, to be made ready by the chief of the wards and mustered; he will be present on the day of muster. Men say this makes him the lustier, and keeps people in reverence and obedience. It is reported that many, for one cause and another, gape for the Cardinal's dignity these Christmas holidays. Thinks "*multi erunt vocati et pauci electi*," and prays God that of His infinite mercy He will grant them His grace. In Piedmont the French, since his last, have done

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nothing worth writing about but planted their men in divers fortresses; all their Italian bands were near a mutiny on account of non-payment of wages, but their Colonel, Capt. Birago, entertained them with policy and promises. The cause of their retirement from the field may well have been their inability to resist the Duke of Alva's camp. He supposes them by this to be in the field, or else waiting until the first payment of the Imperialists is wasted. But in this they will be deceived, for the Duke, it is to be considered, comes out with some intelligences to recover some of the lost pieces, and at least to fortify and victual divers places of importance between Asti and Alexandria, as Felisiano, Crescentino, Trino, and others; which will advance and assure greatly the King's estates in those parts. Notwithstanding the French King has made Duke Octavio his General in Tuscany, and spread abroad a great bruit for the taking of Sienna with no effect, grounding his devices only upon the great dearth in Tuscany and especially Sienna, the Imperialists and the Duke of Alva have looked to it, and such provision has been already made that these French devices will come to no good end. For the more assurance the Duke has sent Capt. Vitello with a great band of his camp to give aid in provisions this winter in Sienna in a convenient place by the river Albia. By the last letters from Constantinople of 1st Oct., it is written that the Turk was making great preparations against Hungary to put the Vaivode's son in Transylvania. [*Four pages and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Nov. 11. 437. Memorandum of arrears due to Sir Edward Carne for 113 days to the present inclusive, at fifty-three shillings and four-pence *per diem* (301*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), and for three months, advanced by former warrant (224*l.*), in all 525*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* [*Half a page.*]

Nov. 11. Antwerp. 438. Thomas Gresham to the Council. On the 8th inst. received their letter of the 4th inst., informing him that they had received her Majesty's bonds, and that her pleasure is, that the 1,000*l.* which the staplers should have furnished, is to be taken up by exchange. Sends a list of the persons from whom he has borrowed it, and the amounts borrowed from each. Has received of the staplers 12,000*l.*, and of the adventurers 25,085*l.* Sends a list of persons to whom he has paid it, and of sums paid to them. Incloses a perfect note how the bonds are to be made with the interest. The service the merchants have done does not a little redound to the Queen's honour and credit. Some of the adventurers cannot, and others will not pay, so there lacks about 3,000*l.* which the Deputy and the generalty decided should be taken up by them for three months at their own risk. Fearing a fall of the exchange they have taken it up at interest. Thought it good to advertise the Council of their forwardness, that they may see these persons paid their bills of debt on the proper days. Insists upon the necessity of taking up money by interest and not by exchange, so as to prevent a fall of the exchange and the consequent withdrawal of the fine gold and silver out of England. Begs them to remem-

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ber the sum due to Anthony Bonvisi on the 25th January. Looks daily for a passport from the King for the saltpetre and harness which has lain here for a year and a half. Sends the bonds due to Anthony Spinola. [*Three pages and a half.*]

Nov. 30. Venice. 439. Peter Vannes to the Council. News is very scant. Touching the affairs of Piedmont and Lombardy neither the French nor the Imperialists have any power in the field, for the season and the situation will not permit men to be abroad or any exploit to be done. Both sides keep their men in garrison. The Duke of Alva still furnishes and fortifies all necessary places, and so do the French. Letters from Rome of the 23d inst. mention that the two French Cardinals are arrived there and lodge in Cardinal Caraffa's house. The Pope on the same night at supper, before many persons, said he knew their arrival would be supposed to be for the sake of inducing him to some war or league, or some like purpose, but that this was untrue, for they had been sent by the French King to treat of a general peace and to offer to his Holiness money, men, and his own person, with authority to accommodate all things according to his own pleasure, and that the French King would abide by his decisions. If the Emperor would do the like he had good hope to bring all things to a good end; the rather that he trusted to find the King of England better inclined to peace than the Emperor has shown himself in time past. Many persons think the Pope will be attempted to be drawn into war; but the opinion of wise men is that he will hold himself upright and enter now into no war, as he wants money and expert captains, and that he will be careful how he damages his estate without any appearance of gain for other men's pleasure. The Marquis of Saria and Don Garcilasso had not yet had answer of such things as they had propounded to the Pope in the Emperor's and his Majesty's name, touching the restitution of their estates to Marc Antonio and Camillo Colonna, and the discharging of the sureties brought in for divers great personages, friends and servants of the Emperor. This matter the Pope seems to put off, as the persons are such as he cannot place his whole confidence in them; also, notwithstanding the Viceroy of Naples has discharged his troops from the confines, the Pope in spite of agreement has not done the same, but still keeps in readiness his whole number of horse and foot. If it might consist with God's pleasure and the Emperor's satisfaction would wish the King in his troublesome beginning of great affairs as long as might be the fatherly assistance of the Emperor, whose great wisdom and long experience would stand in great reputation in this business to his Majesty. The Duke of Urbino has desired the Pope to discharge him from the General Captainship of the Church, and to this his Holiness has agreed. It is thought the Count Montorio will enjoy the place. [*Four pages and a half.*]

Nov. 30. Rome. 440. Sir Edward Carne to same. Yesterday process was made in the consistory against Cranmer, late unworthy Archbishop of Canterbury, and sentence will be pronounced at the next sitting. In the consistory held on Wednesday, the Pope made a long oration on the overture of the French King, with commendations of the

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Emperor and the King, but especially of her Majesty. The effect was the overture of all variance to be put in the hands of his Holiness, whereupon the Cardinal of Lorraine made a long speech, declaring the readiness of the French King to abide his Holiness' order in all points whereof her Majesty had been apprized by Carne's letter of the 25th. The Marquis of Marignano is departed to God. Is informed by his factor that his diets cannot be paid according to the warrant granted by their Majesties; begs their Lordships will consider that he is far from home and where he can have nothing but for money out of hand, and can procure none except from home. He has had from his own people as much as they could make to him, which is no hold here. His living is too small, if he had here only a boy with him. Never yet could have anything given him, whereby he shall have anything towards the maintenance of his service, for all the service he did. [*One page and a quarter. Printed, except the latter portion, by Tytler, Vol.* ii., *p.* 486.]

Dec. 17. Brussels. 441. Sir John Masone to the Council. Lately communicated what had passed between the King and himself touching the navigation to the Guineas. This day the King informed him that by reason of his having written not so resolutely as his Majesty had done, some doubt had arisen in the Council. He therefore signifies to them that the King thinks, and then thought, that the navigation in question ought not to be permitted, as it is the region plainly known to be in the occupation of the King of Portugal. This being so, and yet the King being desirous to help the English merchants as much as possible in reason, he would travail that the King of Portugal should take the merchandise by them provided at reasonable prices. Did not at the time understand this to be settled; has since perceived it to be otherwise. The King's gentle and courteous talk, and his declaration of his displeasure that the merchants should be hindered, caused Masone to mistake his meaning somewhat, and made him write less peremptorily than he now perceives the King wished him to have written then, and wishes him to write now; and that is that the said navigation cannot be continued without injury; wherefore the King takes the condition offered to the merchants to be the best way to save them from harm, which he thought the Council and the merchants would like accordingly, and touching which he wishes to hear. Excuses his misinterpretation of the King's meaning. The Cardinals of Lorraine and Tournon are at Rome, and lodged in the palace. The Pope has declared plainly since their arrival that their coming is not for continuance of the war; the truth being that they have offered him in their master's name all the assistance he shall require, even to the employing of his own person. He has said the chief cause of their coming is to pray him to put his helping hand to a peace; and if he had a third part of the power given him by the Imperialists for the maintaining of it that he has of the French, he does not doubt he would bring the matter to a good end shortly. When they see cause to believe his good meaning in this, they will be glad in the Court here. Yet while he does not reduce the forces which he assembled on the pretext of

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his fear of Don Bernardino di Mendoça, who has retired, but daily increases them, they cannot but think he means unhappily. The Cardinal of Lorraine has brought with him 15,000 crowns by the year of spiritual promotions, to be employed by the consent of the Cardinal of Ferrara among deserving persons. Cardinal Caraffa has accepted 5,000 crowns for his share. The Pope has given a resolute answer to Marc Antonio Colonna that others exist who have a better right to the estate he late enjoyed than he, and has declared that he shall enjoy it no longer. The Duke of Urbino has given up his place of Captain-General of the Church, and will retire, it is thought, to serve Venice, which he has served before. It is thought the Count of Montorio will have his place; and there is a voice, without any great ground, that the Count will be sent to the Emperor and the King to treat for peace, and that Cardinal Caraffa will go to France for the same purpose. The Cardinal of Burgos entered Sienna on the 30th Nov. with 60,000 crowns, taken in exchange in florins upon his own credit. The news of the loss of four gallies of Malta are confirmed; the bodies have been recovered, but the ordnance and the rest are lost. The Turks continue their burning and spoiling in Hungary, and have made roads within 16 miles of Vienna. The King hangs still for the return of Francisco, whose delay has made him break his appointment to Antwerp three or four days. [*Four pages.*]

Dec. 23. Layton. 442. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. At his last interview with her Majesty she commanded him to confer with the Bishop of Ely, Lord Paget, and Sir Wm. Petre touching her debts beyond seas. As it was dark night when he left her, did not like to trouble them then, thinking he should be able to do her commission next day. Being visited with a hot burning ague, however, he was unable to fulfil his intention. Sent, nevertheless, his factor John Elliot to them to signify her pleasure; they were most ready to accomplish it so far as they had her commission for it. The Bishop of Ely said he should be absent four or five days and Lord Paget also; so that by reason of his continual sickness he waited until their arrival, or until he could come himself to have conferred with them. Has not done so as yet. Has given them to understand what money of the 10,000*l.* he had received of her Majesty's merchants. Has just received 3,000*l.*, and has delivered by exchange at 21*s.* 6*d.* the sum of 2,000*l.* On the 21st inst. the Lord Treasurer sent to him to say that he had taken upon him to confer with Gresham to pay all her Majesty's debts and that he had come to London to give order for the payment of 5,000*l.* towards the 10,453*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due to Alex. [*sic*] Bonvisi the 25th Jan. next. As her Majesty had commanded him to confer with other of the Council, thinks it his duty to inform her of the premises. Begs to know her further pleasure in the matter. [*Two pages. Printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 182.]

Dec. 28. Rome. 443. Pope Paul IV. to Francisco Bolognetto. Appointing him one of the Forty Reformators of Bologna in room of Louis Lambertini, deceased, at the request of Queen Mary. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum.*]

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Dec. 29. Augsburg. 444. Edward, Earl of Devonshire, to Mr. Harman Ryngk. Having now arrived in Augsburg, has followed his advice in choosing a new guide, and sends back the bearer, whom he has found very honest, painful, and diligent. Had received his stuff at Mentz, and found Simonde Isenheubt who did him much pleasure there by occasion of Ryngk's letter, for which, and for the gentleness and friendship found at his hands when at Cologne he most heartily thanks him. The plague is raging at Venice. [*Half a page.*]

Dec. 31. Brussels. 445. Christiana, Duchess of Lorraine, to Queen Mary. Recommends for employment the bearer, William Liche, who was born a subject of her father the King [of Denmark], and had for many years been in the service of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. [*French. Two pages.*]

1555. 446. Dr. Wotton to Petre. Understands that Florence de Diaceto (nephew to the Chancellor of Cleves), born in Antwerp of Florentine parentage, who had a pension in England, but since her Majesty's accession having been in trouble and dismissed, has left England, and been seen in Paris by John Somer within these two days. As contrary to his former habit he would keep no company with Somer, Wotton has caused an eye to be had upon him, and been informed that he has been divers times with the Constable and with the whole Council, whereby it should seem he is here for no good intent. The person who had offered to supply her Majesty with secret information of the Court here, asks 50 crowns *per mensem*, which is more than Wotton dare give without knowing her Majesty's pleasure therein. [*Copy. Unsigned and undated. One page and a half.*]

1555.] 447. "The negotiations of Sir John Masone at Bruxelles, in y^e^ years 1554–55."

1. He was employed about taking up of money in Flanders for the use of the Queen.

2. He examined, as narrowly as he could, the authors of those numerous lewd bruits that were spread in Antwerp touching the affairs of England. He assured the Council his countrymen were not in fault, but that the news originated with Flemings who had come from London.

3. He declared to the Emperor and to Cardinal Pole the proceedings of the King and Queen with reference to the Cardinal's coming into England, and that their Majesties desired the Emperor to give the Cardinal licence to depart as soon as possible.

4. He informed the Emperor, in their Majesties' names, of: (*a.*) The order of Pole's coming into England. (*b.*) The honour shown the Cardinal by the way, and by the King and Queen at his arrival at the Court. (*c.*) His oration made at the Parliament, wherein he declared the benefit meant to the realm by the conjunction of the Queen with the Prince of Spain, and how much the English were bound to him for leaving his sword and kingly authority and undertaking a dangerous journey solely to serve the realm. (*d.*) The assured hope that God, for a further declaration

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of His mercy, had given the Queen of the fruit of marriage, whereof order was taken through the realm for thanks to be given.

5. He moved in favour of English merchants for the conveyance of certain quantities of corn from Flanders to England.

6. He moved for a safe-conduct of saltpetre and harness into England.

7. He solicited the Emperor for a licence to bring 5,000,000 crowns out of the Spanish dominions.

8. He obtained for the English merchants from the Emperor liberty to keep their fairs at Berghen, according to previous custom.

9. He made overtures in the Queen's name for peace between the Emperor and the French King, she having already been encouraged thereto by the King of France. [*Three pages. In modern handwriting.*]

[1555.] 448. "A copie of the Ambassador of Portingale's allegacion," in reference to alleged unlawful traffic of English merchants in Guinea. [*Latin. Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

[1555.] 449. "A short declaration of the merchants' answer to the allegation of the Ambassador of the King of Portingale." [*Four pages and a half. Corrected by Petre.*]

[1555.] 450. Queen Mary to the King of Portugal. Concerning the preceding. [*Minute. Two pages.*]

[1555.] 451. "A brief note of all the Queen's Majesty's debts that be owing in Flanders." Amounting in all to 98,563*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and payable at 1st and 20th April 1556.

[1555.] 452. "Forme de Police et de Regime pour les Pays-Bas." [*French. Sixty-four pages.*]

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Jan. 4. Blois. 453. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On the 22d ulto., had received her Majesty's letter of the 16th, and has acted upon her instructions therein. Expects this day to have the three safe conducts sealed. They were once written, sealed, and delivered, and then written again but not sealed, and thirdly written again. [*A few lines in cipher, undeciphered. One page.*]

Jan. 4. Venice. 454. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Has nothing wherewith to trouble the Council, Italian affairs remaining in the same state. The Duke of Alva has left the affairs of Piedmont and Lombardy in good order and appointed worthy persons for the government of the wars and other great affairs and states, as the Cardinal of Trent, Signor John Baptista Castaldo, the Marquese di Pescara, Sig. Cesare di Napoli, &c., so that the French will be less bold to go robbing, having such overseers. The Duke has gone to Genoa and thence will be conveyed to Naples. It is to be thought some good order will be taken between him and the Pope touching the affairs of Naples, Rome, and the confines, and of other matters of Tuscany. Though the Pope is reputed somewhat hasty and vehement, and rather at the requests of the French, regarding more the advance-

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ment of their devices than the conservation of the States of the Church of Rome, by what he can learn in various ways he thinks his Holiness will be advised to break with the King, though he has no just cause for doing so. The Duke of Florence and the Imperialists daily provide all necessary things for the assurance of the state of Tuscany, and lately the Count of Santafiore has taken certain important holds from the French. By what he can gather by a man of knowledge and a right Frenchman, thinks they would be glad to be discharged, with their honour, from the enterprises and charges of Tuscany, seeing they are in doubt and in a manner out of hope to bring the matter easily to their purpose. Thinks their intention is to convert their money and men towards Piedmont. Pietro Strozzi had arrived at Civita Vecchia on his way to Rome; the cause of his coming is still unknown, as is also what the Cardinals of Tournon and Lorraine have concluded since their arrival. The Cardinal of Lorraine is expected at Venice in a few days on his return to France; it is expected he will have commission to treat with the Seigniory on some matter of importance. But supposes he shall report very loving answers and no conclusion of any great matters. Andrea Doria with 13 gallies was coming from Gaeta to Leghorn with 700 Spaniards; 1,000 more will be sent from Genoa to serve the Duke of Florence. The Pope is much aggrieved and proceeds against many men of his estate who serve the Duke of Florence, deprives and rebukes those who have ambitiously laboured to obtain the Cardinal's hat, and calls those to account who have handled any jewels or money of his late predecessor. It is talked of in Venice and written out of France, but upon no certainty, that the Emperor intends this spring to go to the Diet of Ratisbon, thence into Italy, and so to Genoa and Barcelona. If it were consistent with his health and satisfaction to God's pleasure could wish no less, for already men begin to talk about his coming and say that if he come he will prove a schoolmaster to all the Captains of the country. [*Five pages and a half.*]

Jan. 4. Rome.

455. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since the departure of Mr. Somerset [Atkinson] on 27th ult. with the expeditions for Canterbury and the executorials against Thomas Cranmer, his Holiness has dispatched Sig. Antonio de Caraffa to Bologna for soldiers, and Ascanio della Cornia to Perugia, and Sig. Giulio Cesarini elsewhere for the same purpose. The cause assigned is, that Count John Francisco de Bavio, of the province of Romandiola, having been cited to appear before the Pope at the suit of the French, for a spoil of 23,000 crowns made in that country during the time of Pope Julius, and of which he had been discharged by the said Pope, has refused to do so and has fortified two of his castles, against which, being within the lands of the Church, his Holiness prepares men of war. On the 1st inst. the Count of Montorio, nephew to the Pope, was invested with the generalship of the Church. After mass in the chapel he received the Pope's benediction, and then went to St. Peter's, where having prayed he rode in arms to the Capitol with a number of men of war and all the noblemen of the city attending upon him. The Archbishop of Pisa

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being dead, the Duke of Florence, to whose son, with reversion to his father, the see had been granted by Pope Julius, has entered into it, wherefor the Pope is sore aggrieved against him; and it is rumoured that the Cardinal of Lorraine, who had resolved to repair homeward, will now remain for the purpose of stirring his Holiness specially against the Duke. Since Christmas the mother and wife of Marc Antonio di Colonna have fled; both having had orders to keep their houses and been refused licence to depart. In obedience to her Majesty's instructions had commended Victor Aragozoni to his Holiness, when he mentioned his having received her letter in Victor's favour by Cardinal Morono, and said that for her Majesty's sake Jacobe Aragozoni being here should before it were long understand the favour that should be shown to his brother; of this Victor has requested him to advertise her Majesty. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Jan. 6. Milan.

456. Intelligence from Italy. From Milan on 10th December accounts are sent to the effect that the French hearing of the Marquis' [of Pescara] intention to remove his wife from that city, and escort her with 150 men on horseback, had laid an ambush for him. Chancing, however, to reach the spot sooner than the French expected, he passed quietly; but his *tail* was set upon, and several of them killed and many taken prisoners. The French begin to re-assemble and prepare for the field, and the Imperialists, fearing some attempt may be made on Fossano, have sent to M. della Trinità, Captain of that place, 1,500 foot and 100 light horse. The Captain of Vilferrara had sent to the Duke of Alva that unless he was supplied with aid and provisions he should be compelled to surrender the place. At Genoa 13 Spanish ships and five gallies had arrived, bringing thither 4,000 Spaniards and 500,000 crowns. The French had brought to Moncalvi 400 carts of all kinds of munition and four pieces of artillery; and it seemed they intended to march to Felisiano, a town of much safeguard for Asti, in which the Germans had mutined and threatened to deliver the place unless their wages were paid by a certain day. Count Pandriano had arrived at Milan, being called by the Duke of Alva to take the charge of Novaria.

From the same city, 14th December. The Baron de la Garde had taken about Corsica two of the Spanish ships bound for Genoa, and in them 700 or 800 soldiers. The French had dismissed 6,000 Swiss, to whom the Imperialists had given liberty to pass to their own country through the state of Milan. Of the light horse that set upon the tail of the Marquis of Pescara, 18 were taken prisoner, and of that number five being found to be Milanese and two Spaniards, they were straightway hanged; the others, not being subject to the Emperor, were suffered to depart without ransom.

From Rome, 16th December. The Pope has made seven Cardinals, viz., Cappissucchi, Pietro Contarini, Barnardino Theatino, [J. Barnardo Scoti, of the order of Theatins], Gropen [Gropper] a Canon of Cologne, the Archbishop of Toledo, Romano, an Auditor of Rome who is a Frenchman [John Suavius, Prefect of Justice], and a Neapolitan [Diomede Caraffa], nephew to his Holiness. The

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Count of Santafiore was in the field with a good number of foot, for the recovering of two of his towns lately taken by the French, and the Pope being therewith displeased assembled men of war. The Duke of Urbino has given up the office of General of the Church, and retired to his own state, misliking that all things in Rome pass by the advice of Cardinal Caraffa, whose stirring head entirely leads the Pope, and doubting of them the more that Pietro Strozzi has been sent for.

From Milan, 6th January. The Cardinal of Trent, having been appointed Governor of Milan, had arrived there; being received three miles from the town by the Duke of Alva, the Senators, a great number of the officers of the city, and nobility of that state. The Duke of Alva is expected to go towards Naples about the end of the month. [*Two pages and a half.*]

Jan. 8. Rome. 457. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 4th the Pope has made an order for reformation of grants that were wont to pass here as matters of course by the Datary. All compositions are put down, and all bishoprics, unless filled up within four months after the see is vacant, shall be disposed of by his Holiness as he shall think good. The intent of this order is said to be, that the sees may not be too long without bishops. Is informed of this by Cardinal di Puteo, and apprizes her Majesty that she may provide as seems good to her in England. Signor Giuliano di Cesarini was brought prisoner to the castle of St. Angelo on the 5th, and a monitory for the appearance of Marc Antonio di Colonna, who lately departed hence without licence, has been set up on the gates of his palace here. Yesterday the Ambassadors of the Duke of Florence, sent to make his obedience, arrived. They were four of them, all in purple velvet, who were received and conveyed to their lodgings by all the officers of the Pope's household, as the manner is, very honourably. [*One page.*] *Annexed,*

457. I. "*A note of the kinsmen of the Bishop of Rome now out of favour with him.*" *These are,—*

Charles Caraffa, Cardinal,

John Caraffa, Count Montorio and Duke of Paliano,

Antony Caraffa, Marquis of Montebello. These three brothers, nephew to his Holiness, are now exiled from the city.

Diomede Caraffa,

Ferdinand de Sanguine, and

John Baptist Carbo, relations of his Holiness, reside in the city, but have no weight or influence with him.

Alphonsus Caraffa, Cardinal of Naples, the son of Antony Caraffa, remains in the city, and is in high favour and constantly with the Pope, who has made him Chief Judge of Causes in the Apostolic Chamber, and is the only one of his relatives in whom his Holiness has confidence and whom he rewards. [*Latin. One page.*]

Jan. 18. Venice. 458. Peter Vannes to the Council. The Duke of Alva, after arranging the military affairs of Milan and Piedmont as mentioned in his letter to Petre of the 4th instant, went to Genoa, where he took

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his gallies towards Naples, and after 12 days arrived at Leghorn, where the Duke of Florence welcomed him, and they had a long conference. The Duke then determined to proceed without delay to Naples, where as yet no innovation has taken place. Men think that on his coming order will be taken and provision made for such expeditions as shall be thought necessary for the realm of Naples and the affairs of Tuscany, and to outstand French devices as much as can be done by men's wit. After the secret departure from Rome of Marc Antonio Colonna's mother, wife, and children contrary to the Pope's will, a Baron of Rome of much estimation called Sig. Guiliano Cesarini was suddenly and secretly put in prison by the Pope's command, and caused to write a letter to his wife that, upon the token left with her to the keeper and castellan of certain of his fortresses on the confines of Naples called Sinibalde he should deliver them to the Pope's appointment. Whether he has done so or not is unknown. The Pope has also prohibited his Treasurer from delivering to Signora Felice, niece of the said Giuliano, the dowry of 20,000 crowns which he had in his keeping. He has caused the keeper and captain of the gate by which the said ladies left to be hanged; and the soldiers to be sent to the gallies for opening the gates to them, not knowing who they were. On the 8th inst. he published a citation requiring Marc Antonio Colonna to appear before him at Rome within three days upon pain of rebellion; this he has not done and men think he will not, if he love himself. The Pope daily dispatches captains and levies men and distributes them by 200, 300, and 400 in divers towns and places of his states. Cannot tell what he intends, as no preparations against him are heard of. The Pope seems somewhat appeased with the suit of Pietro Strozzi, upon whose arrival he appeared outwardly aggrieved. The Ambassador of the Duke of Florence had come to Rome to do his obedience according to old custom. It is said, but with no certainty, that defensive league on both sides is concluded between the Pope and the French King, and that the Cardinal of Lorraine is come to Venice to try to get the Seigniory and the Duke of Ferrara to enter it. He has been most honourably received, but it is probable that the Venetians will excuse themselves on the ground that being in friendship with all the world they do not mistrust any party, and therefore need not intricate themselves in any new leagues at this unseasonable time. Thinks they would wish the French King to be no stronger towards these parts than he is. Letters state that Camillo Colonna and the Archbishop Colonna are committed to prison in Rome, whereby men judge the Pope to be much offended with the whole family. [*Three pages.*]

Jan. 23. Antwerp.

459. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. The King arrived at Antwerp on the 17th inst., where he was received with all such demonstrations of joy, as well by pageants, gunshot, lights, fires, and sundry other means, as might well appear the love and good hearts borne of the subjects towards him. The English, though, now as well as then, the whole company was absent occupied about their mart at Berghes, showed their good minds to his honour

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rather more than less than the others. They constructed a goodly castle of the antique sort, fair painted and trimmed with banners, arms, and writings agreeing to the purpose of it, and with fires, lights, liberal bestowing of wine and other victuals amongst the poor, they contended with any other nation in the advancing of the King's honour, much to his contentation. Their good luck, too, brought all well off, whereas another pageant, which was next before theirs, had such ill fortune, that by "the indiscreet looking to the fire matters, 11 or 12 perished in an instant, and a piece of iron breaking, slew a horse and hurt a gentleman dangerously, within the sight of the King's Majesty." Next Tuesday, the 20th inst., the King began the Feast of the Toison in the cathedral church, which for that effect was so richly apparelled with hangings and sundry other kinds of furniture, that the sight thereof was very notable. This feast lasts four days. On Sunday jousts and tourneys are appointed. After these are over, and some days having been spent in ordering necessary matters, the King will go to Louvain to receive the oaths and fidelity of that town, and of sundry other estates of Brabant. He will spend as little time as he can in this, and make all convenient haste towards the Queen. The more thoroughly he settles all things before his departure, with the more quietness and less care will he enjoy her company. Sends inclosed a copy of the letters sent by the Emperor to Spain upon the renunciation, containing the effect of the speech made to the nobility and others when he put it in execution. [*Two pages.*]
Inclosing,

459. I. *The Emperor's letter to the Estates of Spain, upon the resigning of his authority to his son, the King of England. Brussels, January* 17, 1555–6. [*Three pages. Translation.*]

Jan. [24.] 460. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Yesterday the 23d arrived letters from Rome, and among others a brief from the Pope's Holiness to Cardinal Pole, to exhort her Majesty to mediate a peace; the which being desirous to do, she sends credentials to Dr. Wotton, desiring him at his next audience of the French King to open the subject to him. [*Draft, autograph of Secretary Petre. Two pages.*]

[Jan. 25.] 461. "A brief abstract as touching the state of the Queen's Majesty's debts due in Flanders, with the days of payment when the said debts shall grow due, as hereafter more plainly appeareth." Amounting to 109,013*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* [*Broadside.*]

Feb. 3. Antwerp. 462. Sir John Masone to Sir William Petre. Will receive herewith the account of the renunciation made lately by the Emperor of the kingdoms of Spain and Sicily to his son. Their stay here is prolonged till Saturday. When that day comes, peradventure they may have a longer day to depart. The nobility and the rest of the estates are appointed to assemble at Brussels on the 12th inst. Believes they are like to pass all this month on this side, whatsoever they do the next. Is told they will away "*muy*

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presto," as is no doubt intended, if things of great moment stay them not. Will write no more this day or that day, nor this week or that week; but when the King shall have taken his leave of the Emperor, then he can boldly advertise that they will have him shortly. No private person has more cause to hasten his farewell than he, for he is living at the rate of sometimes 35*l.* and sometimes 36*l.* per week (if it be not so, God confound him!), without any help for the maintenance of that insupportable charge other than borrowing. When money is asked for, answer is made that he shall shortly go home. In the meantime, time runneth and charges withal; and he remains tied still to the stake. The communication of the truce has been twice or thrice on the point of breaking, but it still continues without any great hope of a good conclusion. If it break without conclusion, the Pope is the only cause of it, for he has much charged the French King with entering into the talk without his advice. God amend him, or else send him short life! [*One page and a half.*]

Feb. 4. Rome. 463. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. His Holiness is very earnest in the reformation of such points as were mentioned in his former letter. A great number of soldiers are prepared, and strait watch kept at all the gates of the city and the Pope's palace; the reason for this he does not know, but as far as he can learn it is only for defence. Pietro Strozzi is here, and lies with Cardinal Caraffa in his palace. It is reported that the Cardinal of Lorraine being at Venice would have had the Venetians enter into a new league with the French King, but this they would not do. It is also reported for certain that Duke Octavio of Parma meets the said Cardinal at Ferrara. [*Half a page.*]

Feb. 5. Abbaye de Vancelles. 464. Copy of truce for five years between the Emperor Charles V. and Henry II. King of France. [*French. Five pages and a half.*]

Feb. 5. Antwerp. 465. Sir John Masone to the Council. Has of late received two letters from them, both to the same effect, in favour of two merchants, an Englishman and a foreigner, for the conveyance of grain out of Flanders into England. Has, according to their pleasure, sued the King therein, who answered that he would commit the matter to his Council of the Low Countries, desiring the requests to be put in writing. The President of the Council, to whom they had been delivered, returned them after four or five days with "*Nihil*" written in the margin, which is their manner of answer in cases of denial. This is all he can get, which, he supposes, is not because there is any lack of that kind in the country, but because they always suspect the merchants, in these cases, of seeking their private gain without the knowledge of the Queen or the Council, as previously upon like occasion he has more than once signified to them. If they think good that the suits be followed up or the like hereafter, the surest way to remove suspicion will be for her Majesty to write herein to the King or to send a letter of credit to him, or at least to move the matter to Regente Figueroa with a request that he will signify the necessity

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the realm is in of these provisions, and in her Majesty's behalf to pray the King's favour for the quantity required. Has been so often refused that he thinks they suspect the merchant and he connive in using the Council's name without any authority. Sundry merchants of these countries have made complaint that, though not living in the realm, and only occupying there by means of their factors, they are cessed for payment of the subsidy just as if they kept their household there; they have had remedy at other times of this, and the King has commanded him to pray their Lordships to consider the matter and to show the merchants all convenient favour in the present instance. The King of the Romans has assembled the States of Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, Silesia, and Moravia to consult with them what answer was to be made to the Turk's request for the cession of Transylvania to Stephen the son of the Vaivode, whom they call King John. The Estates have unanimously declared that the request shall be refused, at peril of their bodies and goods. They have, however, sent an Ambassador to the Turk to practise by all possible means a peace by offering a tribute or a pension or in any other way. The Ambassador has departed. Duke Octavio makes great preparation for the furniture of Parma, whereby it is certainly conjectured that, on the expiry of the truce, about the 11th or 12th of May next, he will give occasion of war in those parts, whereunto he lacks no setters on. Can write no certainty of the King's coming. It has hitherto depended, with many other things, upon the communication of the truce, of the conclusion of which for five years news are just arrived to the great gladness of all good men. If the news be true, hopes the King will attend to the dispatch of his captains and soldiers, and that done, it cannot be long before he will with his presence satisfy the great desire that so many good men have to see him within the realm. [*Two pages and a half.*]

Feb. 5. Abbey of Vaucelles.

466. Articles of the truce concluded at the Abbey of Vaucelles, 5th February 1555, by MM. de Lalaing, Simon Renard, Charles Sytenach, Philibert de Bruxelles and Don Baptista Schizo, Regent of Milan, deputies for the Emperor and King Philip, on the one part, and MM. de Chastillon, Admiral of France, and Sebastien de l'Aubespine, deputies for the French King, on the other part. [*Four pages. Translation.*]

Feb. 6. Vienna.

467. The Queen of Bohemia to Queen Mary. Recommending Ippolite Pallavicino, who is sent to King Philip on the affairs of the Marquis Sforza [Pallavicino]. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Feb. 7. Vienna.

468. Maximilian, King of Bohemia, to same. Recommending Ippolito Pallavicino, who is sent to King Philip on the affairs of the Marquis Sforza [Pallavicino]. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Feb. 7. Antwerp.

469. Sir John Masone to the Council. This morning the King inquired of him what answer he had touching his letter written in behalf of the jewellers. Told him such answer as their Lordships had written; taking which in good part, the King required him to cause it to be put into French or Spanish and to be

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delivered to the parties, which shall be done this afternoon. The truce so commonly talked of yesterday, is not, it seems to him, so hot to-day. The matter is come to this point, that it is thought the Commissioners have concluded. If it like the Princes to ratify the truce (and it is to them that the admitting or refusing of the agreement is referred), as it is believed they will, then the matter is done. To-day or to-morrow thinks the King means to advertise her Majesty how the thing stands. The common opinion is it will very shortly take effect; whether men are led to think so by the likelihood of the matter or because they would have it so, the Council will see within a very few days.

P.S.—There is no great talk now of the King's departing from Brussels, and it is thought that the assembly of the Estates will be removed here. If that come to pass, they are like to see Shrovetide and perhaps somewhat more, before removing from Antwerp. [*One page.*]

Feb. 10. Blois. 470. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Narrates certain conversations and opinions of individuals during the arrangement of the truce. La Marck, a servant of the Ambassador Noailles, after commending very highly the virtues, wisdom, and learning of the Legate [Pole], said to Wotton that he yet wished him of a better stomach and boldness; adding that if he had been earnest at the great meeting at Marke, doubtless either a peace or a truce would have been made. It seems the French have his Grace somewhat suspected, and it was thought awhile here, that he would have accepted the office of Chancellor of England, which, if he had done, then had he lost all his credit here. The French still make great preparations for war, and some think the Duke of Guise will go into Piedmont with a strong force. The Duke of Florence has a good army. Baptista Castaldo is said to be dead. The Turk is reported to send a far greater navy to succour the French this summer than hitherto, and it is thought they will require it, because the Emperor has augmented his fleet by a good number of gallies. Is told that at Dieppe there are nine ships ready to sail to Peru, for the last year there was one thitherward which returned laden with great riches. From Corsica there are news that the French garrisons die for hunger, and that the Genoese have so fortified Calvi and La Bastia that they are now impregnable. Marquis Albert has gone to Germany to raise soldiers, and therefore it is supposed will go through Burgundy to Piedmont. Portinari visits him occasionally, and lately told him he had been for some time in Paris studying to find out what he has at length discovered, how to make a fortification such as no battery shall be able to prevail against it, though there were 150 cannons continually beating upon it. This device he has presented to the French King. Thinks that for all their brags the French would be very glad of a peace. They had heard from England that the Emperor would go to Germany to the Diet, which made them muse and troubled them very much, for before that they accounted him but a dead man. Some even suspected he would go to Italy himself; but now they fear that he

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will depart for Spain as soon as the time of the year suits, so that they reckon themselves well delivered of that fear. The Duke of Florence is reported to have taken the town either of Sartino or Rodicofano; but not the rock, which is said to be strong and holds out still. The Italian Ambassadors say that there is a new league made between the Pope, the French King, and the Duke of Ferrara; to this many thought the Duke would not have been induced, as in such matters he does nothing but by counsel of the Venetians. Since writing thus far the Legate's gentleman has arrived, bringing news that the truce has been concluded. On the 7th Don Guñer Lopez de Padilla arrived and awaits the return of the King, who is removed six or seven leagues hence. Though the Constable has written to the Nuncio and to the Venetian Ambassador of the conclusion of the truce, he has sent no notice of it to Wotton. It is thought the King will return here, near unto Paris, to receive the King's Ambassadors there; and because the Queen is great with child, that the Court will not remove far from Paris for this summer. Desires to know her Majesty's pleasure how he shall use himself for the proceeding with the King's Ambassadors, who will be here very soon. Until he hears he shall be in great perplexity, and peradventure commit such errors as shall be misliked. [*Partly in cipher, deciphered. Four pages.*]

Feb. 13. Antwerp.

471. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Mr. Kempe, the bearer, can certify her Majesty of the good estate of the King, and on what terms the estate of this Court stands at present. Will not need to trouble her with a long letter. The Commissioners, who have been together a good time to treat about some good end, or at least about surceasing of the wars, have gone as far as they can, and as far as their commissions allow, and have separated amicably for a while by mutual consent to see how the points offered and stayed upon on each side will be liked, and an abstinence of arms is meanwhile concluded for 40 days. God set His helping hand to some good conclusion! The French show themselves willing for a time to live in rest and to consent to a truce, so as the appointment may be much according as likes themselves to devise. The Lord send them better minds, that gave them courage in so miserable a time to continue the world in travail; whose parts were rather to be ministers of peace, and to labour to set unity between the Princes, by whose dissension the estate of Christendom is brought almost to be a prey of the common enemy! The common opinion is that in the end a truce will take effect; perceives no other certainty in this but as men list in discoursing of the matter to persuade themselves upon probable conjectures. The difficulties therein are rather conjectured than known. Will communicate them when they come to light. Great part of them concerns certain estates of Italy, whose consent is requisite in case of any good conclusion. Despatches will be sent out of hand to get answer from them either of liking or misliking such things as in the treaty may have touched them. Mr. Kempe will tell how great desire the King has to be with her Majesty. This night they expect the return of the Count de Lalaing and the other Commissioners. [*Two pages.*]

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Feb. 14. Antwerp. 472. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Part of the Commissioners arrived to-day at the Court. After their access to the King, being desirous to understand some perfect knowledge of their proceedings and what was like to ensue thereof, resorted where he thought he might best learn it. Finds, after diligent search, that they have so declared their doings to the King that he seemed to take it in good part, although it was before bruited they had passed the limit of their commission. It is assuredly thought the King will accept the conclusion of the truce and that it will be published within four or five days. This he had out of a very good place, but does not write it as a thing certainly known, but as his author, who of reason ought to know much, has given him to understand. As the sequel comes to pass or not, will not fail to advertise her Majesty accordingly. Many things may chance which hang in suspense whereby Princes' minds may be altered; thinks therefore the more haste will be made in the knitting up and perfecting of the matter. [*One page.*]

Feb. 15. Venice. 473. Peter Vannes to the Council. Since his last letters of the 8th inst., hears nothing new in these parts. The French begin to make much assembly, and of late, showing themselves willing to fortify a town which they have taken, and unable to resist the Marquis of Pescara, retired, with M. de Brissac, to another place of more importance called Vignola between Alessandria and Casale, well garrisoned. The Marquis came a day too short to its aid. The particulars, the cruelty of the French, and divers other occurrences of Italy, they will see in the bills of advices inclosed (*missing*). For his own part, whatever provisions were to be made in the field, wishes that the King's states and chief towns in Piedmont and Milan were well furnished with victuals, for the French undoubtedly put their trust in the want of them and direct all their strength that way, notwithstanding any demonstration otherwise. There is great talk in Venice of a truce between the King and the French King at the instance of her Majesty; many men hardly believe it, unless that God doth assist her charitable pain and travail therein. Is fain to send the advices in Italian untranslated, for want of time. [*One page and a half.*]

Feb. 24. Antwerp. 474. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 12th inst. signified the health and prosperity of the King, who is still here, and well and prosperous. Touching his coming home, as yet there is no communication of it, for all the states and nobles of this country are commanded to appear before him the 1st of March next for the establishing of all things in the realm; trusts that after this assembly the King, with all the expedition that lies in him, will make repair to England, for the comfort of her Majesty and of all her subjects. Had also certified that he had prolonged 40,000*l.* for six months and that the Council had written to him for the prolongation of 30,000*l.* more; wherein he has so travailed with his friends that he has taken up of Arte Van Dalle 15,000*l.* at 7 *per cent.* for six months, for which he is fain to enter into bonds apart for her

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Majesty. This comes to good purpose to give contentment to all her other creditors here. Has written most plainly to the Council that he shall not be able to prolong any more money here. It will be most convenient therefore to disburse presently the other 15,000*l.* for the full contentation of all her Majesty's creditors, which will highly advance her honour and credit throughout all the world. Has written to the Council his advice at large on this and on all other affairs. Beseeches her Majesty to be good to her mere merchants in their suits and specially in the matter of the steel-yard, which is one of the chiefest matters she has to look to for the wealth of her realm. For the merchants are those that have done her good service, and daily must do, as she has had sufficient proof of their obedience and duty therein. [*One page.*]

Feb. 24. Antwerp. 475. Thomas Gresham to the Council. By his letter of the 12th inst., signified to them that he had prolonged the sum of 40,000*l.* Has borrowed of Van Dalle, as mentioned in his letter to the Queen of the 24th inst. John Qwyckelborowe was broker in this transaction. Has promised Van Dalle to get from the King such another thing for the Queen and her Court as the Regent and Court have granted here; a copy of which he incloses. Years past the Emperor made an Act that no man should exceed 12 *per cent.*, and for that the King should take no advantage of his laws the said Van Dalle will nowise proceed and bargain except Gresham have the like power. Begs they will be pleased to give order for it. Touching the other 15,000*l.* begs it may be disbursed to his servant to be taken up by exchange in time, so that the exchange may be preserved, for he doubts if he shall be able to prolong any more. If he had the 15,000*l.* at hand it is never the farther from the Queen's Majesty, if he had the means to prolong it, for he might send it home in gold and silver to profit. Sends by the bearer, Sprytewell, the King's and Queen's bonds to Michael Deodati and Alexander Bonvisi the 25th January last; and has avoided the loss of interest of 5,858*l.* for a month, having taken it up by exchange at usance, as will appear by the general account inclosed. The money which his factor John Elliot made over since his coming out of England does not serve for payment of the Bourse debt, which will come well to pass otherwise, as he has advertised them in his formal letters. Begs them to advance enough to pay his bill of exchange. By reason of the great scarcity of money here there is a great difference between "permission money" and "current money," which passes here at 1 *per cent.* loss; there must therefore be no more money made out of England except it can be delivered to be paid here in permission money, for the Queen is bound by her bonds to pay permission money. Begs them, in consideration of this, to give him commission to take up the 15,000*l.*, which must be disbursed in England by exchange here. Can borrow about 300*l.* or 400*l.* a-day to preserve the exchange and come by permission money, which, if he were to run suddenly upon the Bourse for it, would fall perhaps below 20*s.* 6*d.*, and the permission money to 3 *per cent.* difference, as he has experienced in the King's time. Again begs their influ-

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ence with her Majesty in behalf of his servant Sprytewell for the reversion of the postage of Calais. [*Two pages.*]

475. I. *Copy of licence from the Regent of Flanders to the merchants treating for the Emperor's service in those states, to receive as a free gift the excess of the interest of certain sums lent to him above the legal rate of* 6 per cent. *after a certain specified period. Sept.* 28, 1555. [*French. One page.*]

475. II. *Note of the money taken up in Antwerp by Gresham for the full payment of* 10,453*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, *due by her Majesty's bonds to Michael Deodati and Alexander Bonvisi, on* 25*th January* 1555–6. [*Two pages.*]

Feb. 26. 476. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. His letter of the 10th has been received. Four or five days ago the French Ambassador communicated to her Majesty the news of the truce agreed upon between the Emperor, King Philip, and the King of France. Desires him to request an audience of the King, and convey to him her Majesty's thanks, and hopes that this good beginning will tend to the general weal of Christendom. The Scots have spoiled, taken, and burnt a small castle or tower in Ireland, committed divers slaughters, and captured some prisoners. Sir Thomas Chaloner has been sent to Scotland to declare the same, which has likewise been mentioned to the French Ambassador to the Scottish Queen, and Wotton is desired to inform the King thereof to the intent that he may see the matter quietly reformed for things past and for things to come. [*Five pages. Draft, corrected by Petre.*]

Feb. 28. Antwerp. 477. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Francisco the courier arrived here on the 25th inst. Repaired immediately to the Court with her Majesty's letters, which the King received most cheerfully, much commending the diligence of the messenger, whom the next day in his way to the church he welcomed with remembrance of his thankful taking of his travail used in his late voyage into Spain. The King intends to dispatch him back again in two or three days. Upon the return of Mons. de Bougny out of France, M. de Lalaing is sent to the frontiers to proclaim the truce in the same form as it is proclaimed by the Admiral on the frontiers of France, the day of general proclamation not having been yet decided upon. To ascertain and settle it, M. de Bougny has been sent into France. If the Admiral be appointed to come into Flanders for the ratification of the truce, as it is reported he will be, then Lalaing has commission to go into France for a similar purpose. In case he should be let by sickness, (and he went out of Antwerp very ill at ease,) then Count Egmont is appointed to go. The King without doubt departs from here on Monday or Tuesday towards Brussels, where the Estates assemble, according to appointment, on the 3d proximo. Duke Eric of Brunswick, having been right honourably entertained during his stay here, is dismissed with a pension of 3,000 crowns, a chain of 1,500 crowns,

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and a present of three fair jennets. Marquis Albert is gone with safe-conduct to the Diet of Ratisbon, to justify his ill-doings, and to see how an agreement can be made between him and the Bishop of Wirtemberg, Bamberg, and the town of Nuremburg, wherein will be no small difficulty. The Landgrave has lately levied great numbers of horse and foot, upon a fear lest the Prince of Orange, on the dissolution of the King's army, might employ the same to enter his father's estate of Catzenelobogen, which belongs of right to the Count of Nassau, and which the Landgrave has long violently usurped. For the pacifying of this matter, sundry Princes of Germany, meeting twice by consent of both parties at Pacqueraugh [Bacharach], have adjudged the estate to the Landgrave and his heirs for ever, he paying 60,000 crowns for it to the Count of Nassau at very short terms. At first he seemed to like this bargain, but has since gone from it, to the great discontent of the Princes who took such pains in the matter, of whom the Duke of Cleves and the Palsgrave were two. The King is advertised out of Spain of the preparation of a goodly army, to the number of 30,000 footmen and a good number of horsemen, to be transported into Africa for the recovery of Bugia, which the realm has concluded to set forth without any charge to the Prince. The great encourager of the enterprise is reported to be the Archbishop of Toledo. Has reminded the King of the request of the Marquis of Terra-Nova, touching his advancement to the name and title of a Prince, in which matter her Majesty has twice written to him. The King has promised so to consider the matter as to content the Marquis. [*Three pages.*]

Feb. 29. Antwerp. 478. Sir John Masone to the Council. Has obtained a safe-conduct for the transport of 50 fardels of plate iron for harness, provided by the Schorers from Augsburg, about which they wrote. As soon as it shall have passed the seal, will have it delivered to the parties. Has written an account of the occurrents to the Queen, whereunto he doubts not but their Lordships shall be privy. Lives in the hope of having some good tidings from them touching the payment of his diets. [*One page.*]

March 1. Florence. 479. Cosmo de Medicis, Duke, and the Councillors of Florence to Queen Mary. Credentials of Alphonsus, Bishop of Burgos, Envoy to her Majesty and King Philip. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum. Signed by the Duke, and countersigned by Lœlius.*]

March 7. Venice. 480. Peter Vannes to the Council. As occurrences of any importance depend on proceedings between those two mighty Princes, he must be brief in this letter. Will, however, tell what he hears and perceives by the communication and discourses had with some wise men. First, in these matters of truce the Queen is highly praised as principal author, mediator, and doer between the said Princes; and her praise is the greater on account of the difficulty and impossibility which every man thought there would have been in bringing it to an [end], being so good and so great a matter. The French openly confess that her Majesty's travail taken therein

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has been a principal [cause of so good] a deed, trusting by her means that this beginning of friendship will prosper, and increase every day better and better. Whatever the conditions of the truce are, the present state of these countries well considered, the truce ought to be commended and nourished, for it will serve many good purposes, and save a great shedding of Christian blood, and keep Christian Princes from ruin, who, for their high degrees appointed by God, ought not to be poor. It is easily conjectured that many kinds of men had put great trust in the strife of those Princes, and the intolerable charges they would have been at, for the advancement of their private devices, and for that end to abuse the mischievousness of war. Thanks be to God, who has illuminated and mollified Princes' hearts with His grace! Here in Piedmont, Sienna, and elsewhere, at this termination of war, there is like to be some mischief and spoliation committed by the dismissal of soldiers, but it is to be hoped, by the authority of Princes and good ministers, with the helping hand of God, *Qui non in æternum irascitur populo suo*, all things will be settled. The Duke of Ferrara, having great commodity in all his estates, is making up his 100 men-at-arms, to be distributed all about his dominions, and kept continually in the way he has wittily devised most to his own commodity; this is for his own safety, and not for any innovation of war, though he sees his neighbour armed. He has also discontinued levying the 2,000 footmen before appointed. There is news from Rome that the Pope has caused a muster of 3,500 foot and 100 light horse to be made, and, what with them and the others in his estate, has ready 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse. Whether they are for his safety, or any mistrust, or any other intent, cannot tell. Thinks the truce will accommodate all this matter, to the pleasure of God and the quiet of Christendom, as the Pope shows to be desirous of it. Hear from Constantinople that there is no preparation of any armament by sea, though the report is that the Turk will have much ado this year against Transylvania and Hungary. It is to be trusted in God that, hearing of the truce, his preparation will be slacker. The Queen of Poland, called *regina Bona*, is looked for within a fortnight at Treviso, a town within seven miles of Venice, and the King of Poland, her son, and others of her children, with all the state of Poland, are miscontented with her, because it is said she has conveyed out of the country, by divers secret ways, an infinite quantity of treasure and [jewels]. The Cavalier Barnardo, who was appointed [secret amba]ssador to the Turk, is dead, and tha[t] . . . . . he in judgment (by the reason of a g . . . . . had here) favouring a cause of a banished man . . . . . ned counsel on the other side, laid to his charg[e], was a reproach that he secretly enjoyed pensions out of E . . . . upon which words, not remembering that in Venice *omnibus est licitum impune maledicere*, he took such a thought and such a choler inwardly that he went home and cast himself in his bed, daily increasing his sorrow till he died within 10 days. He had become in such favour that no man's death has been so generally lamented here. Understands that the Seigniory, besides

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the Ambassador that is there already about her Majesty, has chosen another to wait constantly on the King. He is a gentleman of the family of Soriano, well esteemed in Venice. Sends herewith advices from Rome and other places (*missing*). [*Three pages and a quarter.*]

March 10. 481. The Ambassadors of the Hanse Towns to Sir William Petre. Concerning the restraints placed upon their exporting and importing of cloths, and other commodities, and inclosing memorial to the Council on same subject. [*Latin. Two pages and a quarter. Inclosure, two pages and a half.*]

March 14. Brussels. 482. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Yesterday advertised her of the conclusion of the truce. As Lucas the messenger is dispatched with a letter from the King to her Majesty, has thought good to send three or four words to her, having no manner of occurrents worth writing about other than that his Majesty is in good health. Lucas has been very diligent during his stay here, which the King takes in very good and thankful part. [*One page.*]

March 15. Antwerp. 483. Thomas Gresham to same. Has received her Majesty's letter of the 3d March, by Mr. William Watson. According to her command, paid him on the 11th inst. 1,000*l.* for the provision of Dantzic, and 500*l.* for her Majesty's provision in Holland. Mr. Watson has departed towards those parts as expeditiously as he could. He is very careful and mindful of the charge that her Majesty has committed to him, as Gresham has written to the Council of his proceedings. The other 500*l.* shall be paid at sight of his letter, as her Majesty commands. On the 14th inst. was at Brussels to confer with the Ambassador touching her Majesty's affairs, and saw there the King, who tarries the coming of the French King's Admiral and all his noblemen. Great triumph will be shown upon the conclusion of the truce, which is here much rejoiced at. Very shortly upon the departure of the Admiral the King will make his repair home to her Majesty. As he has advertised the Council, has prolonged the whole sum of 70,000*l.* for six months, to the full contentation of all her creditors, so that now her Majesty has no more to sorrow for any payment here till October next coming. She will do very well to put the Council in remembrance some time for the better payment of her debts, for which they have provision, though they are not unmindful of the charge. It will redound to her credit, and be no less profitable, for she would avoid the great loss of interest. Has sent the Council a perfect note of all such bonds as must be new made, with advice of all other matters pertaining to her Majesty's affairs in these parts. Prays her to be good to her own mere merchants for their suit of the steel-yard; it is one of the chiefest points she has to look to for the wealth of the realm, wherein he has often before molested her and the Council. [*Two pages.*]

March 16. Amboise. 484. Dr. Wotton to same. Received her Majesty's letter of the 27th ult. on the 5th, while the King was on his journey to Amboise, whither he followed, and had audience of his Majesty on

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the 12th. The King stated that the truce was chiefly made to the intent that in the mean season communication might be had of a final peace, which he trusted by her Majesty's means might be brought to pass. Was sorry to hear of the Scots' doings in Ireland, and should write to the Queen Dowager, who he was sure would see such order taken in the matter as reason required. The day before the Constable sent word to Wotton that the Emperor and his Majesty had sealed and confirmed the truce as concluded by the Commissioners, and that all things taken since the date of the truce should be restored; whereupon when at Court he congratulated both the King and the Constable, whose inward joy was manifested by their outward countenances, as was perceived by the rest of the Ambassadors. The Constable informed him that it is agreed that the prisoners on both sides shall be straight delivered for the value of one year's income, except the Duke of Arschot, the Duke of Bouillon (so the Marshal de la Marche is now called), and the Constable's son. The King told him that he was content to have let the Duke of Arschot go for M. de Montmorency, but that it was refused, and yet the Duke may spend 100,000 francs *per ann.* Wotton said to this, that the Duke of Arschot was a great Lord indeed, but that he had a mother-in-law and sister-in-law alive. "Marry," quoth the King, "and Montmorency has a father and a mother yet alive, and four or five brethren, and six or seven sisters; and what can he have then of his own?" Was informed that although these three are not released, yet it is agreed they shall within three months be ransomed and delivered. The Constable mentioned that the delay in sealing and confirming the truce proceeded from the King's refusal to seal till the Commissioners should be agreed also for the delivery of the prisoners, which the other made no haste to go through withal. The Constable further said, that to see the treaty ratified and sworn again by the Princes, there should be notable Ambassadors sent on both sides; and for that purpose the Counts of Lalaing and Megue. Upon Wotton inquiring whether it was the fashion to ratify truces in that manner, the Constable replied that it was not usual, but the Princes thought it good to have this one so ratified. Doubts whether, as under the colour of a communication for the delivery of prisoners, they have concluded a truce, so these Ambassadors may, under colour of a ratification, have commission to treat of a peace. Is informed that the King has annexed Savoy and Piedmont to France, and made a special Government of it, as Picardy, Burgundy, and other provinces; appointing thereto Marshal Brissac, who is expected here shortly. On his arrival it is said he shall be of the Council of Affairs; that is to say, of them who, at the King's rising, enter into his chamber, where all the chief matters of great importance are debated. Of this number are the Cardinals of Lorraine and Chastillon, the Constable, the Duke of Guise, Marshal St. André, the Admiral, and a few more. [*Two pages and a half.*]

March 16. Amboise. 485. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Acknowledges receipt of their letter of 26th ult. As it is probable the Ambassadors for ratification of the truce will come both in the Emperor's and the King's

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name, supposes it were no great hurt to give them the pre-eminence. Such he thinks the French Ambassadors will do likewise, whenever they meet with Ambassadors having commission from the Emperor and his Majesty together. But if the French Ambassadors meet with any having commission from the King only (as at Venice he hears his Majesty's Envoy names himself the King of Spain's Ambassador), thinks and believes that the French Ambassador will look to have the upper hand of him. The English merchants of Rouen have obtained letters under the Great Seal for the maintenance of their privileges, and restitution of money garnished by them, if they may be put in execution as they are granted. But strict reciprocity is required on part of England for the French merchants there, and any restrictions on the French will be met with similar restraints upon the English. This was distinctly notified to the merchants on the delivery of their letters to them. [*One page.*]

March 18. Brussels. 486. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Thinks that by the bearer Francisco, whom the King has caused stay his return into England till this day, his Majesty has made answer to the things which were the cause of the said Francisco's coming hither and signified to him the conclusion of the truce. Much of the long delay arose because the Commissioners, having full authority to bind both Princes, nevertheless left the conclusion of the treaty to be of effect or not as it should please the Princes to accept or refuse it; as, by the latter end of the capitulations, which he sent lately, her Majesty may perceive. The King doubting how the French would use this liberty, thought it not good to publish the truce until by the subscription and seal of the French King it appeared he was content to accept it. Upon the delivery of the writing to the English Commissioners, and the sending of it hither, it was proclaimed in all places of these dominions, in the form given in his last letters. It will be Saturday before the French Commissioners can be here and their tarrying will not be over five days. The Constable's son, the Duke of Bouillon, and Mons. de Villars are sent for to be here against their coming. The Estates having had proponed upon them the King's demands for a subsidy, are returned to declare the same in both places as appertains, and are appointed to be here again on a certain day to make an answer. Has received by her Majesty's kindness 373*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for diets due last February. Thanks her most humbly upon his knees. Prays God he may so demean himself in service as the same may be acceptable to her, wherein no good will shall lack. [*One page and a half.*]

March 23. Brussels. 487. Same to Sir William Petre. Received yesterday a packet of letters from Mr. Vannes. Sends them with a few words. Nothing worth writing about has happened at this Court since his last letter to the Queen. On Thursday they look for the Admiral of France, Renard, the Lieutenant d'Aumont, who goes as Ambassador into France, and Basse Fontaine, who comes with the Admiral, and remains here for the French King: such a

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couple for likeness in conditions, as a better match would hardly have been found. The King of Bohemia and the Queen also appoint to be here about the 20th prox. Francisco Bernardi who had a good pension of her Majesty, is departed to God; a great cause of his death is thought to have been, "for thought for that he was charged to have received a pension without the knowledge of the Seigniory." Trusts as such pieces fall back into the Queen's hands, she will let them die and not bestow them again, considering the estate she stands in, until she be at least out of debt and able to satisfy her poor servants and answer her ordinary and necessary charges. The Marquis of Villena, a Spanish nobleman rented to the value of 80,000 crowns a year, is dead, as is also the Count of Niebla, son and heir to the Duke of Medina-Sidonia. Requests he will tell the Lords Treasurer and Privy Seal and the Bishop of Ely that the King's letter of indemnity of Art Van Dalle is dispatched, not without some difficulty made by the officers of Finance. The King's safe-conduct for Mr. Watson stays for word from him what proportion he provides of the things which are to be bought at Amsterdam, the number of pieces of each kind whereof these men will have in any case to be specified. Has written to Watson and looks daily for a bill from him containing the said pieces. Forgot to signify in his last letter that Francisco, on leaving Brussels, had 100 crowns given him for his journey into Spain. Sir Thomas Newenham is here now, about he knows not what suit. It should seem, however, it is touching the stalling of some debt.

P.S.—Requests orders may be given to Mr. Cliff or some other for conveying the inclosed letters to London. [*Two pages.*]

March 24. Ferrara.

488. Francis, Earl of Bedford, to Sir William Cecil. Is glad to find by Cecil's letter of 12th ult. that the Council take his doings in good part. Has written to Mr. Isham, in reference to his suit for a lease in Ibearye [Highbury], that being left with bare houses void of land or ground in all places, he has thought it meet to keep the same in his own hands; otherwise, he assures him, Isham should have it before any other; and though in this, by reason of his great lack, he may not without his extreme discommodity let Isham have it, yet shall he not fail hereafter to do him as good a turn, if ever it lies in his power. Has returned here from Rome and Naples. The latter, to his mind, is one of the fairest cities in Italy, having great commodities by the sea; the buildings are very fair, and the country so fruitful as he has not seen the like. Rome is beautified through the Pope's and Cardinals' palaces, whereof there is a number passing fair; the antiquities are so many and so worthy to be seen, that no small time will suffice to note them all, nor his capacity reach to bear them all away, but such as his wits will serve unto he shall make Cecil partaker of them at his coming home. Sends his hearty commendations to Lady Cecil, and thanks him for his great good will. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Cecil.*]

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March 29. Brussels. 489. Sir John Masone to Queen Mary. Lord Fitzwalter, returning presently to her Majesty, can declare the occurrents of this Court, and the state of the Emperor and the King. Will therefore not trouble her with a long letter, leaving to him the fuller report of these matters. The Admiral of France visited the Emperor yesterday; to-day it is decided he shall take his leave. The King travails to employ the time of the truce in such a manner as that, if the peace he most desires succeed not, he may be ready when the truce expires to meet the enemy. He therefore daily studies to cut off all superfluous expenses, and to set the affairs of the states right; and because in his father's time, by reason of the wars, his debts have grown very great, he has demanded a great subsidy, of the particulars whereof when it is granted her Majesty shall be advertised. The Turk makes very great preparation for the annoyance of Christendom this year by sea and land; if God do not set to His helping hand, the scourge is likely to be great in Hungary and elsewhere. [*Two pages.*]

[After March 22.] London. 490. Sermon by an Archbishop and Legate Apostolic in London. [*Italian. Forty pages and a half. This discourse is evidently by Cardinal Pole, as the author distinctly says he is Archbishop and Legate, and Pole was the only person who held those two offices at the time; and the words* "ultimo arcivescovo che voi avete" *as clearly denote Cranmer. Its date, too, may be very nearly fixed. Pole's first sermon,* "quando prima come arcivescovo io entrai," *&c., was preached in Bow Church (a peculiar in the diocese of Canterbury) on the day of his consecration, March* 22, 1556. *After that, as we know from Beccatelli, he continued a series of similar discourses,* "nella lingua patria," *in various churches of his diocese; and this, from the manner in which he refers to the* first, *was evidently* the second. *It must have been delivered therefore early in the summer, if not in the spring, of* 1556. *This discourse, which never appears to have been printed, has manifestly been translated from the English; the subject is mission, apostolic succession, and unity.*]

[March.] 491. Reply of the Council, by order of their Majesties, to the memorial submitted to them by the Ambassadors of the Hanse Towns. [*Latin. Copy. Three pages.*]

Another copy. [*Two pages.*]

Draft of the preceding. [*Three pages.*]

Translation of the preceding. [*Three pages and a half.*]

492. Report to King Philip by Lord Paget, the Bishop of Ely, and Secretary Petre, of their conference with and reply to the Ambassadors of the Confederate Cities of the Hanse. [*Draft, Autograph of Petre. Seven pages and a half.*]

Jottings in reference to the preceding, autograph of Petre. [*One page.*]

April 8. Greenwich. 493. King Philip and Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Acknowledge his letter of the 16th ult., and commend his diligence. As the French King has by his Ambassador Resident, Noailles, and a

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Secretary lately passed towards Scotland, informed them of the conclusion of the peace, they have sent the Lord Clinton to congratulate his Majesty on the event. Desire Wotton at a convenient opportunity to request that Henry Dudley, Christopher Assheton, and other rebels, who have most traitorously and unnaturally conspired against her Majesty, may be apprehended and delivered up; and inform him that Simon Renard, lately Ambassador Resident from the Emperor in England, is now appointed Resident in France from the Emperor and King Philip, requiring him to communicate on all points with Renard, who will in like manner confer with him. [*Minute, corrected by her Majesty. Seven pages.*]

Draft of the preceding. [*Eight pages.*]

April 8. Rome. 494. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 12th inst., the Marquis of Sara, Ambassador from the Emperor, is fallen in great displeasure with his Holiness, because having, on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday last, determined to go a hunting 10 miles out of the city, he took his journey at a very early hour, and being refused egress by the soldiers who kept the gate, in accordance with their strict commands to let no man whomsoever go forth, he, with his company of 30 or 40 well-weaponed, compelled the keepers to avoid. For his thus forcing the guard, the Pope is wonderfully moved, insomuch that he commanded him to leave the Court on Palm Sunday. Carne saw and spoke with him at the Court then, but he came not in the Pope's sight, and was not at the Court all this Easter, where all the Ambassadors were except himself. As far as he can learn, the Pope cannot hear well speak of the Ambassador, and has never fancied him since the business here last summer, when the Cardinal di Santafiore [Guido Ascanio Sforza] was in trouble. Four or five of the Marquis's servants are in prison, and he hears that process is made against their master for forcing of the gate. A very honourable and great wise Cardinal here, who bears good will and service to the Emperor and his Majesty, required and advised him to signify to her Majesty that if the King thought good and expedient to have friendship at the Pope's hand, it were well for him to cause such an Ambassador to be sent as Resident as should be more grateful to his Holiness, who cannot abide the sight of the Marquis. Marvels at this, as the Marquis seems a good gentleman, and appears to mean good service to the Emperor and his Majesty; and yet, as credibly informed, the Pope can no more hear of him than if he were his mortal enemy. As informed, his Holiness bears very good will to both their Majesties, and would gladly there were one here that were grateful to him. Where the fault is, God knows. [*One page and a half.*]

April 12. Rome. 495. Same to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since his last to her Majesty the Pope has appointed two Legates, one to the Emperor, the other to the French King. He who goes to the former is Cardinal de Motula, a Neapolitan, recently promoted to the hat; the other is Cardinal Caraffa, who goes by water to Marseilles. Their mission is reported to be for a perfect con-

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clusion of peace between the Sovereigns. All the servants of the Marquis who were imprisoned for forcing the gate have been set at liberty, except one. The Marquis has not as yet come to the Court. [*Half a page.*]

April 12. Amboise. 496. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Of late have been here Sir Henry Dudley, Christopher Assheton, two of the Horseys, one Cornewall, of Essex, and two or three more meaner men than any of these. Knows little of their proceedings yet, except that one who has been in their company told him that they had a secret interview with the King at night, and that they pretend that they with a number of other gentlemen intend to make a great rebellion in England very shortly. Also that they had been sent by the others hither to seek aid from the French King, which he has refused at present to give, on the ground that the King of England is sending a number of men of war to Hungary against the Turk, and if he were to perceive any movement on his part against England, the same would be recalled and set upon France, which is unable to resist by reason of the disarming consequent upon the truce. But the King willed them to go on with their enterprise, making themselves as strong as they can, and when the troops are in Hungary, he will supply them with men, money, and other necessaries. In the meanwhile he has given to Dudley 1,500 crowns, and to the others some 500, some 300, and some less, and willed them to retire to the seaside, that they may have better intelligence from their fellows in England. These men say that some about her Majesty, and even of her Council, are privy and favourable to these proceedings. The names of such his informant does not know, but says that Assheton told him that Sir Anthony Kingston, when going homewards after his liberation from the Tower, had long private conversation with Assheton in his house, and in the course of it said, "They have put me in the Tower for their pleasure, but so shall they never do more." The men exhibit a copy of King Henry VIII.'s will, and pretend that her Majesty having done contrary thereto, has forfeited the crown and right to it, and therefore they may rebel against her. Does not know how far to place reliance on this man, but thinks that if he might be assured of a good living in England, he might understand their secrets and open them to her Majesty or the Council. The man further said that some of them will shortly go to England to their companions, and that Berteville is a great doer with these persons, going to and fro between them and the Constable, so it is likely he knew this ere he came out of England. Though this was no laughing matter, he could not refrain when he was told that Dudley bears men in hand that her Majesty has done him divers great wrongs, and that he will be called here Mons. de Lisle. On Easter Tuesday the Count of Lalaing arrived, being met a league hence by M. D'Enghien, the young Duke of Longueville, the Duke of Mantua's brother, the Prince of Salerno, and two or three Knights of the Order. The same day he had audience; and on Wednesday after mass he received the King's oath and dined with him. On Thursday he dined with the Constable, and thereafter

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was much in council with him; supped with the Cardinal Chastillon; after supper took leave of the King, and left between five and six o'clock on Friday morning. Wotton thought to have seen him on Wednesday morning, not knowing that the oath should be given that day; but because of his going to the Court, was not with him till the afternoon. Had very gentle words from him. He has been very honourably entertained, and so takes it. The King had shown himself very willing to the peace, saying that he takes the Emperor as his father, and the King of England even as his own brother. There came with Lalaing, the Earls of Ligne and Hoogstraet; the one his cousin, the other his nephew; and his train was esteemed to be about 300 horses. For joy conceived of this truce the Pope has granted a jubilee, which shall be published here shortly. Hears that the King has sent four gallies to bring to Marseilles the Pope's kinsman, the Cardinal Caraffa, whom his Holiness sends hither, but not for the jubilee, it is thought. The Prince of Ferrara, son of the Duke, has returned hither in post, and with him a bastard brother of his father, named Alphonso. It is said another daughter of the said Duke will come here soon, to be married to the Duke of Nemours; and Cardinal Farnese and the Count of Mirandola are also expected. There is some talk that the Emperor desires to pass through France on his way to Spain, but Lalaing said nothing of it to Wotton. After writing thus far, has been informed that news have arrived from Rome of a quarrel between his Holiness and the Emperor's Ambassador, whom the Pope on Palm Sunday commanded to depart from the place where the mass-Papal was said. The Ambassador at first refused, but the Pope threatened him to be thrust out; whereupon, by advice of some Cardinals and Ambassadors, he went away. The cause of difference is said to be this: the Ambassador had obtained permission from Cardinal Caraffa for himself and his train to go out of Rome, where the gates are kept so strait that no one can go out or enter without licence; but when he came to the gate, the keeper would not suffer him to pass, whereupon his company forced the gate, breaking the chains. This the Pope took in very ill part, whereby it appears that for all this truce the Pope has not yet cassed his men of war. [*Partly in cipher, deciphered. Two pages and a half.*]

April 15. 497. Rental and survey of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, renewed at Calais the 15th of April 1556, upon view and measurement of the grounds by the sworn land-escheators of the said town, thereunto charged and appointed by John Chaloner, the King and Queen's Majesties' Auditor of the said town of Calais, with the particular rents of every of the same, charged according to the precedent rentals, showed by John Knight, Receiver or Collector of the said possessions, without expressment as yet of the estates and tenures of the tenants, which is referred to sight of their evidences upon a further time given. Names of the tenants:—John Knight, Thomas Aprice, Robert Lake, William Stephens, heirs of William Johnson, Thomas Massingberd, John Aster, Richard Brooke, John Kele, John Holland, and the heirs of John Perche. [*Six pages.*]

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April 25. Blois. 498. Henry II., King of France, to Queen Mary. Has received by the bearer, the Sieur de Clinton, K.G., the expression of her Majesty's satisfaction at the truce between the Emperor, the King her husband, and his Majesty, which he trusts will augment their mutual friendship. [*Signed by the King, and countersigned by De l'Aubespine. Broadside.*]

April 25. Venice. 499. Peter Vannes to same. On the arrival of the Queen of Poland at Padua, she was visited by a number of the Princes and honourable persons of Italy, and by all the Ambassadors here resident. Though he had no commission to do so, went to Padua as honestly accompanied as he thought meet for the purpose. After resting a day at his lodgings, sent to know her Majesty's pleasure as to when he might resort to her. At the time appointed he was honourably received by her gentlemen and taken to her chamber, where she sat in her chair with her noble women at her left hand, and a good number of gentlemen about her. Approached her with such reverences as he thought meet for that place. Her Majesty rose from her chair and met him, and upon his offering to kiss her hand, would in nowise suffer him, but kissed her own, and brought him to a chair, willing him in anywise to sit by her. On his refusal, her Majesty said she knew well enough how it became her to handle the Ambassador of her dear cousin and niece the Queen of England. Had then desired her pardon for so long deferring his visit; because he had daily looked for a letter from his mistress of friendship and thanks, which would have come if she had had timely knowledge of her arrival. Upon that, "with a very hearty affection she asked me how doth mine own good and godly Queen of England?" and enlarged upon her Majesty's virtues, worthiness, acts, and "how God hath chosen you and conserved you in health for his own worthy minister;" to which he replied as well as he could, agreeable to the truth and her Majesty's honour. After this the Queen inquired of the late Bishop of Canterbury's false and erroneous opinions. "In that point I did ripely answer, that his iniquity and obstinacy was so great against God and your Grace that your clemency and mercy could have no place with him, but you were constrained to minister justice." Further asked what had become of the conspirators against her Majesty. Replied that he could not well inform her, but that he was well assured the matter was easy to be repressed and punished as it was intended should be done. After long discourses, she desired him to offer to her Majesty any pleasure that lies in her to do. Within a week she intends to go to Naples, and on her arrival she will salute her with her own hand. To-morrow she will enter Venice, with great honour and pomp. She is a very honourable and godly lady; and if her Majesty be pleased to write her a letter of friendship and thanks, it can be well conveyed from Venice to Naples. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

April 26. Blois. 500. Dr. Wotton to same. On the 20th received her Majesty's letter by Lord Clinton, and after conference with his Lordship, they had audience of the King on the following day. Remits to Lord Clinton the declaration of all that passed, the keeping of

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the Feast of St. George, and the friendly entertainment shown. Very few could have been better welcome to the Court than his Lordship; they having conceived an honourable opinion of him, for the good service which they know him to have done in the offices and rooms committed to his charge. As concerning the Lieutenant d'Aumont, Simon Renard, now appointed to be Ambassador Resident here, will be glad to use himself to him according to her Majesty's commands. They had acquaintance and friendship heretofore, being Ambassadors together at this Court for a time, and his appointment settles the question of precedency, which Wotton considers Renard should have over him, unless commanded by her Majesty to the contrary. It is still reported that Cardinal Caraffa comes here as Legate, and that the Cardinal de Monte is to be sent likewise as Legate to the Emperor and King Philip. [*One page.*]

[April ?] 501. Note of prolongations of days of payment to various of the Queen's creditors. [*Two pages.*]

May 5. Rome. 502. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. According to the ancient custom of his predecessors, his Holiness last Easter-week made and blessed certain *Agnus Deis*, which is not usually done except in the first year of a pontificate and after every seventh year. Of these, having received some, sends herewith a box of them to her Majesty, with a little book in Italian, declaring the ceremonies used in making them, and at the end of it their virtue, which is great. Has put some cere-cloth about the box, both for its safe carriage and lest it should be opened by the way. Beseeches she will take it in good part. The Legates have not yet left. Recently an Ambassador from the King of Poland arrived here; he was honourably received, and this day had a public consistory to give obedience to the Pope for the said King and Kingdom. The Cardinal of Augsburg, who is most humbly commended to her Majesty, has left for Germany in post. It is commonly rumoured that the Turk intends to invade Hungary this summer, and that the Pope intends to send in aid of the King thereof, some say 4,000, others 8,000 men, under the command of Ascanio della Cornia, nephew to Pope Julius the last. The infidels have lately captured many Christians on the sea-coast here. [*One page.*]

May 10. Brussels. 503. The Emperor Charles V. to same. Acknowledges her letter by Lord Paget expressive of her satisfaction at the concluding of a truce. Is not less desirous than her Majesty for the settlement of his affairs here, which is the cause of the King's long absence (to their mutual regret); but were he to leave before all was arranged, he would be obliged to return soon again. But matters proceed with such diligence, that he hopes he shall be able to go to England by the end of next month at latest, unless prevented by the coming of the King and Queen of Bohemia. At the same time the Emperor sets out for Spain. Refers to Lord Paget for other communications. [*French. One page.*]

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May 12. Brussels. 504. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Queen Mary Takes the opportunity of Lord Paget's return to express his thanks for the honour conferred upon him. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 21. Paris. 505. Dr. Wotton to same. [*Cipher. Four pages and a half.*]

May 30. Venice. 506. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. His only reason for not writing has been the respect he feels for Petre's continual business. It is a piteous case that the Queen, having employed all the days of her life and all her estates for the conservation of her realm and religion from the thraldom of gaping wolves and devilish inventions against God and the world, should now, in lieu of thanks deserved by her, be by traitorous and wicked persons so unnaturally and wretchedly used. Doubts not that by her wisdom and the good advice of her councillors she well perceives and foresees the proceedings of her neighbours and what practices are secretly in hand in divers places of the world. Has lately chanced (but begs he may not be the author of this), to have had purposely familiar communication with one who, he is well assured, is privy of these great matters, and gathers that their chief scope is towards England, or some part of it, pretending perhaps, "*id quod tacita hominum corda loquantur*," some vain title by reason of the young Scottish Queen; pretending also that for the assurance of France it is not expedient that England shall be brought to a conformity, union, and wealth, nor have so puissant a friend, protector, and Governor as the King is. By what means they will advance their ambition, Petre is more competent, by his great experience, to discuss than he is. The self man told him that Lord Clinton had arrived in France in great haste to congratulate the truce, but that it was thought there was some pad in the straw and that the French King would send a gentleman to the King of England to know his mind in certain points. It is written from those parts, upon what likelihood is not aware, that the truce is not likely to last long. The same is asserted here, and that after the harvest and the forage is in, occasion of breach will not be wanting. Meanwhile soldiers are not dismissed but kept in garrison, and money collected from all quarters for their maintenance. The Pope, the French King, and the Duke of Ferrara are counted all one, and each pursues his own advancement and assurance. It is openly said here that one of the causes of the Cardinal of Caraffa going to France so honourably accompanied with wise and valiant men is to induce the French King, upon considerations, to take the protection of that noble family and the Duke of Paliano, late called Conte di Montorio, to whom is applied the whole estate of the Colonnas, amounting to 24 towns and castles. Daily process is made at Rome against divers Barons and great men, and the Castle of Paliano, not very far from Naples, which is very strong both from situation and fortification, is fortified daily stronger and stronger. Has perhaps in the premises exceeded his limits, which are only to serve and obey and not to counsel or presume any-

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thing. Has not troubled the Queen with a special letter otherwise than it shall seem expedient to Petre to give her knowledge. As all this travail is only for God's glory there is no doubt He will assist and strengthen her with His Divine Providence and vanquish her enemies, so that for many years she shall prosper in justice, victory, and peace. As he has written freely, prays that the particulars may be kept secret from any Ambassadors or strangers, to avoid the displeasure he might incur by evil interpreters. [*Three pages.*]

June 8. Rome. 507. Cardinal Morone to Queen Mary. Expressive of his sense of her Majesty's thanks for the little service rendered to her and her realm, at the request of Cardinal Pole. Her Majesty's Envoy will testify to his desire to fulfil her wishes in all things. [*Latin. One page.*]

June 9. Rome. 508. Sir Edward Carne to same. On Corpus Christi, Francisco arrived in post, bringing her Majesty's letters for the expedition of the bishoprics of Winchester and Chester, those for his Holiness, and that of the 30th March for himself. On Saturday the 6th had audience, and delivered them to his Holiness in presence of Cardinal Morone; at the same time declaring his instructions. His Holiness could not express how much he was beholden to that blessed Queen, making a cross upon her Majesty's name contained in the letter, and said he would cause her letter to be read in the consistory. Touching the peace, he was wondrous glad to hear that it should not want her Majesty's furtherance; and said that he had sent two Legates for that purpose, in discharge of his duty towards God, for if he did not declare unto the Sovereigns the great necessity of the common weal of all Christendom to have a perfect peace, God would impute his silence thereon to him, appointed as he is over His flock here. It was more than time to be doing therein, considering the realm of Poland does so waver, that the King there, being compassed with naughty sects round about him, neither can nor dare do anything against them. The King of the Romans is similarly situated, and both daily call upon his Holiness for help, and some provision for amendment, which he cannot do without a General Council. This, he said, cannot be well done unless peace is made; for although there might be abstinence from war, the uncertainty of peace would be occasion to keep men in arms, and mistrust of each other would render the passages unsafe for such as should come to the Council. Such Council he designs to hold here in St. John Lateran, being in every respect the fitter spot, as the head Church in Christendom, where many wholesome and holy Councils have in times past been held, and Rome being the *communis patria*, free of resort to all the world. Moreover, it had often been thought that more good might have been done in councils where the Pope was present; and therefore he should preside over this, which, being in a manner decrepit for age, he could not do were it held elsewhere, by reason of his inability to travel. In regard to the provisions of Winchester and Chester, it shall be done as speedily as possible, but will require a somewhat longer time, as the process made by the Lord Legate to try the

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yearly value of Winchester must be committed to certain Cardinals whereon to report to the Consistory before the new tax can be made; but no time shall be lost, as it shall be diligently solicited. So also the pension of 1,000*l.* sterling yearly to the Lord Cardinal shall be assigned according to her Majesty's pleasure, which in all things shall be followed with good speed. In such Cardinal Morone, who rejoices much in her Majesty's letters, does travail, as he is most ready always in whatever relates to her Majesty or her realms. Since his letter of 15th ult., occurrents have been few. On the 19th Cardinal Caraffa left for France with divers antiquities, to be presented to the French King; and some say that part of his charge is to have the said King to take under his protection the Dukedom of Paliano, as he has Parma and Mirandola. A number of workmen have gone to fortify Paliano, Neptuno, and Rocca del Papa, and several captains have also been sent there. The Legate to the Emperor left on the 30th ult. The Ambassador from Poland has returned. Understands that his petition to his Holiness was for licence to priests to marry, the laity to communicate under both species in that country, and for certain *dimes* upon the clergy, to be spent against the Turk. The answer which he received was general, with a reference of all such matters to the General Council. Four Ambassadors from Genoa have also been here very honourably, with the obedience of that state to his Holiness; they visited Carne, declaring the goodwill, amity, and service that the state has to their Majesties, desiring him to inform her Majesty thereof. On the 26th ult. his Holiness kept the anniversary of his coronation, when he was warned to be at the chapel by the officers appointed for that purpose, and was invited to dine with the Pope that day. Being at the Court, on his Holiness coming forth, the Portuguese Ambassador would have kept him from his accustomed place next the French Ambassador, and next to Carne would be the Ambassador of Poland. "I came to the Ambassador of Portugal as gently as I could, and for that he would not give me my place, I took him by the shoulder and removed him out of that place, saying that it was your Majesty's Ambassador's place always. Beneath me he would not stand, neither next me he should not, for the Ambassador of Polonia who claimed next to me. Whereupon the Portugal went and complained to the Duke of Paliano, who went straight to the Pope, and after him went the said Ambassador of Portugal to him himself. His Holiness willed him to depart there hence; he desired that I should depart likewise. And thereupon the Duke came to me saying that the Pope his pleasure was I should depart also. I asked him, why? He said that his Holiness, to avoid dissension, would have me to depart. I told him I made no dissension, for if the other would keep his own place, and not to usurp upon the place that always the Ambassadors of England in times past were wont to be in, he might be in quiet, and suffer me to be in quiet likewise, and not to seek that seemed him not. All this year he never sought it till now: why now I cannot tell. But he may be sure he shall not have it of me, unless your Majesty command it. Also the Master

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of the Household, with his Holiness, said that I was invited, and that Portugal was not, but came upon his own head. I am much bound to the Marquis of Saria; he was very angry with the Portugal, being his brother, to attempt any such thing against your Majesty's Ambassador, and sent to me as soon as he heard of it. Indeed he was not there. I kept my place from him, sending him to seek his place in such sort that all the Ambassadors there thought it well done, and others that were indifferent said no less. I told the Duke that I would not lose a jot of your Majesty's honour for no man; for it is the place for Ambassadors of England nigh 1,000 years before there was any King in Portugal." [*Four pages.*]

June 19. Paris. 509. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Two days after his last letter, Gower by appointment met Somer, whom Wotton had instructed to assure him that the Queen took his advertisements in good part, and if he served her faithfully therein would not fail to consider it as it should deserve. Gower promised very earnestly to do his best, and explained that his not seeing Somer sooner arose from the great suspicion entertained of him by the rebels, whom to make weary of watching him he had remained so long within doors. He is in great need of money, and knows not what shift to make. Says that the rebels as yet have no answer from the Earl of Devonshire, but that they sent Henry Killigrew post unto him about last Whitsuntide, and on his return, which is looked for shortly, they expect good news. They say he is in a town of the Duke of Ferrara, and is persuaded that if he should return into England, it would cost him his life. Says that the rebels begin somewhat to mislike things now, and do not speak so stoutly as they did at first; they are in lack of money, so that he has been driven to lend them some of the little he had. They have heard that Rosey, Danyell, and others have suffered, whereof they are very glad, as they knew most of their secrets. Also says that the Killigrews are at the sea with four or five barks, and have taken good prizes, trusting yet to take more, and in case the worst fall, the gains thereof will be able to find them all this next winter in some island. One Ormesby, who says he is a pensioner, and fled from England because he was sent for to come to the Court, has been with Wotton. He confesses that he knew of Dudley's coming over by these means; the latter wished him to be his surety for 40*l.*, but he was warned by a friend that if he became bound, he were like to pay it himself, since Dudley would probably be outlawed for debt next term. Wherefore he excused himself, saying that he would rather give him part of the little he had than be security. On this Dudley told him that he stood in debt for 1,000 marks, and therefore was driven to flee the realm, but that he should be entertained as a captain in the French King's service. From this Ormesby dissuaded him as much as he could. Ormesby had also sold a gown to Aston, but says he never knew that either of them had any conspiracy in hand. He has been residing at Boulogne since he left England, and showed his case to Lord

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Clinton on his returning homeward that way. Has besought Wotton to write for him, which he now does. Never heard of him or his case before, and intends not to move more in it, unless he knows somewhat better of both than he does. To-day Somer and Gower have met again, and they have taken order how to hear of each other, as Wotton is going to the Court to remain thereabouts. [*Two pages. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*]

June 21. Calais. 510. Deposition of Sir Henry Palmer ("of the age of 60 years and above") that the house and lands called Sandingfield Abbey, in French la Maison de St. Engelvert, lie within the English pale, which he proves by various instances of payment and compositions. Note.—"Sir Henry Palmer could not abide whilst the double hereof might be made out again. Nevertheless, the original hereof remaineth here subscribed with his own hand." [*Four pages. Copy.*]

June 24. Calais. 511. Deposition of Sir John Peterson, priest, notary public, parson of Colham ("of the age of 72 years or thereabouts"), before Lord Wentworth and the Council of Calais, in the church of St. Nicholas there, after high mass, as to the privileges of the Hospital of St. Engelvert or Sandingfield, and its lying within the English pale. Corroborated on the day following by Sir Peter Bredvelt, late Master of the said Hospital. [*Signed by both deponents. Five pages and a half.*]

June [24]. 512. The Council to Wotton. Four or five days ago the French King's agent here delivered to them a supplication lately presented to the Constable touching the monastery of St. Engelvert, called by the English Sandingfield, to which it appears the French King lays claim, as being within the compass of his territory. Although it has been known, time out of mind, to belong to the Queen's pale, yet they had determined to search out the certainty thereof, and having for that purpose written to the Deputy and Council of Calais to signify their knowledge therein, they had received the letters, of which copies are herewith sent, relating to the evil handling of her Majesty's subjects upon the frontiers by Senarpont and the French. Though the letter of Senarpont to Lord Grey seem to be somewhat indifferently tempered, yet his doings and talk by mouth, both to the trumpet at Boulogne and to those that were sent to him to Guisnes, appear to have been more haughty and stout than courtesy and friendship require; which gives them cause to mistrust, lest some quarrel or pique be thereby intended. To avoid this, and in evidence of her Majesty's sincere desire for justice and peace, desire him to have audience of the King and Constable thereon; and touching the matter of Sandingfield, he is to explain that her Majesty found herself possessed of it at her accession, that it had been quietly possessed and enjoyed without challenge by her brother, King Edward, and her father, King Henry, to whom it was also surrendered at the suppression of the religious houses as a member of his dominions, and has with all other church lands been confirmed to her Majesty by the Pope's

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Holiness since she came to the crown. The most credible and ancient men of Guisnes and the Marches of Calais have also deposed the same to have ever been in their remembrance within the English pale, of which the limits extend, as they affirm and is well known, to a valley a large English mile beyond Sandingfield, where such monies as have been paid by the French for their pension or otherwise to the King of England have been received, as all proved by many writings and evidences. Wherefore her Majesty hopes the King will not allow his officers on the frontiers to prejudice her right, or interfere with the husbandmen in their agricultural operations in the said territory, but will be content to name one or more on his part to meet with Commissioners from her Majesty, calmly to debate this his alleged claim. With reference to the note given to Wotton by the Constable concerning certain spoils committed on the French by Cole and other pirates, her Majesty has been informed that this Cole, with Stevenson, Thomson, and other pirates, are presently on the seas, and have taken several merchantmen of Bristol and others, indifferently of English, Spanish, Flemish, Irish, and French traders. Her Majesty is therewith so much offended that she has appointed [some of her navy to chase these pirates]. [*Twelve pages. Draft, imperfect.*]

June 27. Brussels. 513. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Queen Mary. Recommends Col. Wallerthum, a German, already recommended to her by the King. Hopes that by her Majesty's favour he will obtain his rights. [*French. One page.*]

June 29. Brussels. 514. Sir John Masone to [Peter Vannes]. This is to accompany Sir Philip Hoby's letters inclosed, wherein he thinks he makes answer touching the factor provided for at Luque [Lucca]. The realm is out of debt, in perfect quietness, the matter of the conspiracy excepted; having come to the bottom of which, and examined the matter thoroughly, trusts they will shortly be quiet in that also. Lewknor, the groom-porter, Francis and Edmund Verney, and one Turner, were condemned on the 17th inst. God send them their pardon, or else to die His servants! The King of Bohemia arrived this day at Spires, so as about the 15th or 16th proximo they trust to have him in Brussels. The King is setting his stable and a part of his house in order to be sent to England, and they trust he will be ready himself to set off about the end of next month. The pestilence begins here to be somewhat hot, and therefore this day the Emperor and his Majesty depart hence, the one to a monastery, and the other to a house of pleasure two leagues out of the town. The Emperor rides upon a mule so lustily as these seven years he showed not so great a cheer. "The frantic Pope hath, I think, made him call his spirits together."

P.S.—Vannes' last letters were very short, and by the ordinary just arrived hears there is none at all. Until he hears again, this is to be the last. If there be any occasion for Vannes to slack friendship, wishes he knew it. [*Two pages. Indorsed, "A copy of a letter sent from Mr. Masone to the Ambassador here at Venice."*]

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July 11. Venice. 515. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Doubts not that of the occurrences of Italy depending on the Pope's proceedings, Petre has more assured information than himself. Writes, however, under correction. It is first to be considered with what kind of Pope they have to do. It is true that from the beginning of his pontificate he has by words, tokens, and deeds shown his mind; has taken the time of year and the weariness of Princes propitious for his of long time imagined devices; has brought the French King and other potentates to his practice; and though, no doubt, each minds his own advancement, in the meantime they serve the Pope's turn, under an honourable pretence called the protection of Christ's Vicar and the conservation of the Catholic Church, &c. This some men say to be so much in heart and in consideration with the Emperor and the King that they will in no way move any hostility against the Pope or the Church of Rome, or to prevent him from punishing his vassals, feudatories, and subjects at his pleasure. Does not know the meaning of the restoration of Marc Antonio to his estate, whether it be for friendship or for the greater security of the realm of Naples. If any such thing be, as it is to be thought, many think that too much time has been spent in provisions, commissions, and looking for answer sending to and fro. The small stirring at Naples, and the coming out of Sicily of 2,000 Spaniards, has been a sufficient warning to the Pope, who has and does still fortify and furnish with all necessaries all places and castles on the land and sea sides, and the frontiers of Naples, as may stand him in any stead, and they are all so prepared that they cannot be disturbed with a mean provision or shortness of time. He still makes men of war and captains, as appears by a bill inclosed; what he further intends, besides the maintenance of his friends in their new estates, leaves to wiser men's discourse and judgment. Learns from an assured place that the French King has already sent him 50,000 crowns; though it is a small sum, it may be taken for a beginning *ad majora*. He has made him many great offers. The French say they have in deposit 35,000 crowns for their King, and 150,000 for the Pope. Does not quite believe it. The French King has agreed, with a show of very good will, that the General Council should be held at Rome, at St. John of Lateran. He will send his Prelates to it to be obedient to the Pope. There is much babbling *in secretis* what kind of things will be taken in hand in virtue of this Lateran Council, and what ways will be devised for the reformation of the spiritual and temporal estates. Cardinal Caraffa is shortly looked for, well accompanied by captains and gentlemen, and with the whole army of the French King's gallies, 40 in number, wherein are like to be more in number than the Cardinal's family. There has come abroad a letter from the said Cardinal to the Duke of Paliano, a copy of which is inclosed; by this will be seen how things are handled, and the great hope that a general peace may be had by the good means of the Pope. Understands by a French gentleman's report made to a secret friend of his that the French King will send an army into Scotland, and that the old Queen there is likely to come into Lorraine, on the confines of which the French

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King has and does fortify Metz; and it is said that he has sent to the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland to hire 3,000 Swiss to do him service. Prays that he may be no author of the premises, to avoid offence. The plague in Venice increases daily; passages in all places are stopped; and licence is required to be had from the Seigniory in going anywhere. Commerce with the state of Ferrara, of Mantua, Urbino, and Romagna is prohibited. The danger is great, the rumour greater. All the Ambassadors will depart within two days. Will not show himself wiser and bolder than the others; intends therefore within three or four days to leave for the country of Friuli. [*Five pages.*] *Inclosing,*

515. I. *Cardinal Caraffa to the Duke of Paliano, Fontainebleau, June* 1556. *Will give him an account of what passed yesterday in his first visit to the Constable. Yesterday about* 20 *o'clock went to the King, and after saluting and giving him benediction in name of his Holiness, presented his credentials, and then told him that though he presumed the Constable had explained to his Majesty the object of his legation as he had declared it to the Constable yesterday evening, yet he would explain it again; and then did so at ample length, conformably with the instructions that he brought with him from his Holiness, going minutely into the reasons which moved him to convoke the Council, and rather in Rome than in any other place in Italy, as being more convenient and more public in all respects, besides having the presence of his Holiness, who in consequence of his age, could not travel, and without his presence it is well known that a Council in the present times can be of small avail, and then it was necessary that the King and the Emperor should resolve to be reconciled and conclude a firm peace, by means whereof his Holiness could effect this his pious intention of the Council to obviate, by God's help, the infinite evils that otherwise would happen to Christendom in addition to the many others which have already happened by reason of heresy. Wherefore his Holiness desired and besought his Majesty, that from this time forward he would permit it to be understood by the Prelates of his kingdom, that not only does he not seek to prevent them from going to the Council, but rather he desired that every one should go in accordance with the precept of his Holiness when the time should come, so that from henceforward each of them should keep himself in readiness. And as to peace, as being above all other things necessary for this end, his Holiness, after having made and ever since the commencement of his pontificate caused the most ferment warmest prayers to be continually made to God that He of His mercy would grant it (of which by His divine grace a good sign had been seen in the truce concluded) had now appointed as Legates for this purpose two of his Cardinals, the Cardinal of Pisa to the Em-*

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peror, and himself (Caraffa) to his Majesty, to make a final attempt to persuade, pray, and constrain both for the service of God to condone their respective injuries and sufferings; knowing well that the truce, though by chance it may possibly last some time, is nothing else than a limited cessation to reinforce dissensions and war, in which case the affairs of religion would always go on deteriorating in the manner wherein, to his intense dissatisfaction, they are seen to proceed daily. To provide for this without delay his Holiness is admonished by his duty. Wherefore he has committed to his Legates opportunely now to urge this holy and necessary peace, hoping that by all means it may be obtained, and in case God should not grant it to show clearly which of their Majesty's fault he is avenging. Therefore besought the King to make to that request a good and pious response of such a nature that the Cardinal of Pisa may be enabled to obtain a similar one from the Emperor, and his Holiness may have ground for consolation, and at once may begin to hope that he shall be able shortly to convoke the Council, and in his own days behold the Princes of Christendom in peace and union, with religion and the Catholic faith in a better state than that in which, for their sins, it has been. His Majesty listened with much attention and, entering upon the question of a Council at much length, commended his Holiness for his holy proposition, wherein he heard with satisfaction that he held firm, and approved all the reasons which Caraffa alleged, as well of the place and circumstances as of the urgent causes set forth. And said that for his own part he could assure his Holiness that he never sought to impede the Prelates of his kingdom from going to the assembly of the Council in Rome, but shall now let all of them understand that when they go they shall do what is in accordance with his own mind, and will now cause this his desire to be promulgated, greatly desiring that the Council may have a good result, and that by its means such fruit may be produced as is needful to religion, of which he said, as the eldest son, he thought he had so far well deserved, and that another time he had something to tell Caraffa herein for communication to his Holiness. Respecting the peace, the King said that he had never been opposed to it, but had always shown a desire for such by all convenient and just means. Finally, when the terms on part of the Emperor are proposed to him, he will make it appear that he seeks not to diverge a tittle from what is right, adding, that whenever any difficulty was found in the terms he would be content to remit it freely to the judgment and will of the Pope in obedience to his advice and precept, and would persist always in that intention. Such is the summary of his conference with the King, an account of which he

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thought right to give to the Duke and by him to the Pope, apprizing him that he will direct the Cardinal of Pisa to be made participator of all, to the end that he may elicit a good response from the Emperor, and commence as soon as possible in the management of this affair, whereof it appears to Caraffa his Holiness may have more hope than he can have had for a long time. [*Italian. Five pages.*]

515. II. *Intelligence from Rome, July* 8. *The command of the cavalry has been given to Sig. Ascanio della Cornia, and to Sig. Giulio Orsino that of the infantry; which it is intended shall go to aid the defence of Puliano.*

The Marquis of Monte-Bello, i.e., *Don Antonio Caraffa, is appointed to the Governorship of Bologna, of the Romagna and the country thereabouts.*

Sig. Camillo Orsino della Mentano has been requested by the Pope for his service; he has replied that he is under obligation to the Duke of Ferrara to serve his Holiness no more, because he has issued a proclamation that no feudatory vassal, a captain subject of the Church, shall take pay or serve any Prince, "dalli Deputati infuori."

Three days since came letters from Cardinal Caraffa in which hope of obtaining peace was expressed by reason of the good words said by the King of France to him upon that matter, in consequence of which it was intimated to the Cardinal of Pisa that he should continue his journey with the greatest possible speed, although it had been at first written to him that he was to remain in the place where the courier had found him.

It is understood that the Duke of Alva is levying troops everywhere, and that the men at arms are marching towards Abruzzi; that the Duke of Florence has dispatched captains and prepares for battle. Six captains have been recently dispatched from Rome. [*Italian. One page and a quarter.*]

July 12 516. Extract from the Register of the Notaries of Rouen. Deed of sale by Katherine l'Hermite, widow of Raoulot Blancbaston, Esq., Seigneur Dubosc-Regnould, Richard, John, and George Hun [Hume?], all dwelling in Dieppe, of a rent of 180*l.* a year to Dame Katherine Dequieuremont, widow of John Grombavet, Esq., advocate, for a sum of 18,000*l.* paid down to them by Master Alexander le Françoys, priest, curé of Soteville-lez-le-Pont-de-l'Arche, on the security of Nicolas Aoustin, Seigneur de Hanruart, 13th Oct. 1539. The contract was erased and in margin to this effect: That the said Katherine Dequiêuremont acknowledged to have received by the hands of Charles Blancbaston, her son, the discharge of the principal and arrears of the rent aforesaid, &c. 28th November 1542. [*French. Broadside, vellum.*]

July 12. 517. Extract from the Register of the Notaries of Rouen. Bond by which Richard, John, and George Hun, merchants resident in

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Dieppe, become security for the repayment each of one-third of a sum of 100 crowns of the sun, which Katherine l'Hermite, widow of Raoullot Blancbaston, Esq., Seigneur Dubosc-Regnould, binds herself to sell to Master Regne Debecdeleure, Seigneur de Sazillay, Conseiller Du Roy, on the security of Nicolas Aoustin, Seigneur de Hanruart, and the said John, Richard, and George: provided a sum of 1,000 crowns, credited to the said Katherine, be applied to the payment of a fine, in which the said Richard and their colleagues have been condemned, to Bastien Moins Bareto and Dominique Gonsallez. Rouen, 13th October 1539. [*French. Broadside, vellum.*]

July 12. 518. Extract from the Register of the Notaries of Rouen. Sale by Katherine l'Hermite, widow of Raoullot Blancbaston, Sieur de Bosc-Regnould, to Regne Cerdelyeure (*sic*), Seigneur de Sazillay, of a certain rent arising out of the seigneury of Coquercaumont, in the parish of Aucourt in the Vicomté d'Arques, of 100 crowns of the sun for 1,000 crowns, on Friday paid down to her. 13th Oct. 1539. [*French. Broadside, vellum. Acknowledgment of discharge in margin, dated 27th November* 1542.]

July 13. Paris. 519. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. On Midsummer-eve the King required the Ambassadors to be at Court next day, to witness the presentation of a sword sent to his Majesty by the Pope. On their arrival they found that the Queen had been delivered of a daughter, and that another was expected. She travailed till 8 o'clock p.m., and brought forth another daughter, still-born; herself escaping not without very great pains and danger. Because of her confinement, and that the King himself was almost all that while never from her, the ceremony of the sword was deferred until the following day, After mass, the Legate Caraffa sat down before the high altar, and the King knelt before him, while he read out of a book all that he had to say, which continued a good while, the King kneeling all the time, and so received the sword. The Pope has sent also a rose to the Queen. Two days previously Wotton had requested to know when he might wait upon the Legate, who appointed Midsummer-day, which chanced not amiss, as it saved him a day's riding to the Court. Wotton's talk was of general matters; expressing their Majesties' invariable affection, reverence, and obedience to the See Apostolic, and their Holy Father that now is, with his own great desire to pay his reverence for the Cardinal. The Legate made long discourse of her Majesty, how constantly, not without great peril, she had continued obedient to the Holy See, and of her zealous efforts to reduce her realm again to the unity of the Church; mentioning that the object of his mission hither was to treat of a peace, to which he found the King well inclined, and also for a general œcumenic Council to be kept at Rome, because the Holy Father, being aged, was unable to travel, and yet would be present thereat himself. Wotton observed, that for these two most necessary points all Christendom was most bounden to his Holiness, who did well answer to the expectation which the world had conceived of him when he was called to this supreme dignity, for the virtuous and

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holy life which he had lived before did promise no less of him than now was found in him by experience. They conversed at considerable length as to the peace; and with respect to the Council, the Legate said his Holiness most earnestly laboured to have it, therein not only intending to do what may be done for the extirpation of schisms and heresies, but also for reformation of abuses in men's living, and specially of the spirituality. The Legate has gone to make his entry into Paris, and thereafter the child is to be christened, his Eminence standing godfather to her in the Pope's name. The King is said to have given the Legate since his arrival benefices to the value of 10,000 crowns *per annum*. After presentation of the sword, the Ambassadors dined with the Constable; thereafter the conversation turned upon the Killigrews, who, as the Emperor's Ambassador had heard, had taken a ship of the Spaniards. The Constable said they were pirates, who had robbed certain Frenchmen on the sea, and the King had sent commandment that they should not be suffered to land with any prizes taken from the English or the Spaniards, and that they had sold certain of their prizes in Guernsey. Wotton remarked that they were indeed notorious pirates, and long since known to be such, as the King himself had granted letters to Sir William Pickering, Wotton's predecessor, to cause them to be apprehended: wherefore it was the more strange that they should have been suffered to serve here all this while, and that they ought not to have been permitted to depart from the French ports being armed, but that the King should have known their intent, and have taken such caution of them as the treaty requires. The Constable could not deny that such caution ought to have been taken, but said the King knew nothing of their designs, and would by no means defend them. He then said that some English pirates had lately robbed a Frenchman, of which the Admiral reminded Wotton he had sent him a remonstrance, and which Wotton told him he had sent to her Majesty within two or three days after receiving it. All concurred that such would occasionally happen, and that the offenders must be punished, and justice rendered to the sufferers. Understands that post-horses are forbidden to strangers without a special licence, and that the hire of such has been raised; so that now strangers having such licence must pay for themselves and their guide 40 sols at the least, or, as some say, a crown of the sun. This is surely against all reason, for the postmasters' gains were great enough before; and it were pity but these men should be paid home with some like device in England. Though the Ambassador Noailles has been for some time in France, and is now at the Court, cannot perceive that his brother, the prothonotary, prepares to go to England; yet, as the Constable says he is going thither, seeing no preparations knows not what to think of it. Albeit the Legate says that he has come for a peace, yet the truth seems to be that he has come to conclude the treaty for which the Cardinal of Lorraine went last to Rome between the Pope, the French King, the Duke of Ferrara, and others, wherein, *inter alia*, that the King shall take upon him the protection of the

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Duchy of Paliano, as he has done. This duchy had belonged to Marc Antonio Colonna, from whom it was forcibly taken by Pope Paul III., and the present Pope has given it to his nephew, the Legate's brother. All the circumstances connected herewith (detailed at some length) are deemed by the Imperialists to be innovations, and they are in arms to recover the duchy; this will cause the Cardinal to leave immediately after the christening, who, having been a soldier the most part of his life, delights more in war, wherein he can do service, than in matters of peace wherein he is not very skilful. So now it is generally thought this truce will not continue. The Abbot of St. Saluces is continually with the Legate, and says he will return to Rome with him. He is very gentle and familiar with Wotton, showing to bear a good affection to matters of England, but otherwise rather French than Spanish. He said three or four days past to the Emperor's Ambassador, "I ween we shall lose the Earl of Devonshire." Of late there came out of Scotland a French gentleman, who passing by England spake with her Majesty and the Cardinal, and who, as Wotton hears, has reported that their countenance and words were not so friendly to him at his return as when he went to Scotland. It has been commonly reported that a number of soldiers were to be sent to Scotland, but now a good number have come thence; knows not what is meant thereby. Henry Killigrew has returned, and was here at the Court three or four days. In the mean season, he lay one night with Captain Crayer, to whom he said, "I know as much of the Earl of Devonshire's mind as another, and he will be here at the Court very shortly, and trusteth well that you will take part with him." Crayer has been informed by others of the rebels that when they make any enterprise on England, they will have safe landing at Harwich or Yarmouth, and be well received, because the people of Harwich, who are privileged to take up victuals for Calais, have good store of provisions for them, and at Yarmouth the Bailiff is their great friend, and the bulwarks in that quarter are in their favour. He suggests the examination of said Bailiff. Further, the Deputy of Calais will rather deliver it to the French King than to the King of England, provided he will assist these rebels. Crayer will give all information of their proceedings, and though he has here a pension of 300 crowns and little less in land for life, yet if he could obtain a meaner living than this in England, he would not remain. Has just received their letter of the 24th ult. Gower has not heard anything from Henry Killigrew, who has willed the rebels at Paris to go to Rouen with the rest; but Gower, partly from want of money, partly from being unasked, remained at Paris, and said to the elder Tremaine ere he left, that seeing they suspected him, he would trouble them no longer. Tremaine bade him not think so, for the Earl of Devonshire esteemed him as much as any man here, and promised that on his return from Rouen he would tell him all he knew. Gower is destitute, and unless helped by the Queen knows not what to do. Advises that he should be considered, if they wish to make use of him. No appearance of the

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Prothonotary Noailles going to England; if the person at present there is able to execute the office, they will probably appoint him, and by a letter from the Constable, of which he sends a copy (*missing*), he seems to call him Ambassador already. Bourdillon had been named to go to Scotland, when it was thought King Philip should go with an army into England; he has now gone to Champagne, where the Imperialists and French dispute the possession of a town. The soldiers from Scotland, in number about 500, are sent to Piedmont. The Duke of Guise is reported to be going as General in Italy, which seems to indicate a design upon Naples, to which the Anjouins have long pretended right, as one of the house of Anjou has always been sent when they have such intention. Reiffenberg is sent to Germany to raise troops. War evidently in view. The French are ever beforehand; fears they will be so now if King Philip suffers them. Sends a letter from Gower under a fictitious name (*missing*), whereby they may perceive his estate. [*Eight pages. The greater part in cipher, deciphered.*]

July 13. Paris. 520. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 30th ult. had received their letter of the 24th, and on the 3d inst. had audience of the King. His Majesty allowed well his Admiral's behaviour and answer made to their Majesties' Council of Calais when he was on those frontiers, and misliked that of Senarpont, to whom he should write, his mind being none other than to preserve peace and amity. As to St. Engelvert, he maintained that it had ever belonged to his ancestors, and marvelled that his right thereto should be questioned; nevertheless, required him to deliver a remembrance of those matters to the Constable. As the latter part of the answer seemed to Wotton to sound to a delay and protracting of time, he reminded his Majesty that the harvest was nigh, and that at least so far as reaping was concerned, he desired to know his pleasure. The King promised he should shortly hear of it. The Constable likewise seemed not much to like Senarpont's words; but as for St. Engelvert, he makes it very clear on their side "by all the old stories, and, namely, by our Froissart (for so he named him)." He is, nevertheless, to have the subject considered upon the remembrance. Touching the receiving of Killigrew and his fellows at La Rochelle, he wondered it should be so, as his Majesty had given orders for their apprehension if they landed, and the Admiral had sent out ships for that purpose, as they had robbed French as well as other vessels; and since her Majesty had in like manner sent forth vessels against Cole and these pirates, he trusted she would do justice upon them. Had complained to the Constable, that a servant of his bringing now the Council's packet to him, was constrained all the way from Boulogne to Morette to pay a crown of the sun for every post, whereas previously they paid but 30 *sols*, which is an excess of 17 or 18 *sols* for every post on their former payments, or on what the French pay now. The Constable replied that in this they followed the practices of other nations, and their men had to pay

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at the same rate in England and Flanders. Informed by Wotton that he was mistaken as to England, the Constable promised an answer on this point also. On the following day sent his remembrance, specially urging reply as to the corn, but received no answer. Next day being Sunday, the King's daughter was christened, the Pope's Legate being godfather, and Madame de St. Pol and the Duchess of Montpensier godmothers. The child was named Victoria, after the Pope's mother. The Ambassadors were required to be present, and thereafter to sup. The King, the Legate, the Cardinal of Lorraine, the Queen of Scots, the Dauphin, the King's two eldest daughters, and the godmothers supped at the King's board. At another long table were the Ambassadors at the upper end, all on one side; and over against them were the Duke of Lorraine, the Prince of Ferrara, the Prince of Mantua, the Duchesses of Valentinois, D'Aumale, and Castres, the Duke of Ferrara's brother. On the side beneath them, the two Duchesses of Guise, and so downwards a great number, specially of ladies. While at supper, the Ambassadors received a message from the Legate, requesting them to meet him in the chapel after supper. His Eminence stated that the cause of his coming hither was in regard to a peace and a General Council. Touching the former, the French King and Council were all reasonable and content, should any questions of difference arise in the settlement of peace, to take the Pope as indifferent judge between them, and to stand to his determination, specially seeing that the Pope is, and ought to be, judge over all Christian Princes. He then mentioned that he could not await the return of the other Legate to the Emperor and King Philip, because the Pope had revoked him in consequence of Marc Antonio Colonna having threatened to sack Rome; in which matter he "began to wax somewhat warm, and not only spoke very evil by the said Marc Antonio, but also by all the Colonneses generally; and not only of them that now are, but generally of them that have been in times past, saying they were naughty men, and ever rebels to God's Vicars, the Popes for the time being." The Spanish Ambassador, having suggested that a private matter of Colonna against the Pope should not cause the Legate to depart until the return of the other Cardinal, when their coming hither was for the common wealth of all Christendom, provoked a very vehement reply from the Legate, who charged some Spanish captains with aiding Colonna. "The talk betwixt them continued a good while, the Cardinal's high words increasing more and more, and spoken so loud that all they who were in the chapel (where I suppose were 50 persons or thereabout) might well perceive his talk. I cannot learn that any of the Ambassadors liked the Cardinal's communication; and for my part, to say plainly as I think, I must needs say that he lacked a great deal of that soberness and modesty which a man of his degree and vocation, and come for such a godly intent, as he gave the world to understand that he came for, ought to have showed." On Monday and Tuesday had sent to the Constable for a reply, but received none; on the latter

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day his servant urging such, especially as to the corn, for fear of inconvenience that may ensue, "the Constable, as it seemed, scant being contented to be importuned, bad him go his way; and made him no other answer." On Tuesday, a young man named Middlemore brought him from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton a packet, which on opening he found contained a letter to her Majesty, and others to the Cardinal, Lord Chancellor, M. Englefield, and himself. These he forwards. Middlemore informs him that Throckmorton arrived at St. Malo about 16 days before; and on his way to Paris his horse fell upon him, so that he is sore sick, and so was fain in small journeys to ride to Paris, where he trusted to have found Wotton; but being unable to ride farther, had written to him by Middlemore in post. Middlemore affirms that hitherto he has spoken with no Englishman in France, nor intends to do so except with Wotton. But Wotton said it were very hard for him so to do, and therefore would have wished (if he means as he writes) that he had not tarried here, but had gone to Cologne or Cleveland, and had abode the end of the matter there, since he pretends so much to fear Flanders. Middlemore replied, that if he knew so much of Wotton's mind, he thought he would not fail so to do, if his inability to travel, and want of sufficient money for so long a journey, did not let him. Had dismissed him with an assurance that the letters should be forwarded, and any replies thereto transmitted to Throckmorton, if he knew his address; exhorting that he should take good heed by no means to have any communication with the rebels, for that would so damage his business, that Wotton would never thereafter have anything to do with it. On Wednesday the 8th, again sent to Court for his answer. The Constable promised he should receive it next day. It did not arrive, and that day both King and Constable left for Fontainebleau; whither he was obliged to send again on the 10th, and at length received the reply, of which he sends a copy (*missing*). By this,—so dark and general that he is never the nearer for it,—they will perceive how they that shall run post here in France for her Majesty's affairs shall be ordered, and that he shall be able to send none but by a special letter at every time; which besides being a great let if haste be required, their Ambassador shall never send letters without its being known. They will also perceive the Constable's request concerning a merchant vessel of Dieppe, which he alleges conveyed Killigrew to England. Had on the 11th written to the Constable for more explicit answer, on pretext of imperfect knowledge of the French tongue, and the precise meaning of the words, "make no innovation;" also requiring a billet or letter for post-horses. His reply of yesterday they will see by the copy sent (*also missing*), which still leaves the point dark enough. Having received no letter for post-horses, doubts much that the posts will deliver none to his men; but yet he will prove what they will do. The Legate has sent his train away, and will follow in post as soon as he receives answer from Rome, for which he looks daily. [*Six pages and a half.*]

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July 31. Brussels. 521. The Emperor Charles V. to Queen Mary. Had designed that the Sieur de Maltravers,* who brought her letter, should have been the bearer of the reply; but God had otherwise disposed it, having been pleased to take him to Himself, after a few days attack of violent fever. He deeply regrets the deceased, on account of his virtues and ability. [*French. One page.*]

Aug. 3. Rome. 522. Sir Edward Carne to same. As yet has been unable to procure the bulls of Winchester and Chester, the Pope having been so busied with the matters of Paliano, but trusts it will not be long now ere he does. Since his last of the 14th ult. the warlike preparations increase daily. On the 15th Cardinal Tournon was dispatched by the Pope to Venice in all diligence to make sure of the Venetians for his Holiness, who fortifies all his frontiers towards Naples, also Veletri, Castle Angelo, and the Burgo here. He has levied large *dîmes* on the clergy in his dominions and places subject to him, as well mediate as immediate, such as Ferrara, Urbino, and Parma. All the officers of his court contribute their fees for one month, and a tallage to the amount of three *per cent.* is laid on every house in Rome. Proclamation is also made that no man shall carry any kind of money, gold, silver, jewels, or plate out of the city, except expense money only. Sign. Camillo di Orsini is General of his army. Marc Antonio di Colonna is excommunicated, and all who take his part against the Pope, who it is said will do what he can *utroque gladio* therein. Sign. John Garcilasso, mentioned in his last as being prisoner in Castle St. Angelo, and who was named for Ambassador to his Majesty, is still in confinement, and there had been a rumour in the city that Carne was prisoner, the people thinking *prima facie* that it was he. After Garcilasso's letters had been deciphered in Venice (for none by lack of the original cipher could do it here), it appeared there was some privy treason against the Pope, but the names of persons and places could not be made out. Wherefore Garcilasso being fed with salt meat, was kept without drink for three days to make him confess the names. On this compulsion he named Ascanio della Cornia, one of the Pope's chief captains, who lay at Veletri with 600 foot and 200 horse, and was General of all the cavalry. On this the Pope sent Papirio de Capismia, a Roman gentleman, on the 25th ult., with 500 men to Veletri to take Della Cornia. On his arrival an alarm was made, and the person who had charge under Ascanio withstood Papirio till he showed his commission, and in the meanwhile Ascanio fled with eight or nine in his company. When this was known pursuit was made, but what with the hot weather and haste the horses failed, so that none but the standard bearer of Veletri and other four overtook Ascanio, who hurted the standard bearer. In this garbaly [garboil], one of Ascanio's servants brought him a very swift jennet, which was always kept ready for similar emergencies, which he mounted, and calling on his followers to come after him hasted to Neptuno, where the Pope had 400 men

* Henry, Lord Maltravers, only son of Henry Fitzalan, 21st Earl of Arundel.

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of war. These on his arrival he made to believe that those at Veletri had revolted with the Colonnas against his Holiness, that he had much ado to escape, and that they were coming after to take Neptuno. Whereupon, believing what he said to be true, they prepared to resist those that prosecuted after Ascanio, and he appointed such as he selected to keep the castle there. Meanwhile, under pretence of going in haste to apprize the Pope, he went by a back way aboard a frigate, and, sailing straight to Gaeta, so escaped. His image is hanged up here as a *proditore*. On the 27th ult. Ascanio's brother, the Cardinal of Pusa [Perugia], was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, some think on suspicion of being privy to the conspiracy, but others say he is charged by the Pope also with a murder committed by him in Rome in the time of Pope Paul III., before he was made Cardinal. On the 29th Sign. Camillo di Colonna and the Archbishop of that house were also apprehended and lodged in St. Angelo, it is supposed lest they should do any hurt in the event of a force coming against his Holiness; and on the 31st arrived six ensigns of Frenchmen to the Pope. It is blown abroad that Cardinal Caraffa is coming with 30 more ensigns of Frenchmen and 6,000 men of arms, and that 6,000 Frisons are shortly expected. The Neapolitan army of the other side is estimated at 28,000. According to a resolution taken in the Congregation on the 14th ult., Sign. Ferrante della Sanguine was sent from the College to the Duke of Alva at Naples to treat of some appointment, but received for answer that the Duke would accede to none unless the Pope would guarantee that the French should not come to Paliano. This, he hears, the Pope will in nowise do. Since then messengers have come from the Duke to his Holiness, cannot learn wherefore, but preparations still go forward. The Pope is said to be one who fears no man in his doings. Yesterday there was a congregation of Cardinals with the Pope when the Emperor's Ambassador requested leave to depart. He was very gently used by his Holiness, and much urged to remain both by him and the Cardinals, but he did not absolutely say whether he would go or stay. Afterwards, however, he told Cardinal Morone that he would leave his secretary and half his household here and would return again, but the Cardinal informed him, that once gone he must have a new commission before he could come back, and therefore recommended him not to be hasty in departing. Cardinal Caraffa remains in France until he hears from the messenger from the Pope to the Emperor; if there is peace he will remain, if not he will return as speedily as he can. Cardinal Morone has been very earnest with him to solicit her Majesty to help to have some good way in this matter, without which great inconveniences are likely to arise to Christendom. "If God help not it is like to be a dangerous work, and if it go forward, here is very evil tarrying." [*Six pages and a half.*]

Aug. 4. Paris. 523. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On 25th July received her Majesty's letter of the 9th regarding Lord Lennox's matter, and that of the 10th concerning the counterfeit coin. Had informed Nisbet, the agent for Lord Lennox, of her Majesty's pleasure, and

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his intention to seek audience of the French King thereon; but, as Nisbet had letters for the young Scottish Queen which required early delivery, he requested Wotton to defer speaking of the matter until his return from Fontainebleau, whither he went on the following day, and did not come back until Saturday the 1st inst., having been delayed for the young Queen's answer. Wherefore, the King having left next morning, he cannot have audience until he be again at Fontainebleau, which is not likely to be for a fortnight. As to the counterfeit coin, on the Friday evening had conference with the Constable, who considered the case alike prejudicial to France and England, and thereupon reasoned with Secretary Bourdin for the sending direct to Dieppe to take steps for the arrest of the offender and his accomplices. Delivered to them a remembrance in writing and the eight pieces of base coin. Complained to the Constable of the assembling together of the rebels at Rouen, and that the common voice both there and at Dieppe was of their arming and preparing themselves for sea; that they were suffered to sell their prizes in the French ports, as at Conquest, La Rochelle, and La Hogue, where they might easily have been taken if the King and his officers would have gone about it, as he alleged the King's pleasure was they should. The Constable denied all aid or connivance on part of his Majesty, but Wotton said these men brought nothing with them out of England, and were on such good credit with the people here that nobody would lend them one *sous*, and yet had they here found ships, which they had well manned and provisioned, and thus sailed from the French ports. The Constable still persisted in his denial. It is reported at the Court that the Imperialists would have taken the Pope and saccaged Rome, but the plot being discovered his Holiness has imprisoned divers Cardinals, Ambassadors, and others, and it seems will not stick to do execution on many of them. Hears he has already deprived of his hat the Cardinal of Burgos, whom, had he been in Rome, the matter might have touched nearer than his hat. It is also said that Cardinal Motula, who was going to Brussels, has fled into France, being afraid lest the Emperor and King Philip might have put him in prison too. The Legate Caraffa would fain be gone, but awaits the final resolution, which cannot be determined till the Duke of Ferrara's answer has been received; this makes people think the truce is at a point, and already the King sends a number of troops to Sienna and Corsica. The Constable has complained that a packet of theirs coming from Scotland has been detained four days in England by the officers of her Majesty's Court, and that another sent to Scotland has not been heard of. In spite of all the Constable says, the constant voice is that the rebels prepare for sea with more ships than previously, and amongst others one which they have taken of upwards of 400 tons. They take up as many English, Scots, French, and others as they can get, paying them in hand money which they have made by the sale of their prizes. The French King also is arming some vessels, as admitted to the Emperor's Ambassador by the Constable, who pretends it is for the purpose of pursuing the pirates, which is as true as are the

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answers which they have continually made concerning the rebels and these pirates. It is also reported that the Earl of Devonshire will join them very shortly, and that they have already taken some port in one of her Majesty's islands. Trusts this is not true, but fears by such report that something of the kind is to be attempted. Has not the slightest reliance on the fair words of the King and Constable, who would further any rebellion in England or aid the external enemy, and wishes her Majesty thought so too, as she would be less deceived by them. The King has sent for a number of landsknechts and has his horse in readiness, and the Emperor's Ambassador is credibly informed that these will suddenly enter Flanders by Ardres and attempt to take Bourbourg and Gravelines. Recommends that Guisnes and other places thereabouts may be well fortified and provisioned, as this dry year puts them in hope some good may be done that way, all marsh grounds being dried up. Throckmorton's man has been to know if any answer has come, and says his master has spoken with no Englishman in this town, and would wish to meet Wotton in some secret place, being fain to come to him but dreading danger. Will have nothing to say to him. Has inquired of several Englishmen if they had heard of his being here; they say they have not, which seems strange, his person and that of his man being well known, and one of Wotton's men having seen him in the street going to the Palace. Two of the officers of the *Court de la Monnaie* came to him yesterday to obtain full information as to the counterfeit money, as one of them was ready to depart for Dieppe to examine the matter. Lord Lennox's man has spoken with the Constable and the Cardinal of Lorraine for his master's business, but they told him until the King returns to Paris, where he will shortly be, it is not to be spoken of. Will not fail then to do her Majesty's commandment thereon. [*Six pages. Greater part in cipher, deciphered.*]

Aug. 5. Cleves. 524. William, Duke of Cleves, to Queen Mary. Sends Arnold à Lewen, licentiate of laws, to request her Majesty's authority may be exercised in the expulsion from England of two domestics of his sister the Lady Anne, *viz.*, Jasper Broickhusen with his wife Gertrude, (who by her marvellous impostures and incantations seems to have driven his sister mad,) and one a native of Wylick. Every exertion has already been used, not a stone left unturned, to have them removed from her service, but in vain; wherefore the necessity for this application. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Aug. 5. Brussels. 525. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to same. Was delighted with the good news contained in her Majesty's letter of the 16th ult., which was followed so soon by the melancholy event of the death of Lord Maltravers. Thanks her for writing in favour of the Marquis de Terranova to his Majesty, whose return he will omit no opportunity to facilitate. [*French. One page and a quarter.*]

Aug. 25. Vienna. 526. Intelligence from Vienna. The Archduke of Austria set out for Hungary on the 24th inst. with 4,000 men at arms, 6,000 light horsemen, 6,000 landsknechts, 4,000 Hungarian infantry, 32 pieces of artillery for the field and battery, and 2,000 miners.

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His Commander-in-Chief is Palavicino, the General of the men-at-arms Carlo Sciaratino Boemo, the remaining cavalry and infantry being divided among good and faithful, if not very famous captains. It is said that the Archduke's intention is first to go and fortify Righet, then to turn to the right and try to storm Baboccia, a place neither well fortified nor strong by position; when that has succeeded, he will lay waste about 20 leagues of country, as to which the common opinion of the competent is that it is the finest frontier that can be now opposed to the Turkish forces. It is believed and hoped that the Turks are not for going out of their fortresses, because unfortunately their reinforcements can arrive before the winter sets in. If the Archduke obtain any territory, and Petrowitz, who is 83 years of age and suffering from fever, should die, many desire that Transylvania should be able easily to surrender to his Majesty. Since the proposal which the Duke of Bavaria made in Ratisbon in the name of the King, the agents of the Princes have written to their masters for their orders as to the reply. As all have not yet received an answer, no further progress has been made. The common opinion is that they will not refuse aid against the Turk for next year if they can obtain their intent touching religion. Twenty bands of infantry are being raised in the Tyrol to pass into Italy, by what is said, for the service of the King of Spain. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

Aug. 30. Mantua. 527. William, Duke of Mantua, to Queen Mary. Credentials of Signor Annibale Litolfi, Ambassador to King Philip, who will wait upon her Majesty to pay his respects. [*Italian. Half a page.*]

Sept. 4. Mantua. 528. Margaret, Duchess Dowager of Mantua, to same. Takes the opportunity of the visit of her son's Ambassador, to offer her respects to her Majesty. [*Italian. Half a page.*]

Sept. 5. Rome. 529. Intelligence from Rome. 1. On 25th Aug. the Duke of Alva went out of Naples to go to Gaeta, commanding 25 pieces of artillery to be placed at the arch of San Germano where the assembly is; 20 ensigns of foot close to the bridge of Como; 20 ensigns of foot and horse on the confines, and 38 gallies to Spezzia to levy some companies of Spaniards and Austrians and transport them into the kingdom. A spy whom he sent to take the plan of Fossinone was recognized and captured, and Giulio Orsini had the fortifications shown to him and permitted him to return to the Duke and tell what he had seen. There are 10,000 foot here; the fortification of Borgo is finished and that of Rome diligently looked to. Anagni, Fossinone, Paliano, Veletri, and Tivoli are provided with good forts. Cardinal Caraffa is expected to-morrow with 2,000 Gascons, with Strozzi, Lansac, Monluc and many French gentlemen who will mount horse here. It is said that the Cardinal is well furnished by the King with 100,000 crowns ready money, 300,000 more having been remitted to Venice; and that the King is unwilling to abandon the Pope and this see, wherefore at his arrival it will be known if there is to be peace or war. Cardinal St. Jacomo does not fail to oppose valiantly his Holiness and seek to procure peace, seeing that the war and the troubles

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make neither for the Pope nor the Emperor. Duke Octavio has summoned here a seigniory to give account of the convention (*accordo*) to the Pope and to demand the placet, but he has not yet had it. It is understood that his Holiness is not very well pleased with this *accordo*, the Duke having acted in it without his licence or knowledge; and he said to Cardinal St. Angelo on Sunday he would endeavour to walk in the right way, that he would manage it like a son and would not embroil himself with his brothers. And he has said in private that Piacenza was the occasion of the death of Pier Luigi, that Parma would cause Pope Paul to die of grief, and that Parma and Piacenza will be the ruin of the house of Farnese. Two companies of horse of Duke Octavio and one of Count Cæsar Raspone entered Rome yesterday.

2. As he wrote, news arrived by the last courier of the truth of the matter of the Farnese, as communicated by the secretaries of the Duke, and the Cardinal Farnese; and Cardinal St. Angelo the following day was with his Holiness excusing himself for not having known it, and was graciously received by the Pope, who nevertheless said to him that he should take care not to have himself mixed up with it. Another time he said many strong and significant words against them; and it was said that he had sent troops to Castro. In truth the matter is thus undecided. It was said that the Count of Santafiore also had been to Castro by command of the Duke of Florence; if he has been, it was to see the place. Thus it is supposed the management of the "accordo" may be matter of greater speculation. Signor Pietro da l'Offredo, who came in the name of the Duke of Alva with a letter to his Holiness and another to the College, will leave to night, with little resolved, and perhaps also little satisfied in any part. It is understood that the Imperialists are already in the field, and so much in advance that they are already at the frontiers with 15,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry; some of them have reached a place called Ponte Corvo, and others the neighbourhood of Tagliacozzo, and Domenico di Massimi, who is among the number and has a company, has not been useless hitherto; he has advanced and made great booty of cattle, the larger portion belonging to his own father, but he has nevertheless not spared that of others. Thus matters keep on the point of breaking, and if not already broken, "*pensate quel che gli manchi.*" Here in Rome are in all 20,000 infantry and 800 horse, which the other day were joined by 100 from Mirandola, and yesterday evening came in the 2,000 infantry of the state of Urbino with 100 horse under Signor Aurelio Fregoso. It is two days since captains for 6,000 infantry were sent off, and though matters are come to such close terms, these speculators will have it that war cannot take place, so disadvantageous does it appear to them for both sides. Nothing is wanting in the fortifications of the city. The intendants have discovered that the Castle of St. Angelo is a very feeble fortress; they have therefore made certain provision of other counter-forts so that there shall be another castle, and they can thus defend the former securely. It is a fine and necessary undertaking. It follows they will make safe the Borgo Lauarandosi without sparing men or expense. In the rest of the States of the

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Church works are being carried on. Yesterday it was resolved to level the nunnery of San Sisto, within the gate of San Sebastiano. The Neapolitans have been most strictly commanded by the Duke of Alva to return into the kingdom; all obey and are departing. Thirty-four Imperial gallies were seen to pass the sea at a distance; these are said to be going to Genoa to take up Prince Doria, and help Orano in Africa, which is besieged by Dragut. And by this, it being certain that Cardinal Caraffa had reached Corsica, they dispatched certain frigates to him of which he was apprized. He is expected daily and hourly, and already they have ordered the cavalry to Ostia and some companies. The Bishop of Pola arrived yesterday; he came by land. Yesterday there was a Consistory, and the Pope spoke strongly against the Duke of Alva: among other things, said, that as he never knew any valorous enterprise done by him as a commander, he had no need to fear in the least what forces he might have; and abused him heartily. His Holiness, not content with what he said against the Duke of Alva, wished the Emperor and his son also to have their share, even worse than infidels. He lamented much over some Cardinals who were appointed to negotiate some settlement at the coming of the Count di San Valentino, Il Decano, Morone, Carpi, and Saraceno, who had acted negligently and determined nothing; these, he said, showed little affection to the Holy See. He added that he gave licence to all to speak freely; so that Pacheco and St. Jacomo have taken heart at this and decided to go to-day to him with the intention of making a final attempt. The Pope has ordered a Congregation to be called on one of these days, and freedom of speech is permitted. Should means of peace be found, it will be seen if Cardinals are made quickly and in numbers. [*Italian. Five pages.*]

Sept. 7. Padua.

530. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Though on Saturday last, the 5th inst., he advertised the Lords of the Council of the small occurrences known here, yet having now the opportunity of an extraordinary courier dispatched by the Emperor's Ambassador, writes a few lines, inclosing a copy of the Duke of Alva's letter to the Pope, although he supposes it has come to Petre's hand long ago. This day arrived a gentleman from the Emperor and the Duke of Alva to the Seigniory, with a letter from the Emperor, and from thence to divers other Princes and Potentates of Italy, for the entertaining of friendship, to declare divers great injuries, wrongs, and contumelies of the Pope against the Emperor and the King, and to prove to the world that the mischief happening in Christendom will proceed only from the Pope's misbehaviour towards them, who are thereby provoked by all means (no other remedy being possible) to uphold and defend all their possessions, having delayed to do this for reverence sake and hope of amendment, and all in vain. Learns from the Emperor's Ambassador that the Duke of Alva is moving from Naples to Gaeta along the sea for expedition, and thence to the camp, where it is supposed that he is now arrived. The camp contains very nearly the number of horse and foot, captains, and

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artillery, that Vannes has formerly written, besides 2,000 Spaniards coming from Milan, and 5,000 landsknechts out of Germany. This company once united and the Duke of Florence on the other side, it is not likely that all these preparations will be dissolved in vain. The agreement of Duke Octavio with the King being well embraced and lovingly nourished, is reckoned by wise men likely to serve the King in many respects and to prove a bulwark on that side to the Duchy of Milan. It will ensue from this that the Duke of Ferrara, who would have been appointed General Captain in Italy of the French King and the Pope, having to disburse on sureties, pledges, and assignments, as well on the French King's side as on the Pope's, with Cervia and Ravenna, about 900,000 crowns towards the war of Tuscany, Romagna, or elsewhere, being in hope to get, by the French King's means, Parma out of the hands of Duke Octavio with the Duchy of Borbonie [Bourbon] in recompence, will, if he keep to the truth, being much disappointed by this agreement, more advisedly look upon himself before he disburses so great a sum of ready money or takes such an enterprise in hand. Some think that the Pope and the French King would be content, partly with fair words and partly with brave demonstrations, to entertain the Imperialists until the beginning of next year, in order, meanwhile, the better to fortify and furnish their towns and leave as much money as they could, expecting, by that time, to be the stronger by the coming of the Turk's gallies for the French King's help. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosing,*

530. 1. *Copy letter from the Duke of Alva to the Pope. Naples, 21st August* 1556. *Has received the brief brought him by Domenico del Nero, and heard from him that which on the part of his Holiness he said by word of mouth, which in effect was intended to justify the aggravations against the Emperor, which the Duke commanded to be represented to his Holiness by Count St. Valentino. Since the reply is insufficient to excuse the facts, it has not appeared necessary to him to make any further answer, especially as since then the Pope has been doing things more prejudicial and which clearly show his will and intention, and why he wishes the Duke to lay down his arms without any offer of security on his own part for the possessions of the Emperor, which is the only reason that could be offered. It has appeared to the Duke that it would be best to send with this letter Pietro da L'Offredo, a Neapolitan gentleman, to lay before the Pope what the Duke has given him to understand by other letters, namely, that the Emperor and King Philip, the true defenders of the Apostolic See, up to the present time have supported and ignored many offences of the Pope, who from the commencement of his pontificate has oppressed, persecuted, imprisoned, and deprived the servants and friends of the Emperor, and having since solicited and importuned Princes and Potentates of Christendom to enter into a*

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league with him to the injury of the states, lordships, and kingdoms of their Majesties, causing their couriers to be robbed, taking and opening the packets of their servants, a thing which is only accustomed to be done to an enemy. The Pope has further favoured and advanced delinquents and rebels against their Majesties, putting them in positions wherein they are able to cause disturbances in their states and kingdoms. Further, the Pope has introduced foreigners into the States of the Church, which gives rise to the conjecture that he has the intention of occupying this kingdom; and this is confirmed by the fact that he has raised foot and horse, and sent a good part of them to the confines. He has had imprisoned and cruelly tormented Giovan. Anto. de Tassis, master of the post, depriving him of the office that their Majesties and their predecessors have always been accustomed to hold in Rome; he has also imprisoned Garcilasso della Vega, a subject of the Emperor, envoy to him. He has held language publicly on many occasions to the prejudice of their Majesties, such as is by no means consistent with decorum or the fatherly love of the Supreme Pontiff. All this and more their Majesties have tolerated rather for respect to the Holy See and the public good than from any other reason, hoping that the Pope would recollect himself and take a better path than, for the sake of aggrandizing his own relatives, to disturb the peace of Christendom and the Holy See, especially as in these times so full of heresies and dangerous opinions it would be more proper to try to eradicate them than to offend their Majesties without any cause. But seeing that the matter proceeds so rapidly, and that the Pope has permitted the Procurator and Fiscal Advocate of the Holy See in his presence to make a most unjust and rash demand that his kingdom should be taken from the King, the Duke's master, himself agreeing to and confirming it, and remarking that he would bide his time, and seeing that in the admonition writ issued against Ascanio della Cornia he calls the Emperor an enemy of the Holy See, and has publicly used very shameful expressions against their Majesties, to the Count de S. Valentino, clearly showing his dissatisfaction with the truce concluded, so useful and necessary to all Christendom, and that he is not contented with advancing his relatives with the good will of the Emperor, as proved before his elevation, when in the time of the reports from Naples he did not fail to advise Paul III. to invade the kingdom and persuaded him not to lose the opportunity: now matters being as they are, and it being clear that nothing can be looked for but the loss of the character, states, and kingdoms of the Emperor, and the Pope having reduced him to such extremity, that if the most obedient son were so oppressed by his father he could not

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but defend himself, the Duke being unable to fail in the obligation laid upon him as minister of his master of states in Italy will be forced to provide for their defence, depriving the Pope of the power of annoying them in the best manner he can; and being desirous of the quiet of Christendom and the peace of Italy, and by reason of the reverence which he knows their Majesties have towards the Holy See, he for the last time supplicates the Pope to consider the infinite troubles and scourges with which it has pleased God to afflict Christianity, the innumerable miseries arising out of war, and like a good pastor to lay aside his hatred, and the thought of annoying their Majesties and their possessions, and receive with affection the King, his master, who, following in the steps of his father, has always offered, and now again offers, his person and his entire force to the service of the Holy See; and, God having granted the remedy of the truce, not to disturb the benefit vouchsafed to Christendom, but give security to the Emperor neither to offend nor cause him to be offended in his possessions, his Majesty not pretending to any interest from the Pope nor demanding an atom of the Holy See, both their Majesties solely desiring to be in safety. Declares that if the Pope will not without delay agree to do all that is here asked, the Duke will undertake the defence of the Emperor, and all the consequent misery will be upon the soul and conscience of his Holiness. Shall take it as a great favour if the Pope will communicate the whole contents of this letter to the Sacred College. Hopes for a favourable result, in which case all will obey his Holiness. [*Italian. Six pages.*]

Sept. 8. Sienna. 531. The Abbess and Nuns of the Benedictine Order of All Saints of Sienna to Queen Mary. Declare the bad condition of the city by reason of the wars. For a whole year their community, consisting of 100 persons, have subsisted on the charity of the Cardinal of Burgos. Their convent, which was situated without the walls of the city, had, for fear of its being occupied by the enemy, been levelled to the ground, entailing a loss of more than 15,000 crowns, and all their substance. A small and unhealthy temporary abode in the city had been provided for them by Cardinal Mignanelli; but they have no means of their own, and the public necessities will not admit of their receiving any compensation, for building another convent. They therefore implore her Majesty's assistance. [*Italian. Two pages and a quarter.*]

Sept. 12. Padua. 532. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Commences his letter with a copy of that from the Duke of Alva to the Pope, inclosed in the previous one to Petre of 7th September, and adds as a postscript:—

By a courier dispatched from Rome to the Seigniory here understands that the war is broken or at the point of breaking, and that Signor Ascanio Della Cornia and other captains have already entered

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the States of the Church and disparcled certain of the Pope's men and taken the captain prisoner, as well as divers of the men. Thinks that within two days he shall have too many things to write of in this matter. The Pope, as occasion serves, openly and secretly speaks of the Emperor and the King "*cum tanta indignitate* that *ego horresco referens*" and remits the rehearsal to the Queen's and King's ministers and agents, to whom all these things and many more are not unknown. Certain other captains of the Imperialists have watched for the most part of the cattle of Rome, to the number of 6,000, on their way home, which were wont to be fed in the mountains of Abrucho [Abruzzi] all the summer, and in the winter to be turned into the country of Rome, and taken them to their use. The beginning of this war is easy to be conjectured; prays God to send a short and good end. The Duke of Alva has sent a letter of justification like to the above to the College of Cardinals and all the world. [*Six pages.*]

Sept. 12. Rome. 533. Intelligence from Rome. The Imperial forces have entered the States of the Church and penetrated as far as Anagni, defeating some of the Papal troops, and have taken Trentacoste near Camerino. To-day they are said to be battering Anagni; its capture is doubtful. Those within the town have sent for Signor Torquato Conte with 800 men, as the place is no better provided than the others were. The enemy are said to number 12,000 to 15,000 infantry, some say 10,000; but there are about 6,000 Spaniards and Ultramontanes, 1,000 horse, 500 men-at-arms, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, pontoons, ladders, &c. With all these, they continually assert their willingness to desist, provided that the Pope will assure them that he will not injure the Emperor's possessions. Pompeo Colonna, the son of Camillo, has taken the abbacy of Subiaco, which belonged to his uncle, with about 600 men, and the Count of Sarno, with about 100 horse, has come to Monte Fortino and sent to the Pope to say that he has come to let his Holiness be aware that the Duke of Alva desired to desist from the enterprise, provided his Holiness would assure his King that he would not annoy him. Thus matters stand. Of the 24,000 soldiers had in pay by the Pope scarcely 10,000 remain, and everything is unprovided. Monluc and Sig. Aurelio Fregoso went last night to Veletri, wherefore does not know, unless it be to see how the troops there are disposed, and if it be possible from that coast to push on towards Fondi to make a diversion. The Count of Popoli is in the Abruzzi with horse and foot. In Tuscany the 7,000 or 15,000 troops raised at the instance of the Duke of Alva are at Piombino, awaiting the army. Those come from Lombardy are said to be at Spezzia for embarkation, and the fleet to be gone thither to take them up. For all this peace is sought to be made, and to-day there was a report it had been concluded, because yesterday San Jacomo with his Holiness and Pacheco with Caraffa were nearly at the point, and because of the Duke of Alva's offer. Nothing by the return of Caraffa is seen to induce a belief that the French are in earnest, but in the opinion of all, rather to the contrary. Matters do not proceed very favourably with Signor Camillo, who is nearly

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deserted. If Anagni be taken, it may be said that the enemy are at the gates of Rome. The Pope, desiring to secure Parma, has sent thither Monsignor di Pola, and letters to the Duchess his mother and the Keeper there to have it consigned. It is understood that the Imperialists appoint governors to the places which they take, with witnesses and notaries in name of the College. [*Italian. One page and a half.*]

Sept. 16. Camp at Anagni. 534. The Duke of Alva to Pope Paul IV. Takes the opportunity of Fra Tomaso Manrique being here to beseech his Holiness will be pleased to adopt some good measure for extinguishing the present heats. Remains here for his reply to the propositions to be made. Any error in his communication must be attributed to zeal in the service of his master, and to no want of respect towards his Holiness. [*Italian. Copy. Half a page.*]

Sept. 16. Camp at Anagni. 535. Same to Cardinal Bellai. Has received with much pleasure the Cardinal's letter of the 13th inst., which informs him that that which he is doing might be a great displeasure to the Sacred College, because it is his intention to serve it and do that which is agreeable to it with all respect, as the King his master, whose wish it is, has commanded him. Will inform them of the intention with which he administers the oath, which the College has lamented over with the Cardinal, to the end that if he does not know how to regulate his actions in conformity with his intention, the College may prescribe him the castigation which it shall appear to them he merits, which he is most certain will be administered with greater clemency than the punishment that would be inflicted on him by his Majesty, when he learned that the Duke had offended in any matter those whom his Majesty holds in such respect. By what he has written to the Sacred College and previously to the Pope, the Cardinal and the College will have understood the causes of their arriving at the position in which they now stand and the end for which he proceeded to take the existing measures, which are to secure to his Majesty's states exemption from attack and injury as long the Pope lives; wherefore it is necessary to keep the lands that may be occupied under the protection of his Majesty, with a firm determination that all shall be restored to the Holy See as soon as these inconveniencies shall cease; and knowing that if his Holiness should fail [*or* die] no consultation would be necessary with the King to make the restitution, and in such case to the Sacred College or that which governs the Church and to which obedience is due until the new creation of a Pope, he has desired that from the present until that time this fealty may be made, in order that without further directions the lands so occupied may know what in such case they have to do, and this distinctly, if they wish to secure it on the part of the King. Is certain that the Cardinal and the College will see that the servant of the King cannot err intentionally in the smallest matter against the College, and although the matter may appear to them otherwise, shall in all things so conduct himself, because he will never fail in obedience and service to them, being certain that they will never command him to do anything whereby the security

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intended could be impeded, and he will not hesitate to beseech them to sue the Pope to acknowledge the King for the good son he has always been, and ever will be while his Holiness will consider him such, whence will follow service to God, and quiet and increase to the Apostolic See. [*Copy. Italian. Two pages.*]

Sept. 17. Rome. 536. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. On the 7th, Cardinal Caraffa arrived here from France, and brought with him seven ensigns of Gascons, with whom also came Pietro Strozzi, Mons. Monluc, Mons. Lansac, and the captain of the French gallies. He is said to have brought a large sum of money from the French King, and harness for 300 horsemen *gravis armaturæ*, with saddles and all their furniture, except horses, which are to be provided here. Thinks they will not be found here yet, since as many of the Cardinal's horses as would serve have been taken for that purpose. The Pope has very few horsemen. On the Cardinal's arrival he described all the Pope's men of war, and found nothing to the purpose. Where he was thought to have 22,000 he had not 9,000, besides being so deficient in all necessaries for war that all think he is unable to defend himself. On the 6th news arrived that the Duke of Alva had invaded the lands of the Church, and taken Ponte di Corvo and Frosilone. On this the Pope summoned a congregation of the Cardinals, declaring to them this invasion, and that matters had gone too far to admit of further speaking of peace. The same evening he caused to be apprehended Signor Pyrrho (*sic*) l'Offredo, who brought the letters from the Duke of Alva to his Holiness and the College, of which copies were sent with Carne's letter to her Majesty of the 5th. L'Offredo is still a prisoner in Castle St. Angelo. On the 8th the Marquis de Saria's secretary was arrested and brought to Torre de Nova, and, he hears, was compelled by force of torture to deliver to the Pope the cipher which he used in writing to his Majesty: but he is now at liberty. The Duke has taken Veroli, Separano, Banco, Frascati, Palestrina, Zagarnolo, Alatri, and Anagni. The latter stood out for some time; its captain, Signor Quadrato was sore wounded, and the soldiers fled. The Duke's army is said to be not 20 miles hence; and if it comes here, as surely expected, will have but small resistance, as the citizens mind not to defend the city. The Pope draws his force to the Burgo, which is well fortified and whither the people remove all their goods. To-day was a congregation of all the Romans in the Capitol before Cardinal Caraffa, who was there to know the citizens' mind. Hears that they demanded of the Pope 8,000 men with provisions for them, and they would undertake to defend the city. This the Cardinal granted, but thereof, as he can learn, no man here has any hope. With consent of the Pope the Cardinal de Sancto Jacobo sent the Proctor-General of the Black Friars to the Duke of Alva to have some good appointment. He returned last midnight, and this morning the Cardinal informed Carne that he has good hope of such appointment. Little resistance to speak of is made to the Duke's army anywhere. For defence of the Burgo the Pope places

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more reliance upon the Gascons than he does upon the Italians; so there is like to be much misery unless God put it in the Pope's head to come to some reasonable appointment, for he is said to be marvellous stiff in his proceedings. As many of both sexes who could, have fled from the town. Is desired by Cardinal Pacheco to commend him most humbly to her Majesty. [*Three pages.*]

Sept. 18. Padua. 537. Peter Vannes to Queen Mary. Being at Padua, for avoiding the plague at present reigning in Venice, received letters from the Council written by her command containing an account of the prosperous successes vouchsafed to her over her enemies. When they were received was at dinner with the Emperor's Ambassador and divers other noblemen, and declared them with all the particularities at length as they were written, and as he thought would stand with her Majesty's honour. Sees by conferences with divers noblemen the gladness conceived by reason of her prosperous affairs. The advertisements translated into Italian he will to-morrow send to the Seigniory. The King's affairs at Naples begin to prosper; all that is conquered by them is put in safety to the use of the Church and government of the whole College of Cardinals. The Pope's soldiers in the confines flee from their holds before they see their enemies in the face; yet the Duke of Alva offers to withdraw his army whenever the Pope will put him in assurance for the King's realms, as by a bill inclosed, which he has no leisure to translate into English, her Majesty will be more amply advertised. The Earl of Devonshire died little more than an hour ago. He has, for avoiding all kind of suspicion from himself, been leading a more solitary life than needed, saving the company of certain Venetian gentlemen, among whom he was made much of. About three weeks ago, for his recreation, he happened to go to Lio, a piece of an island six miles from Venice, to see his hawk fly upon a waste; there he was suddenly overtaken by a great tempest of wind and rain, so that he could not return to Venice by his gondola, but was forced to take a searcher's boat, which had arrived there by chance, and so got to Venice, "being body and legs very thinly clothed, refusing to change them with any warmer garment." About five days after, as he told Vannes, he had a fall on the stairs of his house, but feeling well and suffering no pain, came hither. To avoid the tediousness of the water and save horses he took the worst way and came by "a certain waggons called *coches*, very shaking and uneasy to my judgment," arriving on a Saturday night. Hearing of his coming went to visit him next day and found him very weak. After that he grew daily worse and worse, avoiding friends' visitations as a speech molest to him, and drew himself to the counsel of two of the best physicians here, and entered into a continual great hot ague, some time more vehement than at another. He was always diligently attended. Has charged his servants in her Majesty's name to take a true inventory of the small moveables he had, and especially that all writings or letters that he had here or at Venice shall be put in assurance to await the royal commands. Is about to see the order of his burial with as much sparing and as much honour as can be done, for the merchants in whom, by her

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Majesty's command, he had a credit of 3,000 or 4,000 crowns, are not yet willing to disburse without a sufficient discharge of Lord Devonshire's hand, the doing whereof is past. Will see him buried as well as he can, though (beseeches her Majesty not to be miscontent with him) he is next door to go a begging. Blames for it only his own evil chance and the occupation of the Council, which is such that they have no leisure to put her in remembrance of him. The Earl died, he thinks, a very good Christian man, for after Vannes had exhorted him to take his communion and the rite of the Church as a thing most necessary, by means of which God gives His people bodily and ghostly comfort, he answered by broken words that he was well content so to do, and in token thereof, "and in repentance of his sin, he lift up his eyes and knocked himself upon the breast, and after I had suffered him to pause a good while, I caused the sacraments to be brought, and after the priest's godly exhortation he forced himself to receive the blessed communion; but his tongue had so stopt his mouth, and his teeth so cloven together, that in nowise he could receive that same. And after this sort this gentleman is gone, as I do not doubt, to God His mercy." Since the Earl's coming hither he communicated to Vannes that it had been reported to him that some had said that he was "better French than English," and if he recovered he would try the quarrel with his sword, if he found the "misreporter." Advised him to regard no such light words. Beseeches her Majesty to command the payment of the Earl's funeral expenses, and to extend her charity to his servants, about 10 in number, masterless, moneyless, not able to live here nor come home without her help. [*Four pages.*]

Sept. 19. Rome.

538. Intelligence from Rome. On Monday the heads of districts were assembled to make some preparations for guarding the walls, but hearing that Anagni still held out, they retired to the Capitol without doing anything. Next morning news came that the Imperialists had taken Anagni. The tidings spread, but were not believed, until corroborated by the intelligence that the city after standing three assaults, and repelling the enemy, had at length agreed to surrender for want of munition and artillery, their defence having been made with harquebuses. Signor Torquato resolved to burn what provision of grain and wine they had, and also set fire to some houses near the gate, it was said, to put those of Paliano on their guard. The soldiers were disarmed; the Imperialists entered at night and began the sack, but the Duke of Alva made them stop, and restore all they had taken to the owners. These news have removed all intention on part of the Romans to take to the field, for they had hoped that the enemy would have occupied themselves until the Pope had made forts and provision; every one is so alarmed that nothing is attended to, except the removing of property; safety is sought in the residences of the Imperial and Portuguese Ambassadors and Signor Camillo Colonna; the Minerva has been appointed for the ladies, and the majority have left Rome. Cardinal San Jacomo does his utmost for peace, and prevailed with the Pope to send to the Duke one of

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his friars, who returned with answer that he was willing to send to his Holiness a person authorized to treat for peace. The Pope made him wait without longer than usual, and after the Cardinals had retired called him in, but what passed is not known. However, in Rome they say the war will go on, and the Pope ceases not his maledictions of the Duke, still keeps up his courage, and says he will rather be cut in 1,000 pieces than do anything unworthy of his dignity. It does not appear that the capture of Anagni was notified to him; but Cardinal Carpi informed him, and when he heard it it seemed *che si remettesse un poco*, and in consequence of the excitement in the city, the same friar was again sent to the Duke at eight o'clock, with letters of safe-conduct for whomsoever his Excellence might choose to send. The friar has now returned, and brings for reply that the Duke will send two persons. This day, Thursday, at 20 o'clock, a rumour arose that the enemy had taken the Latin Gate and entered; whereupon men ran to arms, and there was consequently much confusion; but little readiness was seen in the people, and the chiefs of the districts (*Capi Rioni*) ran to the walls, but with few followers. Among the rest, the poor women and all other ranks, such a terrible panic spread that people gave themselves up for lost. This lasted for some time, until it was discovered that it was a device of the Duke, who had dined at San Paolo, ("*mangiato a S. Paolo,*") and rode rapidly in at that gate with a few light horse, as if in flight, and all in order that he might see if the people were on their guard. This panic has caused many more to resolve to leave the city, and nothing is to be seen but people hurrying to and fro with boxes and goods. The same day Cardinal Caraffa went to the Capitol, and showed to the Romans that they might ask what they wished, and moreover offered to act, speak, and remain with them in Rome. They demanded 8,000 infantry, paid in Rome, artillery, and such munitions as Alexander Colonna, their General, should require, with provision for the children and heirs of such as should expose themselves for defence of the city. The Cardinal replied that he would not fail, and that the Marquis of Montebello would appear with a larger force than they sought. They added their desire to speak to the Pope, and that his Holiness should be made to comprehend point by point the consequences of the war, and the Cardinal was requested to take up his residence at St. Mark's. This evening Santo Jacomo being detained by the Pope, his Holiness appointed Cardinals Santo Jacomo, Caraffa, Trani, and Pisa to negotiate for him on this peace; but it is not likely to follow, because being not only necessary but enforced, the Imperialists may perceive their own advantages so clearly, that they will probably make such extravagant demands that it is not likely the Pope will accede, but would call such a martyrdom, since he has frequently said, that to be martyred in the service of God remains as his last consolation. Notes the probable effects of an occupation of the city by the Imperialists. Yesterday the Duke of Paliano, Caraffa, and Camillo Monlun were with his Holiness, and remained very late; and it is understood it was resolved to give the Romans what they

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demanded, as to-day some artillery has been ordered to the walls. A company of horse, too, is ordered out, it being known by means of a spy that a number of horse had approached Marino, Grotta Ferrata, and like places. Lest it seem strange (as he has already written that the Pope was paying 24,000 infantry) that they find themselves so alarmed, informs his correspondent that pay has indeed been distributed among that number, but it is reported that the Duke has taken over to himself 12,000 ; thus they are left with the half; 5,000 are out of Rome divided amongst Veletri, Paliano, Sermoneta, and Vicovaro ; the rest, including the Gascons, they have in Rome, his Excellency perhaps judging that peace would not follow, and that therefore it would be advantageous to have these men to spare, or from some other design. This, however, has not been sufficient for the Cardinal, who has grieved much, and has told him with high words that it has been a mistake; that he has expended too much on so large a number of men. Two days since Signor Hieronimo della Rovere, a gentleman of the King's sent by him, arrived. King Philip had sent him to the King of France to beseech him to be mediator with the Pope in the matter of peace, showing that he desired it much. It is said that offers have been made to the Pope of Swiss and of 200 men-at-arms whenever these desire to molest him. It is believed that King Philip has given the Duke of Alva to understand the same thing, who, being come to this necessity, might perhaps be agreeable to some good resolution. The Pope sent for Cardinal Montepulciano, who came speedily, and has been twice with his Holiness. He further summoned Crispo, but he has sent to excuse himself. The Bishop of Pola has been in Parma, and returned in the name of his Holiness; and the Commendone is coming to Venice: believes that neither will produce much fruit. The Romans, pressed to give some money, have imposed a toll of two crowns on each robbia of corn for 25 days, a hardship which everybody bears, and it is feared it may last during the war ; it is money which can be raised easily. The Father returned late; with him came, in the name of the Duke, Francesco Pacecho, a Spaniard, a man of credit, and the Secretary of his Excellency; they have not yet gone to the Pope, and are staying with Cardinal Santo Jacomo. It cannot be discovered what they bring; perhaps in the writer's next letter it will be communicated. Since he has understood that the Imperialists and the Papal troops are alarmed, he has written the occurrences in the city. Has been to-day with a great Cardinal, who is not, however, a supporter of the side of the Pope and his actions, and desires peace with all his heart. He told the writer that the affairs of Rome are not in so great straits as is commonly said; and he speaks from communication with Mons. di Motula and like persons. He says, first, that the Imperial army is not now more in number than 12,000 infantry, 200 men-at-arms, and 1,000 light horse; that the infantry, except the Spaniards, are all rabble, and the light cavalry all sorry jades, and this from the testimony of Signor Torquato, who says that if an expedition had been made in time to provide Anagni with certain things, he could have held out a long while. He says that the enemy are going to

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reconnoitre Veletri, Paliano, Vicovaro, and Sermoneta. Veletri was seen just now by Mons. de Monluc; the site pleased him, and the preparations which had been made with the presence of 2,500 infantry within, which would animate them to hold it so long as they had means of living. In Paliano there are 1,500 infantry, in Sermoneta 700, in Vicovaro 300. Peace is not despaired of, and it is believed that all the difficulty will lie in accommodating the affairs of Paliano; the Imperialists will not have it belong to the Duke, the Pope will not have it belong to Marco Colonna. There has been no creation of Cardinals and none is talked of; it would be if peace were to be made; if not no Imperial perhaps would be created. The Pope will wait to see how the war goes, and, waiting as long as he can get aid, it is thought he will make a number at once. It is said they have no need of money, because there are 300,000 crowns in Venice, and 100,000 in the castle. The Duke of Alva, hearing of the destruction of the Chiesa del Popolo, has, like a devout man, written with his own hand a note to the Pope, promising him, on the faith of a peer, that he will come to Rome in such a manner that it shall not be molested by even the shot of an arquebuse. [*Italian. Nine pages.*]

Sept. 22. Rome. 539. Sir Edward Carne to Sir William Petre. Of the occurrents here had written to her Majesty on the 5th, and to both their Majesties on the 17th, trusting that the King is in England. The Duke of Alva is at Anagni, but the greater part of his army is so near Rome that it is expected in little more than a day. There is great fear that the city will be sacked. Cannot tell how he shall escape, but trusts that they will not meddle with him, and is comforted by hearing that the Duke has shown great clemency to all men in such places as he has invaded. There will be small resistance, but the Pope will do what he may. Begs Petre will help that he may have his diets paid, that he may be able to have necessaries, which he fears will be very scant here. [*One page.*]

Sept. 26. Rome. 540. Same to King Philip and Queen Mary. His letters of the 22d should have been well on in their way, had the post been licensed to depart sooner. Cardinals de Sancto Jacobo and Caraffa, who had been appointed to meet the Duke of Alva at an abbey 12 miles hence for the purpose of treating of peace, were hovering and going Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, but at last the Pope willed that Caraffa should not go, fearing, as it is said, lest he should be stayed by the Duke. Some say that meanwhile news were received from the French King, which was the cause of the Cardinal being stayed, so that at this time the peace is failed. On the 23d the Count de Petigliano arrived with 100 horse, which he thinks were not past three score, and the Count was made Chief Captain of all the Pope's artillery and ordnance. Yesterday arrived 700 Grisons from Montalcino. The city is made very strong and hard to be taken: thinks there are in it 6,000 or 7,000 men of war, of which 5,000 or 6,000 are thought to be French. The Duke of Alva's army is said to be reinforced by

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5,000 or 6,000 soldiers from Lombardy: he has taken Neptuno and the whole country between Rome and Naples, except Veletri, Paliano, and Terracina. Some Englishmen here received letters from Venice on the 23d, mentioning that the Earl of Devon had departed to God on the 18th; his sickness was a hot ague that held him 14 days before he died. On the 23d a proclamation was issued here commanding all Romans who had fled for fear of the war to return within five days on pain of death and confiscation of their goods. There is much business here. This morning the horsemen who went on the scout last night brought in some Spaniards who had been taken by the horse of Veletri. The Pope has sent Sig. Adriano de Balionibus to be joined with the Duke of Soma, Captain in Veletri, lest the latter durst not abide the adventure of the siege there, being a banished man from Naples; but it is thought that he will abide the adventure. Has much difficulty in sending his letters, the posts being stayed here. There are three Englishmen here at present, one Lambert, a London merchant, and two young gentlemen of the names of Windham and Rugge, who say they came to see Rome. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

Sept. 26. Ghent. 541. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Queen Mary. Acknowledges her Majesty's letter relative to the return of the bearer, Mr. Anthony Hussey [Governor of the English merchants at Antwerp and agent in Flanders], to whom he gives these credentials. [*French. One page.*]

Oct. 3. Padua. 542. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Is constrained to be briefer than he ought by the shortness of time and the weariness he is in from travelling to post and pillar only for any open trial and assured declaration of the truth *in forma autentica*, to which he was moved for the Queen's honour, that by silent murmurs was by wicked persons and ignorant people unworthy and much blotted,—ignorant people who do not consider that of a godly woman can nothing proceed but godly acts. Has obtained, by the Podesta's command and all his magistrates' doing here, that the late Earl of Devonshire's servants, four physicians, two surgeons, that have had him in cure and have been privy to his opening and searching, have been sworn and examined before witnesses as to the disease of which he died. Their depositions and testimonies remain with him till he has the Queen's commandment. Has obtained from the chief magistrate of this city the consignment of the writings that were found in the Earl's chamber after his death to the assured keeping of the Podesta or his successor until the Queen's pleasure be known by her letters to them. Has caused an inventory to be made of the moveables brought forth upon oath by the Earl's servants to remain in their custody. Prays the Queen's pardon for having done this without commission. The matters between the Pope and the Duke of Alva tend to the continuance of war; all practices of peace are utterly excluded. The Pope, it is written, had thought to take the Duke prisoner under colour of a meeting; and for this purpose had commanded that a very good number of soldiers from various garrisons should suddenly intercept him

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between the place of meeting and the camp. It chanced, however, that the Duke came accompanied by 1,000 horsemen and 500 arquebusiers, and so the Pope was disappointed. Cannot tell what will be the end. The Pope greatly prepares with the French King's help, and the Duke lacks no furniture. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 8. Paris. 543. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 20th ult. received theirs of the 16th, his Majesty being then on his way from Val Luisant [Vauluisant] to Paris, where he arrived on the 25th. On the 28th had audience, and declared his instructions concerning the Sacrette. His Majesty said the vessel was well known to be his own and built at his own expense; that his word ought to be taken therein, that the thing was of very small importance and in a manner unworthy to be committed to Commissioners; and therefore trusted her Majesty would have the same regard to his word as she would expect him to have of hers in a like case. To Wotton's arguments his Majesty at length said he would talk about it to the Constable, with whom Wotton had already conferred and found him even more earnest in the matter than the King; but after the feast of the Order is over, he will again be in hand with the Constable. On the 1st inst. Senarpont, who is now Knight of the Order, came to him from the Constable to mention that it was considered by the Master of Requests, who was appointed one of the Commissioners for the matter of Sandingfeld, that upon this change of weather, after the long fair and dry season, it will be very uneasy to travel, specially in low countries as the Boulognois. Wherefore the Constable thought that, if it so contented her Majesty, it were better to defer till the spring; but if it did not, the original appointment should hold good. Desires to know her Majesty's pleasure. By Senarpont's conversation it seems they reckon at this meeting to settle not only the question of Sandingfeld but of the limits, and that bounds and marks shall be set up so as to prevent any disputes in future. At the request of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton sends some letters to them and others unsealed. Of late he has been several times with Wotton; and by his words seems to have a good affection to her Majesty and not to meddle with the doings of the rebels. Colby has also been with him; desires much to return home, says he never meant but well to the Queen and only came here to watch the rebels and apprize her Majesty of their designs, as set forth in his letter inclosed (*missing*). Knows nothing of the man otherwise, and wishes to know how he shall comport himself to him. Has perused Killigrew's examination, in which it seems to him the chief thing of all is lacking, viz., the gift of the Sacrette made directly by the King to the Killigrews; which alone would suffice if such had been made and could be shown. But none such being made, it will be hard to prove the donation. It is true that by the examination it seems the Admiral had an order from the King to deliver the Sacrette and her fittings to the Killigrews, which the Admiral said he kept for his warrant and discharge: also that the Admiral wrote two letters to the Vice-Admiral La Meilleraye, that the King had given the vessel to the Killigrews, and therefore commanded him to deliver her to them; and

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also that he gave a written order to Jour de Mare for her delivery to them, as of the King's gift. All which writings, or any of them, would make some kind of proof; but how it is possible to come by any of them, he cannot devise. Killigrew says that 30 or 40 persons were present when De Mare delivered to him the furniture of the ship: yet that does not seem to prove the gift of the vessel, for the like might have been done had the King only lent her. The common voice and fame must be proved by witnesses before a judge, and how that could be done here, he is equally unable to see. Besides the people of Newhaven are so unruly, and bear so little good-will to the English, that any one going thither to take information would be in much danger of his life. On hearing that M. A. Colonna has taken several places of the Pope, though of minor importance, such as Pontecorvo, Frosilone, Anagni, &c., the French King has resolved immediately to send troops to aid his Holiness; yet many think these troops are not going to Rome but to Piedmont for the invasion of Milan, thereby to draw off the Imperial troops from the Papal States. The French are to send Swiss, French, men-at-arms, and light horse, and with them the Duke D'Aumale and Damville the Constable's son. The Pope is said to have solicited aid from the Seigniory of Venice and the Duke of Mantua: what the former will do is doubtful, the Pope seeming to have been first invaded. Should Milan be invaded the King [Philip] must make vigorous resistance at the beginning, as any marked loss on that side might peril all his interests in Italy, considering the wavering minds of that nation and the present state of affairs there. Brissac is so afflicted with the gout that it must be some time before he can return to Piedmont. They say that whenever Colonna takes any place of the Pope, he removes his family arms and substitutes those of the Holy See, pretending that the place shall be kept for the See and the Pope's successors. The Abbot of St. Saluce has lately gone to Flanders of his own accord, as he says, to mention to King Philip certain communications between him and Caraffa, which implies that the Pope would be well content to listen to some good agreement. But men think it nothing likely that the Cardinal should use any kind of talk with him, seeing that all the while he was here he seemed to do nothing but to ring alarms to set Princes by the ears, at the very time when he pretended to have come for a peace and a general Council. The Abbot therefore is more probably sent by the Constable under the aforesaid pretence, and at his return he has given some hope that his Majesty will be well content to treat of a peace on very reasonable terms. Indeed it is reported that the Emperor's Ambassador has made such declarations to the French King of his Majesty's mind, that the former takes it in very good part. Does not hear anything of this from the Ambassador: will rather wish and pray for some good end, than trust much upon it. Colonna now besieges Veletri, 20 miles from Rome, in which are said to be 2,000 foot and 400 horse, under command of the Duke di Soma, a fugitive of Naples. The Duke of Alva makes as if this matter touched him never a whit, although he has a good force in readiness, on the

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ground that the Pope is in arms and has so many troops about him. After the feast of the Order had written to the Constable about the Sacrette, but received no reply until to-day, a thing in the meantime having chanced to the Constable which has troubled him more perhaps than anything ever has. The Constable still insisted that the Sacrette belonged to his Majesty, but referred him to De l'Aubespine, who followed the same line, whereby it seems they intend not that Commissioners shall meddle with the matter; and it is to be noticed in the handling hereof, that the King would not himself give the answer, but shifted it to the Constable, who in turn transferred it to De l'Aubespine. Enters very fully into the question of the property of the Sacrette, sifting the examination of Peter Killigrew, repelling by positive facts the pretences of the French King, and showing his bad faith; concluding that even if the Sacrette does belong to the King, his lending her to the Killigrews, and allowing her to be armed and provisioned in his ports without the usual caution required by the treaty, renders him liable for all injuries and damages done by the Killigrews, and therefore the vessel may be detained by those who have suffered the injuries until compensation has been received. What troubled the Constable was this: in the desire for the greatness of the house of Montmorency, after having procured his son to be made a Knight of the Order, and obtained for him the governorship of Paris and the Isle of France, he had arranged a marriage between him and the Duchess of Castres, the King's [base] daughter, on which occasion he intended further to have resigned in his favour the office of Grand Master. But after providing the feast for this marriage, which should have been solemnized within the last eight or ten days, and in honour of which great jousts and tournays had been prepared, the young man declared to the Admiral and his father that he could not find it in his conscience to go through with the marriage, having been for a long time ensured to another gentlewoman, named Piennes, whose sister was married to Sipierre, of the Privy Chamber, at the time when Lord Clinton was here. This so upset the Constable that he left the Court for his own house, where he lay certain days to digest his choler, seeing all his hopes frustrated, and those who have seen him report him to be greatly changed in his appearance. The young man is put under guard, and the lady sent to a convent; whereby it seems they seek yet some remedy for this matter, for if Piennes could be content to be a nun, then might the other marriage take effect; at least if the first be not consummated, as Wotton doubts whether it be. Mendoza, the *Maitre d'Hotel*, who was to take money for payment of the Swiss, has not yet left: and the Duke of Ferrara's Ambassador seems prepared to return in post to his master. The Prince of Ferrara has had a relapse, but is likely to recover. News have arrived that Colonna's troops have made courses almost to the very gates of Rome, and the Pope has sent Cardinals St. Jacomo and Trani to commune with Alva to fall to some agreement; but those who know the Pope's obstinacy think he will not agree, as long as he may be in hope of succour from the French. [*Ten pages and a half. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*]

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544. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Whether it be Dr. Martin, or whoever else, he shall be welcome when he comes. As for Petre's office, knowing the weakness of his body, and the pains and travail he has sustained therein already, cannot but think he does well to leave it. And because the office is so easy and pleasant, and Wotton so meet a man for it, Petre may be assured that he must needs thank him as much as the thing deserves, that would wish him to it. "I am now so broken through age since my coming hither, that you shall not know me when you see me. And therefore it is time for me to get me into a corner, and take me to my beads, and to remember that we have not here *permanentem civitatem*, and therefore to begin to put on my boots, and prepare myself to go to the other place where we look to rest." The King kept the feast of the Order here in Notre Dame, more solemnly than wont. Besides his Majesty the following 24 Knights were present; the Constable; the Duc D'Aumale; Boissy, *le Grand Ecuyer;* Marshal Brissac; M. D'Enghien; Count della Mirandola; M. D'Estrees; Prince de Condé; Baron de Courton; Ludovico di Birago; M. de Montmorency, the Constable's eldest son; and M. D'Andelot, the Admiral's brother. These sat on his Majesty's right. On his left were, the Duke of Guise; Duke of Nemours; the Admiral; the Marshal St. André; M. de Lorges; the Vidame of Chartres; Prince of Ferrara; M. de Bonnivet; M. de Bellay; Alphonso D'Este, base brother to the Duke of Ferrara; M. de Senarpont, Captain of Boulogne; and the Marquis d'Elbœuf, youngest brother of the house of Guise. The three last were recently created. Hears that the Vicomte de Turenne and two Italians are named to it. It would have been a goodly sight, could they have appointed a place for every living Knight of the Order; for then the choir of Nôtre Dame would not have served, and scantly the body of the church, for the purpose, so numerous are they, *ex omni natione quæ sub cælo est.* Noticed that there were present two brothers of the name of Bourbon; three brothers of the house of Lorraine or Guise; two of the names of Montmorency, father and son; two of the name of Coligny or Chastillon, brothers; two of the name of Este, uncle and nephew; and two of the name of Gonffier, viz., the *Grand Ecuyer* and Bonnivet, kinsmen. Thomas Stafford and Sir Robert have quarrelled again, in such sort that Sir Robert has contrived to have the other cast into the vilest prison of Rouen among thieves and such honest companions, on the ground that Thomas and his men went armed in Rouen seeking Sir Robert's life. And as it is contrary to law to go armed in Rouen, Sir Robert managed to have the other caught, armed with shirt and hosen of mail. Thomas threatening to be even with him for this year, Sir Robert has come to the Court, suing earnestly to have the extremity of the law to pass against Thomas. Thinks he cannot prevail. "If ever there were a *tragico-comedia* played, surely these men played it." Montmorency is to be married to the Duchess de Castres. Selve, who was Ambassador in England, is sent to Rome, and Dabanson is revoked. The latter is likely to be made *Garde des Sceaux*, if the present one, who is very ill, dies, or is made Cardinal. Asheton and certain of that company are abroad on the

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sea, which is thought to be the greatest succour that these honest men trust to live by here. It were well if they could be met with, having already done hurt to the King and Queen's subjects, and perhaps may get such prizes as may encourage them and their fellows to attempt greater things. Since writing, has heard of the chance happened to the Constable and his son, the particulars whereof he has written to the Council.

P.S.—Since closing his letter to the Council, has heard that Mendoza left this morning; the money had preceded him. Also that the Romans grudge sore against the Pope for past losses and fear of another sack, and do what they can to move him to some agreement. Six hundred men-at-arms and 500 light horse are ordered to be in readiness by the 20th inst. to go to Piedmont; and Brissac, weak as he is, is pressed to return to his charge there. [*Three pages.*]

Oct. 10. Rome. 545. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 3d inst. it is reported that the Duke of Alva lies at Tivoli, and has taken the town of Vicovaro without resistance of the townsmen; so that the Pope's soldiers there were compelled to leave, except those that were in the rock there in the name of Signor John Paulo di Vicinis, Lord of the town. It is said that the Duke will now attack Reati, 40 miles from this, in the confines of Naples, for the sake of having provision for his army brought nearer and surer. On the 4th all the Pope's soldiers were mustered out of the city; they were in number above 7,000 foot and 520 horse well appointed, but he has no army in camp, nor is likely to have, for lack of money. Since then about 100 more horse and a small number of foot have come. The Pope has taken all the corn in the city at a fixed price, which shall be paid by certain officers when they fall in. The bakers can bake no bread but of this corn, and the loaf is reduced from eight to four ounces, but the price is the same as when it consisted of the eight. It is moreover to be made of a certain whiteness, "and no man shall bake within himself but must buy of the bakers, whereby it is waxen very dear." Yesterday a messenger went from the Senate of Venice to the Duke of Alva to protest that they will defend the lands of the Church. Hears that the Pope sent a messenger to the Duke to know why he made war against him, and whether he did so of himself or by commission from his Majesty. About seven days ago he also sent Fabricio de Sanguine, a kinsman of his own, to his Majesty, to offer to treat of a peace with him, which he will not with the Duke; and it is said to signify his contentment to put the variance between him and his Majesty in the French King's hand. It is also said that the English Ambassador with the French King has moved him in his Majesty's behalf already. The city is so strait kept that no man can forth of the gates without a special licence from Cardinal Caraffa. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 10. Venice. 546. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. The proceedings of the Duke of Alva daily prosper, and being master of the field he has already reduced several towns, rather with yielding than with much

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fighting, furnishing his camp with sufficient victuals, whereof they had much need. He has of late taken a strong castle and a town called Vicovaro, and those places which he brings to the King's will he orders very gently, paying for all his army takes and ministering justice in all things; whereas at Rome much rigorosity is used, and the Pope's soldiers handle the people there with much extremity, hurt, and damage. Thinks by what he hears say that the Pope might have had reasonable agreements at the Duke of Alva's hands if he had been disposed to condescend to the reasonable assurance of the realm of Naples and to some other capitulations, which seems to be impossible unless Signor Marc Antonio Colonna were restored to his estates, which are as a strong bulwark to the realm of Naples, and competent hostages given by the Pope during his life. To any of these things it will be hard to bring the Pope, for he is of a stout nature, and greatly encouraged by the French and by the hope that he has conceived that all Princes and nations of Christendom should take his part and reckon his quarrel lawful and just. Upon this he has made in the Consistory a great lamentation against Princes and Potentates that are so slack in helping him and the Church. In case necessity should compel him he had rather abandon Rome and retire from the manifest danger to some place where he should not be compelled to do anything contrary to his mind and dignity. The Frenchmen's help is very far off, though they have made provision in banks here to the amount of 300,000 crowns. As he cannot tell for what purpose, he is slow to believe they will spend it in vain or in doubtful enterprises. And because it might well be that the French, to divert the Duke of Alva, should break war in Lombardy, thinks the Germans who have arrived at Trent will be bestowed in divers garrisons for the better assurance of the King's estates and affairs in Lombardy. Sends herewith a discourse of these wars and the state of occurrents at Rome up to the present date, written from Rome by a wise man. Perceives by it that those successes are not in such towardness as the Pope and the inhabitants would have it. For his part, as a poor man that hath nought ado withal, would wish a good agreement and peace, and that the King should be well assured of his estates, and some way were taken for the restoring and recompence of Marc Antonio, and the matter so arranged that other Princes should not suspect the Duke of Alva after one kind of victory of ensearching further, in which case "we might bring all in our neck." Has no more to say of the Earl of Devonshire's matters than he has already written, except that his servants look to him for their expenses in Italy and their conduct money homewards, the which he cannot do, having none himself, but as he can borrow and be trusted from time to time upon interest of exchanges. The plague continues here, but not so cruelly as before. The eschewing of it, by removing from place to place, has cost him two pennies and more. Is sorry to hear that Petre is at times somewhat troubled with a spice of the strangolione [quinsey]. Does not know the peculiarities of it, but intending to go to Padua within three days will consult with his friends as to the kind of remedy most propice for him. [*Three pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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Oct. 14. Konigsberg. 547. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to Queen Mary. Begs to continue his annual habit of sending falcons; requests her Majesty's acceptance of those now transmitted herewith, and trusts that she enjoys the sport. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Oct. 18. Paris. 548. Dr. Wotton to the Council. The Prothonotary de Noailles, now Bishop D'Acqs, has been with him, and stated that, although on account of his own private affairs he could have desired to remain here awhile, yet being urged by the King and the Constable to depart, he intends in three or four days to take his journey to England in post, for so he is commanded to do, there to continue as Ambassador, and his brother, the agent, is to return home. [*Three pages. The greater portion in cipher, undeciphered.*]

Oct. 19. Paris. 549. Same to Secretaries Sir William Petre and Sir John Bourne, and either of them. Is informed that a Frenchman named Nicolas Devisat, formerly teacher to the Duke of Somerset's children, and who fled from England, for falsifying letters as he believes, has gone, or will go shortly, to Calais to teach the children of the Comptroller there. He has recently been with the French King, and has received good reward; indeed, strange as it appears, is said to have been appointed of the Privy Chamber; so that, being a crafty child, it is thought he goes not thither but to practise some matter of importance. Wherefore suggests that if he goes to Calais, it were well done to hearken diligently to his doings; and in case he has committed the offence in England above referred to, that may be a good occasion to talk with him a little whensoever any cause of suspicion shall appear against him.

P.S.—The Admiral is still at the Court, and a number of captains waiting orders. [*One page. In cipher, deciphered.*]

Oct. 20. Paris. 550. Same to Queen Mary. Has just been informed that the French King has a design upon Calais and the neighbouring places, for which purpose Senarpont has gone down, and is concentrating all the troops in these quarters at Boulogne, to be in readiness when occasion shall serve. His informant had this from one of the rebels, some of whom, believed to be Bryan Fitzwilliams and the Horseys, have been lately on her Majesty's frontiers, practising to further the matter. The person would not have told him if he had not believed it to be true; and it seems the French King has to do this in consequence of some faction or dissension in Calais for religion's sake, to which some commission vigorously used may have given occasion. Her Majesty may think this inconsistent with the King's fair words, yet he cannot but certify her of this, considering its importance. Reports as to Nicolas Devisat, concerning whom he has written in another letter [*supra*]. [*Two pages. Cipher, deciphered.*]

Oct. 24. Padua. 551. Peter Vannes to Sir William Petre. Has not omitted at any occasion offered him to give the Council knowledge of such occurrences as he has thought worthy advertisement. The matters

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between the Pope and the King remain in the same state as when he previously wrote, and the Duke of Alva offers and is ready to accept any honest conditions of agreement, not refusing to compromise these quarrels in this Seigniory's hands, so that a way may be found for the assurance of the realm of Naples, which it will be hard to do, considering the Pope's constancy and disinclination to change his determined enterprises, lawful and just, as he says, and that it is not according to his dignity and estate that he should put in a compromise that thing that is assuredly his own; considering also the great preparations the Pope is making still in every place, and the French [King] also for his Holiness' behoof, with many brave letters and messages "that he will come in his own person to defend him in his own quarrel," the hope and trust in which, some men think, make the Pope somewhat stiffer in condescending to any agreement. All this notwithstanding, the Seigniory makes earnest and secret labour in proposing divers conditions to both sides to bring the war to peace, as a thing most necessary in Christendom. Meanwhile preparations on both sides and increasing of soldiers do not cease, as appears by advices from Rome inclosed. Having nothing of greater moment, forbears to trouble the Council with his vain letters. Hourly looks for the Queen's expedition for his revocation, and hopes by her benevolence, if his age serve him, once ere he dies to kiss her feet, and presently to do reverence to the Council. [*One page and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Inclosing,*

551. 1. *Intelligence from Rome, October* 17, 1556. *Monday evening the Venetian Secretary returned from the Duke of Alva, having been well entertained by him, and performed the office committed to him by the chief persons here, to the end that war may terminate, the affairs of Italy be accommodated with the Pope, and the peace of Italy be not placed in new embarrassments; and that the Duke might conform to what King Philip has always said by his Ambassador, that he did not wish for war with his Holiness nor to have any pretext for entering the States of the Church, but that he only wished to secure the affairs of the Empire from molestation. The Duke sought to justify himself by showing intercepted letters, the processes of many plots against the Empire, declaring that what he had done he was forced to do for the security of the Empire, and had done it like a son who takes the sword out of his father's hand to the end that he may not injure him, and that his King has not the slightest wish to occupy the States of the Church; and that his good intentions may be known he is content to remit all the controversies which he has with his Holiness into the hands of this most illustrious Seigniory, and to abide by its decision. With this good news he has allowed him to come hither having further treated with him on the method of securing matters. The Secretary having been with the Ambassador of his Holiness to give him a par-*

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ticular account of all that he has negotiated with the Duke, and having also exhorted his Holiness by the public benefit and the safety of the Holy See, to content himself that matters might be accommodated so that there might be peace in Italy and the truce be maintained, the Pope thanked him for the offices which the Republic had done, and for their friendly remembrances, but, matters being so advanced, he would have desired rather aid than counsel from the Seigniory, especially as from the injustice of the cause of his adversaries his honour and dignity would be done away with, and he could not, preserving his authority and jurisdiction, compromise that which was clear and render it obscure, hoping that God would aid his cause and that succour would not be wanting to him. Having heard that he causes [mass] to be celebrated daily though he is excommunicated, he spoke of it with much heat. And it is thought that there will be a Consistory to deprive the King of his kingdom, and to excommunicate the Duke, anathematizing him and all who support him, his Holiness with an unconquered mind resolving to do nothing unworthy of the place nor the charge which he holds. He has dispatched a courier to France to give a particular account to the King of all that has followed, and to solicit aid and succour from him. Mons. de Selve is hourly expected; he comes as Ambassador in room of the one who was gone to set right the state of Milan. In four days the Secretary Buccioro is expected, he comes by the long route; with his arrival will be cleared up what he has done with them, and whether it is to continue the war or to make peace. Since the taking of Vicovaro the Duke has made no more progress, but has stationed the troops in many places, and moved the artillery from Tivoli to Veletri to besiege it. Some of his men are at Tivoli, some at Frascati, at Grotta Ferrata, Marino, Rocca del Papa, Albano, and Riccia. He has issued orders that sowing may be done with security, and that cattle shall not be seized under the heaviest penalties. The Pope at the prayer of the Romans is content that sowing may be done to prevent a dearth next year. On Friday night 15 French gallies sailed from Civita Vecchia and took up at Ostia six companies of soldiers, who were ordered thence to take Neptuno and burn a portable bridge, many barques, ladders, biscuits, ropes, and other munitions, which 10 gallies of Sicily had unladen there that they might be conveyed thence to the camp. Having reached the place two hours before daylight and disembarked 500 men, they began to batter it from the sea with great fury, and alarmed the inhabitants to such an extent that they talked of surrendering, which caused the assailants to cease for a short while. A frigate having come out a galley was at once ordered to take her, which she could not do, and this again caused an

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interruption of the battering; day breaking and it being seen that the enemy were very few and that the bombardment had done little harm, they forthwith constructed forts and at mid-day the infantry embarked with the loss of seven or eight killed and 11 *wounded, when a storm having arisen which caused them to ship water, being unable to complete the enterprise they returned to Cività Vecchia. Although great things are written from France touching the aid which the King will order, yet seeing it is far off and slow, everybody desires peace and prays God not to ruin entirely the Roman Court and the States of the Church. Nineteen gallies have gone from Genoa to Spain to raise money and men, and* 18 *more are going to embark Spaniards at Spezzia and Italians at Leghorn to take them into the Empire, and by another way to convey the Germans. It is said that the Nuncio wrote from the Court of France that he hopes* 40 *days will not pass without the two Kings coming to an agreement. Yesterday friar Thomas Manrique was summoned to the palace to be sent back to the Duke of Alva in reference to an accommodation, and to-day there has been a congregation of Cardinals in the house of San Jacomo to that end, and it will send back the friar to the said Duke. Archbishop Sauli has been put in the castle, whence perhaps he will not come out without scalding himself with hot water. Sig. Camillo Colonna could give him his life; by what they say, he has confessed since his wife was taken to have sought to give a gate to the enemy.* [*Italian. Five pages.*]

551. II. *Intelligence from Rome, of same date. This evening all the Romans who were put off to this time on the question of the negotiations for peace by Caraffa, (who, for change of air and a little retirement and repose since the misfortune, is for three days at Montecavallo,) assembled in the house of San Jacomo, and have resolved to send back the same friar Thomas to the Duke of Alva to re-open the negotiations for peace; believes he will go to-morrow. Yesterday the courier came from France with letters from the King, which the writer hears speak boldly of the wish and resolve of the King to help the Pope even with his person in necessity; and they expect in two or three days the Secretary Buceres, who waited to be sent off with the resolution of many particulars when the courier left. In a day or two M. de Selve, the new French Ambassador, is expected here. There is no fresh news touching the army outside the city. Describes the expedition to Neptuno and its failure as in the preceding intelligence. Marshal Strozzi went this morning to inspect Cività Vecchia and will return hither. Monluc has gone to Montalcino. To-day Archbishop Sauli was imprisoned in the castle; does not yet know the cause. He*

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was here under a bond of 20,000 *crowns not to leave Rome without licence. It was said this evening that one Emilio Rouiano had been arrested in virtue of a treaty.* [*Italian. One page.*]

551. III. *Intelligence from Milan, October* 14, 1556. *The Cardinal of Trent, who is at present Governor of Milan, had commanded the Spaniards and German veterans in that state at Spezzia, to go to the Duke of Alva; has since recalled the Germans because it was not right that the state should suddenly be deprived of all its veterans, especially as he understood that at the end of the present month Mons. de Brissac, Birago, and other captains with* 6,000 *Swiss,* 6,000 *French, and* 400 *lances, were coming into Piedmont, and already some movement is perceived at the frontiers. Next Monday will be made the consignment of Piacenza to Duke Octavio, whose wife and son have already arrived here; the former is about to set out for the Court of King Philip, her brother, and desiring to take her son with her, asked licence of the Cardinal, who replied that he had no such order but to send him into Spain. She then prayed his reverence to write to the King that as he intended to order her son into Spain he would be content to keep him in Flanders near his Majesty.* [*Italian. Half a page.*]

551. IV. [*Oct. sine loco.*] *Had no time yesterday evening, the despatch having been received at night, to make a copy of the other letters except that of Simonetta, and order one of another which contains matters of importance; besides this has to mention an accident which befel the Pope since the penultimate despatch, in consequence of which it was thought that he would have departed this life; also that Mons. Monluc in returning from a certain service fell into an ambuscade and was taken prisoner, but in exchange for him they gave six of their men. Yesterday the Imperialists received letters of the 9th, announcing that the Emperor on the 28th ult. arrived in Spain in a port called Laredo safely, and that King Philip remitted to the Seigniory all the differences with the Pope. Advices have been received from France that nuptials being about to be solemnized between the son of the Constable and the natural daughter of the King, late wife of the Duke Horatio, the son of the Constable seeing that he could not escape, threw himself on his knees before the King and said that he could not take his daughter to wife, because when in prison he had engaged himself to a maid of honour of Queen Mary, and that the King took it very cheerfully, commending the young man for his well doing in discovering the matter.* [*Italian. Half a page.*]

Oct. 28. Paris. 552. John Peter to Lord Paget, Lord Privy Seal. Requests that he will intercede with her Majesty to allow him the pension of

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25*l.* for life given to him by King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI., or else a benefice whereby he may be able to serve in England, and in the meantime to send him a piece of money by the bearer to support him till he be provided for. If not, intreats him to write to the Ambassador that he may provide for himself, and no longer rest in hope of a life in England. On the 14th a servant of James McConnell, who lately had the overthrow in Ireland, came here with letters from him to the Vidame: the same servant had previously been last Shrovetide with letters and credit to the Vidame, and left at Easter. Of whatever from time to time shall be practised between them, a jot shall not be unknown to her Majesty. [*Three pages.*]

Oct. 29. Paris. 553. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. On the 23d received her Majesty's letter of the 19th, and on the 25th had audience of the King, when he declared his instructions concerning the Commissioners, and entered upon the subject of the Sacrette, maintaining, as before, the same line of argument on the King's liability. His Majesty said he thought the business of the Commissioners might better have been done in the spring for divers considerations; but seeing the Queen wished it done now, it should be, although the Commissioners could not be at the place appointed for five or six days, partly for that the ways and weather are now very foul, and because their commission and instructions required to be renewed and augmented. Maintained his opinion as to the Sacrette, yet said that also should be disposed of by the Commissioners. Thereafter, went over the same ground with the Constable, with similar objections and the like result. Noted that the King was somewhat shorter with him this time than he used to be, appearing to have consented reluctantly; and, referring to the Sacrette, "the Constable in his talk used this, or a like kind of saying:—'Well, seeing the Queen will not take the King's word for sufficient in this so small a matter, a God's name, let the Commissioners have the hearing of it too!' as though he did agree to it, but with some discontentation." Had endeavoured without success to induce them to speak on the point of their sending of troops to the borders. Next morning wrote to the Constable to ascertain when the Commissioners should be upon the borders. Finding that he had gone from the Court to his residence here, the messenger followed him and delivered the letter. At this the Constable seemed nothing pleased, and asked wherefore he was come to seek him there? "Marry, Sir," quoth my man, "for because I have a letter to deliver unto you from my master, the Ambassador of England." "*Retirez vous,*" quoth the Constable, "*Je lui ferai réponse.*" The following day received the inclosed letter from De l'Aubespine, whereby her Majesty will see that they intend not the meeting should be so soon, as he thought they had meant it to be; and he cannot but remark the somewhat rude answer and fashion used to his servant by the Constable: as also that whereas formerly when the Constable would send him an answer, it was usually brought by some gentleman or secretary in name of the Constable, and if in writing, the same was in the Constable's own

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hand; on the last occasion he caused De l'Aubespine to make the answer, "and now he has not written himself, but De l'Aubespine writes it." Further, the latter makes no mention at all of the Sacrette, so that it does not appear whether the Commissioners will hear that matter or not, although the King himself said he was contented they should. On the 21st went to see the Emperor's Ambassador, who next day sent him word that after he had left, a person came to inform the Ambassador that Chesnes was gone down to Boulogne, where he would disguise himself, and by help of some French and Flemish merchants would as one of their company go to Calais, there to practise secretly with some in that town with whom he has intelligence. This Chesnes is a meet man for such an enterprise, being the same who by subtlety took the town of Marano from the King of Bohemia about 14 years ago. Dudley and others of the band are now in Paris, and he hears that the King has been very good to him, and given him a licence for corn, which will produce him a good deal of money; whereof, although men have said he has lack, yet hears that he keeps a very good table. Hears that another of the same name, some cousin, has lately joined him. Others of the band seem to be in good hope to have charge of troops in case of war, and reckon to have soldiers enough out of England to fill up their companies, and some say Dudley shall be Colonel of all English that serve. Sir N. Throckmorton occasionally visits him, telling him all that he hears, and seems to have a faithful mind to her Majesty and his country. Cannot perceive that the Dauphin is yet full recovered of his quartan. During the time he remains here neither will nor diligence shall be wanting to her Majesty's service, but his skill and knowledge being so simple as they are, and having to do with so crafty and deceitful wits as these are, he doubts much how he shall be able to do any good service, especially having so little means to get any good intelligence of their secret and crafty purposes and intents. For a good while they have either looked or wished for the coming hither of Ruy Gomez, upon the report of the Emperor's Ambassador, but he says not so; and now the Count of Chalon, who was prisoner here, having paid his ransom, and gone to take leave of Marshal de Brissac, they talked so much about seeking some means to stay these businesses about Rome, that the Count, after speaking with the King and Constable thereon, has written in post to King Philip, so that men are in some hope good may come of it. [*Five pages. Partly in cipher, deciphered.*] *Incloses,*

553. 1. *Letter from De l'Aubespine. The Commissioners for settling the boundaries will be on the frontiers on the 18th of next month.* [*French. Half a page.*]

Nov. 8. Paris. 554. Dr. Wotton to Secretaries Sir William Petre and Sir John Bourne. The Court has left Fontainebleau, and the King goes abroad to hunt and pastime, and will keep his feast of the Order at Bois de Vincennes by Paris. As the King of Navarre, who has been long looked for and has never been at the Court since he took that

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title, is to be here shortly, it is thought the French King will return to Paris before Michaelmas to meet him, because he comes with a great train. It is reported here by the bankers, that Duke Octavio Farnese has submitted to King Philip, and for better assurance of the conditions between them, sends his son to continue with the King his uncle; which news cannot be very pleasant to this Court. Also it is said that one of the sons of the King of the Romans is to be married to the elder of the two unmarried daughters of the Duke of Ferrara: this seems rather strange considering the terms on which the Duke stands with the French King, and it had been much spoken of here that she should be married to the Duke of Nemours. Hears that a servant of Dudley, and another Englishman of that company, two tall men both, having robbed and shamefully murdered a French merchant by Rouen, were lately set upon wheels for it; "which is a most painful kind of death, as though they might not have died as easily at Tyburn." This act shows what great plenty of money is stirring among them and their companions. [*One page.*]

Nov. 9. 555. The Council to Dr. Wotton. His letter of the 29th ult. has been received, and his proceedings are approved by her Majesty, whose pleasure is that her Commissioners shall remain and meet those of the French King on the 18th, provided they keep the engagement, and trusts that the question of the Sacrette may be then debated and ended. Since receipt of his letter, the French Agent having had audience, stated that he was instructed to require the said Sacrette from her Majesty, and to request the meeting of the Border Commission should be deferred till spring, without alluding to what had already been said to Wotton on these points. With reference to the former her Majesty had maintained her ground and her knowledge of the support and countenance given to the Killigrews by the French King, who would find that they who could be traitors to their own Sovereign, in the end would show themselves the same to others that trusted them; and as to the latter, that having been advised by Wotton of the appointment for the 18th, it could not but seem strange he should now move this to her. The owner of the house wherein the French Agent was lodged, hearing that the Bishop of Acqs had arrived and the Agent was on the point of departure, had demanded his rent; but the Agent answered him in round terms that it was the custom of England that Ambassadors should be lodged free, and therefore willed him to require the rent from her Majesty, who he thought would see the same discharged, for he would pay him none. The owner accordingly applied to the Council, requesting that as he could not have the rent by fair means, he might be at liberty to arrest the Agent for it. Had sent to the Agent to explain that while the Queen had houses of her own she was content to lodge the Ambassadors free; but now, these being otherwise bestowed for public uses, and her Majesty having scarce houses to serve her own and the King's turn, they thought it no reason that either she should forbear her own necessary houses to lodge him, or pay for his lodging in any other place. If she had had the commodity to show him the like graciosity as to

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others of his sort heretofore, she would willingly have done so; but having no means thereto, he must be content to be used as Ambassadors both are in all other realms and have been also in this, till now of late years. What the Agent will do they know not yet; but if he still refuses to pay the man his rent, they cannot in a place of justice let the party to do what he may by order of law for the recovery of his money. Inform him of these particulars, as in case any of the Agent's staff should be arrested, and he, according as he has done in other things, should make the worst thereof, Wotton may be able to declare the very truth of the circumstances. [*Draft. Ten pages.*]

Nov 12. Paris. 556. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Having this day received a letter from one of her Majesty's subjects at Rouen, to the effect that if he would send a servant thither he should be informed of matters of great importance, had immediately dispatched his Secretary with orders, that if he found the matter weighty, he should ride straight thence in post to her Majesty with it. And in the evening a letter from a gentleman, named Christopher Chudleigh, mentions that certain conspiracies are being wrought against Calais, Guisnes, and Hampnes, which the King and Constable are made to believe are only victualled for 20 days, and that Dudley and the rebels have promised to deliver Calais to the King: that men of war are mustered at Rouen to take Calais, and that Testu, the Constable's Secretary, had arrived at Rouen, which was thought very strange, as it was also thought of the gifts which Dudley and his fellows have had from the French King. Has dispatched another in diligence with this letter to Calais, partly to warn them again to take good heed, and also that her Majesty may be advertised of it, as it seems of importance and should with all speed be looked to. [*Cipher deciphered. Two pages.*]

Nov. 15. Poissy. 557. Same to same. The bearer his servant has matter of importance to declare. Trusts her Majesty will provide for the danger likely to ensue from it as its weight requires, and hereafter have such trust of the French King's fair words as experience shows they deserve to have. James Chillester and Richard Vincent, who had fled the realm, have been with him confessing their offence and humbly suing for pardon, which he trusts may be granted. Incloses a letter to the Council and one to himself from them (*missing*). On the 14th received the Council's letter of the 9th, which for lack of passage was somewhat longer a coming, and immediately certified the Constable that the English Commissioners would remain at Calais till the arrival of those on the French part at the day appointed. Sends the letter mentioned in his despatch of the 12th (*missing*), and the Constable's reply now delivered. [*Partly in cipher, deciphered. Two pages.*] *Inclosing,*

557. I. *The Constable Montmorency to Dr. Wotton. St. Germain-en-Laye, 15th November* 1556. *The Commissioners have set out four or five days ago.* [*French. Half a page.*]

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Nov. 17. Poissy. 558. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Trusts that his packet of the 12th has been received. On the 15th dispatched his Secretary merely with credentials, but lest he should have been stayed now, writes what the said Secretary was instructed to report touching Dudley's designs on Guisnes and other places. Dudley has told the French King that there are only 300 men in Guisnes, which would require 2,000 for its defence, and that it has only provisions for six weeks. The drum has gone at Rouen to gather men of war who are sent to Abbeville. The King, besides rewards to the rest, has given Dudley 2,000 crowns and a letter to a rich gentlewoman in Dudley's favour to marry with her. The King and the Constable are to be in Normandy very shortly, and all this is with a view to surprise or besiege her Majesty's towns there. All is confirmatory of the former reports. Various ships laden with armour and ordnance have gone to Rouen, and 18 ensigns of foot and 1,000 horse will be speedily at Abbeville. One of her Majesty's subjects has recently been asked by a gentleman of the King's chamber whether Dudley's brother was not Captain of Hampnes? and being answered in the affirmative, "Why then," quoth the Frenchman, "he may do the French King's pleasure," which words the said subject suspects very much. Hears that 8,000 or 10,000 men of war are being gathered in the Boulognois. Has much fear, unless her Majesty has provided or shall provide suddenly for this danger. Yesterday the Duke of Guise took leave for Piedmont, accompanied by his two brothers, the Duke of Aumale, the Marquis d'Elbœuf, the Duke of Nemours, and others: they shall find there all ready 9,000 Swiss, 500 men-at-arms, a good number of light horse, and 20 ensigns of French infantry, besides those previously there. The Duke of Ferrara's Ambassador is expected in a day or two, and it is thought will bring an answer from his master for the French King's purpose. Is much afraid that henceforth his letters will not be suffered to pass. [*Cipher, deciphered. Four pages.*]

Nov. 30. Poissy. 559. Same to same. Trusts that his Secretary and letters have arrived. Had hoped to have received further information from one William Lant, who had been in communication with his Secretary, but not having heard from or seen him, incloses a letter (*missing*) from Hugh Offley, a merchant who had introduced Lant and the Secretary to each other, in reply to one from Wotton making inquiries regarding him. On the 27th had brought to him the inclosed letter (*missing*), written by Thomas Stafford to the Constable, whereby her Majesty may perceive the man's godly mind and purpose. The person from whom he had the letter says that Stafford names himself to be a lord, and bears strangers in hand that if her Majesty were dead he were next heir to the crown of England. Also that Dudley still continues his practices upon Calais, and has secret intelligence with some of the merchants there who like nothing the fashion of religion now used in England. Dudley and his people prepare to go to sea, and had asked Wotton's informant to accompany them, but as he refused he was not made privy to their intent, which, however, he supposes is to keep the

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narrow seas whilst the French shall execute their enterprise on Calais and Guisnes by land, in order to stop the passage and prevent the transmission of provisions and aid. Whether this be true or not, her Majesty by sending some merchants to Normandy and Brittany may soon ascertain. In addition to other commissions, hears that the King has sent for captains of the marine to set them a work, and amongst other captains retained, Tutty, who served before with 50 light English horse, has now his commission renewed for the 100. Crayer, too, is sent for, and three Scottish captains have commission each for 100 Scottish horse, and is said other four Scottish captains have a like commission. The Marquis De las Naves and Don Luis Davila were here and went to the Court; but prior to seeing the King and Queen spent an hour and a half in the Constable's chamber. Thinks from this long interview that they had commission to talk of some greater matter than they seemed to come for, but whereof knows not. Kirkandry [Kirkaldy] offers to serve her Majesty for the like pension he had formerly in England, wherever she pleases; and whether in England, the Low Countries, or here, says he shall have good intelligence of the affairs of Scotland and of France by his intimacy with those of both nations. He affirms that what is above written as to the sending of horsemen from Scotland is true; and although Cockburn, one of the said captains, who goes now in diligence by England into Scotland to make his band, says he is appointed to have it here by the end of January, Kirkandry thinks they cannot be so soon made, not by a month or more, and that their number is rather greater than what has been stated; also he says that the King trusts to find means that the Bishops and clergy of Scotland shall pray for them, under the colour that this war is the Pope's and not the French King's. Tutty reckons to have his band out of England, for of those who are here few are able to arm and horse themselves, and those who call themselves gentlemen will not serve under him. Further, in case Crayer has his band again, as it is thought he shall, then will he to fetch his men from England unless her Majesty secretly takes some order for the let of it. Claver, another English captain, lies in prison at Amiens for a spy; a worthy reward for his long service. Crayer, who has married a rich widow, has come to the Court and his commission is being written out; he goes to Picardy, whither the Admiral is said to have gone, and the Council have done nothing this last fortnight but dispatched captains both of the marine and army. Duke D'Aumale did not go with his brother, but followed him a day or two after in post. The Prince of Ferrara has not yet gone. Some say the Duke of Guise goes to Marseilles, and thence by sea to Rome; others say to Naples. The fever has left the Dauphin, but he comes not yet abroad. The Queen of Scots seems to be meetly well amended, and is expected soon at Court. M. de Bonnivet, a worthy gentleman and well-esteemed, colonel of the infantry in Piedmont, died yesterday; it is said he will be succeeded by the Vidame of Chartres. Oliver Wrothe, brother to Sir Thomas Wrothe, desires to obtain their Majesties' favour to return home, although he says he might have a good marriage here and also be retained in service at a far better living than he looks

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for at home. Sends herewith a letter from Wrothe to him. It was of him that the gentleman of the King's chamber inquired whether Lord Dudley was brother to Dudley. Wrothe would fain be out of this country, having her Majesty's favour; as would many more, including Henry Killigrew, who still continues his suit. Hears that Marshal St. André goes to Picardy, and that the report of the Duke of Guise taking ship at Marseilles for Rome is incorrect; but he will go fair and softly to Lyons, where the Prince of Ferrara and the Duke D'Aumale will join him, in order to go to Piedmont. It is said they will set upon Parma, and that their numbers are 26,000 foot and 4,000 horse. [*Cipher, deciphered. Seven pages.*] *Incloses,*

559. 1. *Wrothe to Wotton. Paris, 22d November* 1556. *Having by ignorance frequented the company of some in England who afterwards were committed to prison, and being a poor young man and fearful of getting into trouble, had fled hither, where he has lived quietly, saving sometimes he has been in company with such here as be offenders. Begs their Majesties' pardon and permission to return to his native country.* [*One page.*]

Nov. 30. Poissy. 560. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. The French King has caused to be sent to Picardy divers files called *limes sourdes*, which will very easily and noiselessly cut through any great chains, also instruments to sap and break walls, and a bridge to cast over a ditch although it be very large. An Italian miner, who promises to do great things, has likewise been sent thither. Thus, late and cold as it is, they evidently intend to do somewhat, and if these things be able to do such feats as it is pretended they can do, sees not what defence will serve against them, but only great strength of men. The person who brought Thomas Stafford's letter to Wotton is the same of whom Petre inquired in his last whether he kept company with the rebels; had not named him in his letter to the Queen, as every one in like case fears to be named among the whole Council lest by some of them it might be spoken abroad, whereby their lives would be in peril here. The Secretary of the French Ambassador desires to be recommended to Petre, excusing himself for not taking leave of him for fear of suspicion, but says he is quite at his command. [*Cipher, deciphered. Two pages.*]

Dec. 1. Brussels. 561. King Philip to William Earl of Pembroke, K.G. Is glad to hear of his arrival [at Calais]. Hopes that with the aid expected from England he will be able to resist the attacks of the enemy. [*Half a page. Copy.*]

Dec. 1. Venice. 562. Laurence Priuli, Doge of Venice, to Queen Mary. Recredentials of Mr. Peter Vannes. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum.*]

Dec. 5. Rome. 563. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since his last of the 28th ult. the Pope has set forth a bull of jubilee to all who would pray for peace, of which a printed copy is sent

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herewith. On St. Andrew's day his Holiness sang mass in his chapel, and thereafter went in procession to St. Peter's attended by all the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, solemnly to pray for peace. After his second meeting with the Duke of Alva, Cardinal Caraffa sent a trumpeter to his Grace with a present of pheasants, venison, and divers other good meats, to the bearer of which the Duke gave 40 crowns, and on the following morning frankly made the Cardinal a present of all the captains and soldiers who had surrendered the castle of Ostia and had previously been commanded to be kept prisoners. In return the Cardinal sends the Duke great presents; and the Pope also has sent him thirty fat bullocks, eight great Parmesan cheeses, two mule loads of capons and hens, and other fryandious victuals, 30 butts of wine, and two hundred robbias of barley for horses. These all men consider sure tokens of peace. The most of the Duke's cavalry have returned towards Naples, whither he goes himself either to-day or to-morrow. But he still causes the island of Ostia to be fortified; already one fort is made there on the biggest arm of the Tiber entering to the sea, and another is begun on the end of the island where the other arm of the river flows into the sea; thus commanding all approaches to Rome from the ocean. The Pope's camp is broken up, and his ordnance brought back. People from the Duke's camp say that peace is in every man's head, although the proclamation made here on the 2d inst. is only for a truce of 40 days. At the settling of this treaty none were present but the Cardinal and the Duke, alone in a tent very long in communication every time they met, and unattended by any secretary, so no certainty of what their agreements are is known, though all hope for peace, the capitulation being so privily kept that none of the other Cardinals appear to be acquainted therewith. Sends copy of the proclamation of truce. [*Two pages.*]
Inclosing,

563. I. "*Bulla Jubilei pro Pace.*" *Rome, November* 27, 1566. [*Latin. Printed broadside.*]

563. II. "*Bando della Triegua.*" *Rome, December* 2, 1556, [*Italian. Printed broadside.*]

Dec. 1. Poissy. 564. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. The bearer, brother to Sir Thomas Wrothe, ventures to return home, wholly submitting himself to her Majesty's mercy. If he means to be as true as he says, mercy will be well bestowed upon him. He says that Dudley and the rebels, hearing that he has been with Wotton and sued for help towards his pardon, have sworn his death, and have sent men to Paris to watch him and kill him. [*Cipher, deciphered. One page.*]

Dec. 12. Poissy. 565. Same to same. On the 10th the French King's Secretary informed him that the French Commissioners have returned from the borders and have done nothing; wherefore matters remaining as before will serve to minister occasion of contention whenever they have leisure and opportunity. Also that their Ambassador Resident had written hither that Lord Pembroke was raising troops

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to send over, which somewhat alarmed the King, who sent back to his Ambassador to desire he would make diligent inquiry whether her Majesty intended to make war against him. The Ambassador dispatched his brother in post to declare that no war was intended, and only three ensigns were raised to reinforce her Majesty's garrisons on this side, and that he had told the King her Majesty durst not, if she would, declare herself in this war, for if she were to send them whom she trusted out of the realm, they whom she trusts not would not fail to be busy within it. The Secretary affirmed with oaths that the King has no intention to go to war against her Majesty, but to keep peace with her. [*Cipher, deciphered. One page and a half.*]

Dec. 12. Poissy. 566. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 10th of June had received their letter of 17th May, with a supplication of certain merchants of Plymouth, requiring restitution of a vessel named the Peter of that port, which had been arrested at Brest in Brittany on the pretext that she had been captured by Englishmen from them of Brest before the last wars were proclaimed, and therefore could not be good prize, and desiring him to see the Constable thereon. When their letter arrived the King was in no certain place, but hunting abroad, so that no good could be done until his return. Whereupon the bearer hereof, John Hawkins, one of the ship's owners, having a letter from Noailles, then Ambassador in England, to the Justices of Brest, proceeded thither to see how he might succeed. Having tarried there a great while suing for his matter, he returned to Wotton, requiring his aid to have the process revoked to the Privy Council here. Sets forth the correspondence between him and the Constable and Marillac, Archbishop of Vienna, one of the *Maitres des Requestes*, to whom, as is usual, the *rapport* was committed, and sends the last letter from the former (*missing*). Requests they will send him a notarially authenticated copy of the agreement between the Commissioners for settling differences at the conclusion of the last peace. The news here are that of the taking of Ostia and slaughter of its garrison, the Duke of Alva granted the Pope a truce for ten days, during which articles have been agreed upon, but not sealed by his Holiness, because he intends to certify the French King of them first. It is said his Holiness legates to King Philip and the former Sovereign, to travail for some agreement, for which purpose the truce is prolonged to the 10th *prox.* For this different grounds are assigned, necessity on part of the Pope making the truce that he may gain time and fortify himself in the interval, or such reason being offered to him that it were unwise to refuse it. In consequence of Brissac remaining sick at Lyons, and De Thermes being ill in Piedmont, the Duke of Guise has ridden in post from the former to the latter place, "whither, if his men follow him now in this time, which is as sharp a winter as men remember to have seen any here, it cannot well be but that a number of them and their horses must be lost by the way." [*Five pages.*]

Copy, in modern hand, of the first three sentences of the preceding, dated erroneously "Paris, 22 November." [*One page.*]

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Dec. St. James'. 567. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Desires Wotton formally to complain to the French King and Constable, who, in spite of their fair words to the contrary, entertain and reward Dudley and the other unnatural conspirators, who cease not to continue their devilish practices and devices against her Majesty and her dominions, and to declare to them how dishonourable this violation of their word is, and the bad example it may be to other Princes. [*Broadside, superscribed by her Majesty.*]

1556. Volume of judicial proceedings connected with the trade of the Hanse towns from 1551 to 1556. [*Ninety-three pages.*]

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Jan. 13. Poissy. 568. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. The person [Lant] who had engaged to inform him of the proceedings of Dudley and the rebels, having not kept his promise, he had made inquiries of the merchant, and was told that he had been again at Guisnes, had crossed from thence to England, and was again returned to Rouen. Sent a servant thither, but the man had left ere he arrived, being, as he told the merchant, so pressed by Dudley to go a journey, that he could not well avoid it. As soon as he returns, the merchant will certify Wotton, who thinks it strange that the man should have been to England and neither espied nor met with. Although the Council of Calais think that Devisat went about no secret practice against them, yet Wotton is advertised from Paris that the common report there is it lacked but little that Calais was not delivered to the French King; and he knows that one of his servants who was there during the alarm was, on his return near Montreuil, examined there by the Captain of the death of Tuckfield, calling him Touteville, which was his real name, and also whether Devisat had assuredly escaped or not. This seems suspicious, and various conjectures makes him think that Devisat left not such a *mignonne dame* as his wife is at Paris to teach children at Calais, when he could do so at the former place with more ease and pleasure, and probably with less profit than he did in Calais, for he is well learned and writes a verse very well. Considering his previous offences, had thought the occasion was good to have had him into England and examined there, whereby probably more might have been brought to light than is now likely ever to be. The Duke of Alva, after leaving Ostia well garrisoned, is said to have withdrawn his camp, being in great necessity, especially for horse-meat. The Duke of Guise having arrived at Turin, hasted the rest of his army to follow thither as fast as the season of the year will permit. It is thought he will march on Milan, and having joined the forces of the Duke of Ferrara, who has 5,000 or 6,000 foot, he may do great things, unless King Philip be able to resist him. The Duke's aim being to exalt his house, he will not fail to attempt much. Brissac, being somewhat better, has returned to Piedmont. The Pope has sent hither Giulio Orsino, who had audience of the King upon the 5th, his object, it is said, being to certify the King of the Pope's assured mind to him, and that he will have no peace with King Philip, so that nothing is looked for but sharp war; and considering the state of matters in Italy, his Majesty's interest there stands in very great

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danger. His Majesty therefore should use all diligence to resist and annoy his enemies, whose forces it were happy if they might be somewhat weakened, or at least diverted, before the Turk's navy come, which they say will be in greater number this summer than ever they were wont to be. About three weeks past Dudley arrived here in post to the Court, where he still remains, lodging at Poissy and Paris alternately three or four days at a time, and on the last occasion was lodged at St. Germain by the King's *fouriers*. So does Thomas Stafford, but he only lodged here one night. Both have suits at the Court, for what he cannot certainly learn; although some say Dudley sues for his companions to be set awork, and have the leading of some bands of men. It is probable, however, that Stafford is here for some greater matter, as he is told that he is appointed to follow the King, who has left for Anet, and will not return before the end of the month. The Dauphin, the young Queen of Scots, and a great portion of the Court remain here. Stafford seems now to be more made of, and rides in greater company than he was wont to do. Sends herewith inclosed certain words which, as he is credibly informed, are truly excerpted out of the process between Thomas and Sir Robert Stafford (*missing*). For all their former friendship, Sir Robert Stafford and Dudley recently fell out, but now meeting at the Court, they either are or shall be reconciled again. Captains are daily dispatched from the Court to make up their bands; among others Claver, who, being at length released from prison, is like to have his commission renewed. The Baron De la Garde lately came to the Court in post, and is now dispatched again. It is said the French will set up a new fort at Dampierre, very near to New Hesdin, and another at St. Pol. Since writing the preceding, understands that Thomas Stafford and Dudley have returned to Paris, with less success than they expected; but the latter has received 500 crowns. The French have failed upon an attempt at Cambray. Count Mansfeldt having paid his ransom, and having a passport, was stayed at Peray on his way home three days. Hears that Asheton has armed a bark and sent her to the seas, and that there are being fitted out six or seven ships of war at Havre de Grace, and much haste made on one of 600 tons. Does not hear of any being in preparation at Dieppe. [*Seven pages. Cipher, deciphered.*]

Jan. 13, Poissy. 569. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Here is no talk but of war, which is likely to commence shortly; for the more loth his Majesty shows himself to come to it, the bolder the French are to enterprise against him, probably thinking that his Majesty does from fear what he does for conscience sake. Prays God this good mind of his may not have made him somewhat too slow in preparing for the war, for the French are ever fiercest at the beginning, which being past, they are easy enough to be dealt with. As Christmas is past, hopes soon to hear of his revocation, as her Majesty has signified he shall not long remain here. Has heard Petre complain of lack of men to be sent Ambassadors, which, using the matter as he does, is no great marvel, since he will send forth none, but keep them still in store at home. Hears that Thomas

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Stafford has made process at Rouen against Sir Robert Stafford for injurious imprisonment, and that Sir Robert has been cast in heavy damages; but the suit is now brought to Paris, where both parties are, and where they go not abroad but with good bands of men in their company. And that Sir Robert one day meeting with Bryan Fitzwilliams, one of T. Stafford's great companions, called him traitor, to which the other retorted that he lied. On this defiance they happened on the afternoon of new year's day to meet on the bridge of Notre Dame well accompanied; when Sir Robert, being unarmed, gave straight the onset and fought with Bryan, who was armed, no man else meddling in their quarrel. The result was that Sir Robert was slightly wounded in the left arm; and his friends say, that had he been armed, or Bryan unarmed, the latter had not escaped as he did. Hears also that Sir Robert says Thomas Stafford is a traitor to the French King, calling himself next to the crown of England, because thereby he does wrong to the Queen of Scots, who, he says, is next heir thereto. Further that T. Stafford has obtained letters at the Court for the sale of Sir Robert's goods at Rouen, to satisfy the sentence in the suit. Formerly wrote of Chillester, of counsel with them who coined money at Oxford, but who, as he says, coined none for himself; this man sues to him importunely for payment, and receives for reply "that he can do no more than he has done, that is to say nothing at all?" Chillester states that prior to his flight, on learning that their doings were discovered, and Mr. Bedingfield and others were coming to Oxford to prosecute inquiries, he buried certain coining wedges or stamps in the ground in a spot known only to himself, and if these should chance to be found by any person they may be applied to the same felonious use. Wherefore duty and conscience make him desirous that they should be reconveyed to the Tower, whence they were taken, and he can by no means direct any man to find them. Thinks it no hurt to advertise Petre hereof. Much suspects this being at the Court of Thomas Stafford and Dudley, especially as both were lodged by the King's *fourier* within the town of St. Germain, and Stafford kept house and a good table. They probably both received money, for he knows both of them were with the *Tresorier de l'espargne*, whereas in time past either of them would have been content to lodge or dine in a tent or *cabaret*. And when he considers a letter of this Stafford lately received by her Majesty, the words of his process, his being called by his men "my lord," and his late usage at the Court, these things make him to muse at them. Since writing thus far has heard that T. Stafford uses the full arms of England on his seal, without any difference; and that in his suit against Sir Robert he demands but 17,000 crowns! Also that Sir Robert has been condemned to him at Rouen in 120 francs only, making about 52 crowns and a little odd money, not by sentence definitive, but by an interlocutory upon a contumacy by negligence of Sir Roberts' *procureur*, who did not put in such caution at a day appointed as was decreed. But the principal Sir Robert is in good hope to obtain, unless the other can prove himself to be as he names himself in his process. Hears that Asheton and the Horseys have quarrelled with Dudley, because the latter has received their

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pensions and paid them none of it. The elder Horsey, he weens, is married in Normandy, and Dudley goeth about the like. [*Cipher, deciphered. Four pages.*]

Jan. 21. Poissy. 570. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Has at length had an interview with Lant, who informed him that the French might very easily have taken Guisnes by some intelligence therein, and certainly would have done so, but now that there are men of war in the town it cannot be taken but by siege, which now that the place is better victualled were like to continue longer than they would. That were the town once taken they put no doubt but to have the castle without delay, but the former being well kept, the latter is impregnable; and if order had not speedily been given it had plainly been lost. Firmly denies that he knows the names of those of Guisnes who were of this practice, but the person with whom he had spoken, and did know them, was one Langford, who lately used much to be at Calais and Guisnes, and now seeing he cannot bring his matters to pass has come hither into France. Lant, who had formerly asserted to the merchant, Wotton's correspondent, and also to Wotton's servant, that he possessed certain letters of the Earl of Devonshire, now denied not only that he had any but also that he had said so to the servant, with whom he was confronted and alleged that he had only spoken of such letters to the merchant to induce him to bring Lant in communication with Wotton more speedily, wherefore concludes "that he must be a very false liar, or else it repenteth him to have declared so much of these matters as he has done." Lant further mentioned that the French soldiers now gathered upon the frontiers, who lately attempted to take Megny and other places of King Philip, were not sent thither for that purpose but for the matter of Guisnes, and if Dudley had gone there at a time when he was sent for, such matters would have taken effect which by his negligence did not. Dudley has advised the King to make a fort upon a little hill by Newnam-bridge, and if this were done, that place cannot resist two hours unless two more bastions are built, in which event it might very well be defended. Lant had heard that Senarpont much laments the death of Tuckfield, because he and Devisat intended to have set on fire the powder and munition in Calais, which they might easily have done, for there is a place where appears out a piece of timber as thick as a man's arm, which they would have cut out and with no difficulty have effected their design. This had better be looked to, as the French knowing thereof may yet seek to have it done by some other. Also mentioned that he heard Devisat say, that after he escaped out of Calais he was hidden three days in a man's house in the country by a young maid, whose parents knew nothing of it, and that he found the means to send her to Ardres, under pretence of going to the market, to declare to the Governor that the Frenchman who had leapt the walls of Calais was hidden in her father's house, and entreated the Governor to send some company of men of war to carry him away safe and to send him 25 crowns, which was done accordingly. Further, that after Devisat was returned into France he sent a

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letter to the Treasurer of Calais, which falling into the Admiral's hands was opened, and thereupon the Admiral stood awhile in doubt whether he should allow it to pass, but at the last he was content it should. Lant has promised him very earnestly, that if he perceives anything to be wrought against the realm of England he will not fail to give Wotton notice of it. It is said that the Duke of Guise was appointed to march on the 7th of this month, but no news have arrived of anything done by him. Is informed by merchants from Rouen that although the French have released some of King Philip's subjects, others are still detained prisoners there. [*Ciphered, deciphered. Six pages.*]

Jan. 21. Poissy.

571. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Has informed her Majesty of his communication with Lant. Has had further interview with him, when he talked very mysteriously of a plot against the Queen, which he said was devised by some of the best in England, and so many were agreed thereupon that it was impossible but that it must take effect; that the matter had been in hand about a year ago, and would have been executed, but that one man stayed it for a while; that it had been kept so close that never one uttered a word of it; that even if it were disclosed now it could not be remedied, the parties concerned being so strong and so many; that the chiefest conspirators were such as had never offended the Queen before, and that the matter should begin in the evening, and the next day by eight of the clock in the morning it should be done. That their intention was not to kill her Majesty "but to deprive her of her estate, and then may she chance to be used as she used Queen Jane, for so he called her." Further that they who were about it would not agree that any foreign Prince should have meddling in it, that neither Dudley nor others of that set are privy to it, that he himself and another Englishman have it in hand, and albeit no stranger is in the secret, all the devices and order taken for executing the plot were made in France. On this confession of his being implicated in the design, had endeavoured to dissuade Lant, and among other things told him what a great offence it was for any subject to rebel against the powers, and that although he were of another belief than was received in England, yet were it not lawful for him or any one else to rebel against her Majesty, not even if it were notorious that his belief was good and the other not good, much less now, "and rehearsed him certain examples of the Old Testament, so that at the last he said that he thought it was not lawful for him to do it, although his meaning was good, which was to bring the realm again to that religion it was in of late," and that though he would meddle no further in it, nevertheless it would take effect, and as it would seem in a month hence or thereabouts. Could not make him see that he was bound in conscience to disclose all. Doubted whether he should write of this, not only because he had found this naughty fellow in diverse lies before, but because there were so many improbabilities in his tale. Instances as one of these lies, that he had told the merchant of Rouen that he had been in England since he spoke to Somer,

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and now he denies this to Wotton, saying he was not in England these two years; "so that to either of us both he lied, and I believe that he lied to me, for I think he was in England of late, by a shirt which appeareth to have been made there, and a coat of frieze which he weareth, and by his long absence from Rouen." With all its apparent unworthiness of credit, thinks it right to apprize Petre, although he did not think it necessary to write thereof to her Majesty lest she might suddenly be troubled with it, and conceive some greater fear of it than were good for her to do. But when Petre shall think it expedient he may declare the same at such time and in such sort that it shall not disquiet her Majesty more than reason would require it should do. Suggests the possibility of Lant being suborned by the French King, who stands in great fear of her Majesty aiding King Philip in the war, and therefore would seek to persuade her rather to take heed to herself and her own realm than to do so. Although this naughty fellow has kept no promises to Wotton, yet as he has earnestly affirmed that he will disclose any practices against the realm, (not against the Queen, to whom he bears no good will, and says he will never dwell in England while she lives,) thought it good not to show himself by words much discontented with him, but if he be of that mind indeed, sharper words might perhaps make him change his intention therein. [*Cipher, deciphered. Five pages.*]

Jan. 30. Rome.

572. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his last letter of the 23d, Pietro Strozzi, General of the Pope's army, being determined on taking the Spanish fort in Ostia, set forth every engine necessary; and having, besides the French soldiers that lay in siege there, 30 out of every band of French in this city, on the 24th gave it a battery of great ordnance, making a little breach, and giving notice that unless those within surrendered the place, it should be taken by assault, and none suffered to escape alive. The scaling-ladders and storming-party were in readiness, when the captains agreed to surrender, upon condition that they might depart with their ensigns in order of war, with no more than they could carry on their backs, and only one piece of ordnance. This being granted, Strozzi took possession of the place for the Pope, with all its contents, which, according to report, were so plenty, not only of all necessaries able to serve the fort for years, with all kinds of munition and many goodly pieces of great artillery, but also all manner of engines for crossing rivers, such as the Pope had not the like. The excuse for surrender was the lack of fresh water and fuel, and that the new fort made by the Pope's army did shoot into the Spanish fort. But it is privately said that the captains sold it for money; which is by no means improbable, as the fort could not be very well assaulted, for the ditch and water about it, and the sureness of the wall with the flankers, without the loss of a great number. Besides, the breach was not such but one man within was better than 10 without. Moreover, the two chief captains are here; one with Strozzi, the other with Matheo Standerdo, a kinsman of his Holiness, and one of his principal

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officers, which seems as if they had not dealt truly. The rest of the soldiers that left the fort were spoiled on their way to Naples by the garrison of Veletri. The Pope keeps the fort standing until he has fortified Ostia, and built a new one in the middle of the island to keep both sides of it, when they say it shall be razed. The Pope has published a bull directing a new audience to be kept every month, presided over by himself, and attended by all the Cardinals and other officials, in the King's Hall in his palace, for the purpose of hearing complaints whencesoever they may come. The first was held on the 27th, when nothing particular was done, except after Oration some supplications were delivered and committed by his Holiness to such as he thought meet. After that the *Te Deum* was sung, and the audience [was kept]. The taking of Ostia has much comforted the Court, as they think that the other castles occupied by the Duke of Alva shall be easily won again; besides, Ostia was of more importance to this city than all the rest. The Pope's troops have moved to Tivoli. The French are said to have taken a town in Lombardy, near Casale, called Barlanicia, on the Po, and that the Duke of Guise marches forward. Cardinal Caraffa remains in Bologna till he comes with his army there, and then hither. [*Three pages.*]

Feb. 6. Rome. 573. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his last of the 30th ult., the Spaniards have evacuated Tivoli; the Pope's troops had privily cut off their way of escape, hoping to have inclosed them therein, but they contrived to get off in time. On the morrow after Candlemas-day, the Pope's army, esteemed to amount to 6,000 or 7,000 men, were mustered here, and yesterday they marched to Vicovaro to endeavour to recover it. The recently made Duke of Paliano has gone in person with the army, which he did not all the while the Duke of Alva was there. Yesterday he lay at Tivoli. They have recovered all that the Duke of Alva won nigh this city, and did most annoy it. Last night intelligence was received that the Duke of Guise's army was within 10 miles of Piacenza, and he is thought to be by this time at Reggio, where Cardinal Caraffa and the Duke of Ferrara are to meet him. It is also reported that the French have taken Barlanicia, and that Brissac has taken Ponte Astura in Lombardy, a stronghold made by the Duke of Alva on the Po when last in that country. Some say the Duke of Guise will go against Florence, and that the Turk's gallies will come. Sees no hope of peace, but of war on every side. The Duke of Alva is said to be in Pruscia [Brescia] to provide as surely as he can for that part, being next in the realm to Marchio, which it is thought the French will first invade. There has yet been no consistory wherein the bishoprics [in England] might be provided for; but it is daily called upon as diligently as may be. [*Two pages.*]

Feb. 13. Rome. 574. Same to same. As he mentioned in his letter of the 6th, the Pope's troops are at Vicovaro, in which are 500 Germans and Spaniards, who are said daily to skirmish with them. On the 9th five great cannons, a large culverin, and many muskets and falconets were sent thither. The Duke of Paliano is at Tivoli,

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a good way out of the gunshot. Hears that the Neapolitan troops come with the Count de Populo to the rescue of Vicovaro; and that the Duke of Alva fortifies Naples, having with him 6,000 Neapolitan infantry and 2,000 horse, and that there are coming to him from Sicily 3,000 foot and 1,000 horse, besides the Germans and Spaniards that are expected. It is asserted here that the Cardinal of Trent and the Marquis of Pescara have in Lombardy 14,000 Germans already, are preparing an army of 24,000, and that they might have stopped the French on their passage, but that they lacked horsemen. Many here think that they will come on the back of the French, who on the 6th were at Florentiola, betwixt Piacenza and Parma, and could make no great journey for snow and waters that letted them; but forwards they come, estimated in numbers to be of Tramontanes 14,000 foot, 1,500 light horse, and 600 men-of-arms. The Duke of Guise is said to be coming with 300 horse and 50 men-of-arms. The Duke of Ferrara is said to have of Italians 5,000 foot and 600 horse, and will join the French army. Also that the Duke of Guise will meet the Cardinals of Caraffa and Ferrara at Reggio, and there deliver to the Duke of Ferrara the staff of generality for the French King in Italy. Moreover, it is said that the Duke of Guise sent to the Cardinal of Trent that the French King minds not to break the truce with his Majesty, and that the taking of Valentia was by the disorder of the soldiers, who took it for the Pope, and put up his army there, and that this army is the Pope's and not the French King's. Great provision of victuals and artillery was found there. The report of the capture of Ponte Astura has not been authenticated. Two gentlemen of France are said to be sent to the Turk to move his army to these parts. Andrew Doria is reported to have departed to God. A rumour that the French besiege Parma is not credited, because Duke Octavio suffers them to have victuals through his country. At the next Consistory it is supposed that the Pope will do what he can against his Majesty, and only awaits the return of Cardinal Caraffa from Bologna. His Holiness is very extremely set, and unless God puts to His hand, all here is likely to proceed to the utmost. As yet no Consistory to have her Majesty's Bishops there purposed; is put in hope to have it done in the next, and calls upon it as diligently as he can. [*Three pages.*]

Feb. 20. Rome. 575. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since he wrote on the 13th, he hears that the realm of Naples has granted to his Majesty during these wars 100,000 ducats *per mensem* to maintain the wars out of the realm; and that some merchants of Genoa disburse 300,000 ducats out of hand, and they to take it up as it is gathered upon the subjects. Also that the Duke of Alva comes with the Neapolitan power to Anagni, and thence to Neptuno. The Pope's army has taken Vicovaro; on the 13th and 14th it was strongly battered, and some great breaches were made in the walls. During the battering, a person attempting to enter the town was seized and brought to the Duke of Paliano and Strozzi, and on his person was found a letter to the Captain of the town desiring him to

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endeavour to keep it for five days, when it should be rescued. On the 14th the town was taken, after a desperate resistance, at the second assault, 400 of the assailants being killed and wounded. Mostly all in the town were put to the sword. 300 Spaniards there were all slain, with the exception of about 40, who, vainly attempting to escape, surrendered and were spared. The two captains of the town were brought here prisoners; four of the Pope's captains were killed in the assault, so the victory was dearly bought. There was no ordnance in the town, but six or seven small muskets; if they had had great pieces to shoot hail, they would have destroyed the most of the Pope's army, which consisted of not above 5,000 men. They have left four bands of soldiers to keep the town, and the rest have returned here, where they shall rest without attempting any other enterprise till more provision be made for shot, for they had not in all with them at Vicovaro but 700 shot, of which they spent there 500. Hears that they prepare more daily. The army of the Duke of Guise is said to be still beside Parma, the one part of it called the battle in St. Donino, between Piacenza and Parma, and the foreward on this side of Parma. They say that the French and the Duke of Ferrara would have that army to remain there for two months, for lack of forage and necessaries here, and in the meanwhile would gladly be in hand with Parma, to which the Duke of Ferrara has great devotion; but the Pope will not have them meddle there, but to march hither. On the 12th Cardinals Caraffa and Ferrara are reported to have met the Dukes of Ferrara and Guise at Reggio. The former Cardinal is expected here in two or three days, and till his arrival there can be no Consistory where her Majesty's Bishops can be purposed. Great preparations are said to be made at Marseilles to set forth 30 gallies, to come with the late Prince of Salerno; and 2,000 soldiers of the sea-side, and the Turk's army by sea is looked for also. Equal preparation made on the other side. [*Three pages.*]

Feb. 22. Ratisbon. 576. The Cardinal of Augsburg to Queen Mary. The bearer, Raymond Bishop of "Elorch" in Ireland ["*Raimundo Vescovo Elorchen' in Hibernia*"], who returns, having succeeded in his business of deposing and denouncing as a heretic and schismatic his intrusive adversary Otho; as her Majesty will see by the bulls of Pope Julius III., to which he testifies, having been at Rome when the matter was discussed and decided. The bearer also carries with him the gift of the priory of St. Mary in Louth ["*Lut*"], belonging to the Order of Canons-regular of St. Augustine, in the diocese of Armagh. Requests her Majesty will give orders that the good and poor old man may be put in possession of his see and priory. [*Italian. One page.*]

Feb. 22. Ratisbon. 577. Same to same. The priest who accompanies Bishop Raymond has requested a provostry in Ireland, and he recommends him to the patronage of her Majesty. [*Italian. Half a page.*]

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Feb. 23. Palermo. 578. Peter [de Tagliavia], Cardinal of Palermo to Queen Mary. Had formerly besought her intercession with his Majesty on behalf of his nephew the Marquis of Terra Nuova, as had also the King of the Romans and all his sons; and although not doubting that such potent mediation will suffice, he cannot refrain from again writing to testify the long services of his family, his late brother and present nephew in the Imperial cause. Apart from the services of his ancestors, and his own for 25 years, his brother had sold the town of the marquisate of Giuliana that he might devote himself to the Emperor and aid him in many battles. No reward or compensation has ever been received for these or the sale of the marquisate, wherefore intreats her influence that his family and the Marquis his nephew may be honoured with a higher title. [*Latin. One page and a half.*]

March 1. Paris. 579. Dr. Wotton to Lord Paget, Lord Privy Seal, and Secretary Sir William Petre. Has previously certified her Majesty of the good will which the bearer, Kirkawdry, seemed to bear to England, his discontent with the present state of Scotland, and his desire to see it delivered from the yoke of the French and restored to its former liberty. Also of his repeated offers to serve her Majesty, to which no reply has been received. As he now returns to Scotland through England, has advised him to communicate with them on the subject of service, and should they think him meet for any such, it is earnestly required that any dealing with him may be reserved to themselves, for if the rest of the Council were made privy to it the fact might escape and put his life in peril. Has only known him since coming here, and, by the occasional intercourse had with him, thinks either he must be a very great and crafty dissembler, or else he bears no good will at all to the French, and next to his own country has a good mind to England. Kirkawdry will declare to them at length the return of his father and of Balneaves into Scotland, and for what purpose it is thought they are revoked. Also that Melvin who accused the Bishop of Durham has come hither recommended to the King by the Queen Dowager of Scotland, and will tell them of the arrival of four troops of Scottish horsemen and of a plan of Berwick, which the King has howsoever gotten, and how the French are nothing sorry for the death of the Earl of Douglas. He will also inform them of a Scottish physician named Durham, married in London, who acts as spy for the King and the Queen Dowager of Scotland, receiving therefor a pension of 300 crowns; how ill the Bishop of St. Andrew's can away with the rule of the French in Scotland; of the arrival at the Court of a son of the Landgrave of Hesse, and how greatly he is made of; the regret felt for the death of the Marquis Albert here, and all other news spoken of at the Court. [*Cipher, deciphered. Two pages. Printed by Tytler, History of Scotland, Vol.* vi., *App. p.* 442.]

March 3. Rome. 580. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Yesterday forenoon the Duke of Guise, accompanied by Cardinal Caraffa, arrived here, and

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was received with all the honour of the Court. His army, consisting of 8,000 or 9,000 foot and 3,000 horse, have reached Arimony [Rimini]. To-day he was in the Pope's chapel to take ashes from his hand, and served him with water afterwards. He is much esteemed here. Cannot learn whether his army is to remain here or goes to invade Naples by Ascoli; but as far as he can hear from the Ambassador of the Duke of Ferrara, the troops of the latter do not remove thence. It is rumoured that there is some variance betwixt him and the Duke of Guise; also that the Pope intends shortly to make many Cardinals, and the report is that he will make six French and six Italians of the French faction with six of his kinsmen, to the intent that if he fail they may have another French Pope. His army still lies about Tivoli and Vicovaro. The Consistory will be held soon. [*One page and a half.*]

March 6. Rome. 581. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Repeats portion of the intelligence conveyed in his letter of the 3d inst. All the soldiers here are ordered to the Pope's camp at Tivoli, except 300 to guard the gates, and on Monday or Tuesday next the army shall remove towards Neptuno to attempt to recover it. Hears that it is so well fortified and provided that this will be somewhat difficult. The Duke of Ferrara's troops will not come here. Provision for the war is so scarce that they lack 40,000 robbias of corn before the new comes. Some say that the Duke of Alva has 50,000 ducats to take up men in the confines of Hungary, and to have them by water by the Gulf of Venice to Naples, which will be sooner than through Lombardy, and that the Venetians have given them licence for conveying them that way. The Consistory will probably be held on Wednesday. Is just informed that the Pope and the Duke of Guise do not all agree, for the Pope wishes the French to invade Naples, and the French will not, knowing that they are far unable for that enterprise, and further alleging that their coming was only to defend the Church. They would rather invade Tuscany and Sienna, but to this the Pope will not consent. One Villa, a Ferrarese, has been sent by the Pope to Florence, supposed for the purpose of essaying to draw the Duke to join with the Pope; and if not, then the French will be set upon Tuscany. A Secretary of the Duke of Florence, sent in a brigantine to Naples, on Monday last fell upon a galley, and was taken prisoner and brought to Palo beside Civita Vecchia, but previously threw his letters into the sea. The Florentine Ambassador reported yesterday that the Pope gave the said Secretary the brigantine and all that was taken therein, and that the Pope speaks much good of the Duke, so much so that he commanded Sign. Brandino, who is a great doer about him, and most of all with Cardinal Caraffa, to be imprisoned in St. Angelo for opening some letters of the Duke without any commission. This so moved Cardinal Caraffa that yesterday he would give audience to no man, Cardinals or others, for of all men he favours Brandino, and did his utmost to save him from prison. Is also informed that the Duke of Ferrara swerves from the Pope and the French because they will not set upon Parma, whereat was

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his stroke. It is said that to-morrow the Duke of Paliano and Paulo Giordano de Vecinis shall receive the Order of France. [*Three pages.*]

March 14. Parma. 582. Cardinal Farnese to Queen Mary. Pays his respects to her Majesty by the bearer the Cavalier Ardinghello, who, as agent for the Duke his brother, goes with him into England. [*Italian. One page.*]

March 16. Paris. 583. Dr. Wotton to same. Sends the bearer, John Somer, his Secretary, to England, properly instructed of all that needs to be written at this time, and requests her Majesty to appoint somebody to hear the report of that which he has to declare. [*Cipher, deciphered. Half a page.*]

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March 28. Brussels. 584. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to same. Some days since he wrote to her Majesty recommending Hans Elverdunk, Hubrecht Van Breen, Leonard Vogel, and companions, merchants resident in Antwerp, and requested licence for them to bring from England 250 barrels of ale wherewith to supply the camp of the King during the present war. Hearing that his letter has not arrived, writes again. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

April 2. Malta. 585. Claude De la Sengle, Grand Master of Malta, to same. Had dispatched the late Grand Conservator of the Order to thank her Majesty for causing a portion of their property in England to be restored, and to be resident at her Court, but while waiting at Brussels for the King's return to England, he had died there. Has now committed the like charge to the bearer, the Commander Felizes. [*French. One page.*]

April 10. Rome. 586. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. Yesterday a Consistory was kept in which the Pope has revoked all his ministers within the realms of his Majesty, and specially revoked the Lord Cardinal by name. This was done without any knowledge of the Cardinals until the very time that it was done in the Consistory. Had been to several of them to learn the cause, but they say they neither knew of it nor could help it. And being with Cardinal Morone about the Bishops, the Cardinal said that the Pope would not suffer him to purpose Chichester there, neither Meath in Ireland, which have not yet had his bulls. On this had sent to the Pope for audience with the view of knowing whether he would suffer these bishoprics to be purposed as well as the other three that were purposed about Mid-lent; in which his Holiness had showed himself as favourably as could be required, and had commended them equally so to the Cardinals touching their favour for the annats. This afternoon, "at twenty-two of the clock," had audience of his Holiness, who informed that he would do for her Majesty and her realm with all the favour he could, so that it came in her own name without specifying that of his Majesty, and would take England as a realm separated from the King's other dominions and would not fail it, unless occasion be given thence that he can do nothing for it. Had asked the Pope whether he might boldly write that his Holi-

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ness would provide for the said churches, and he said yea, and would do any other thing he could, willing Carne whatsoever he had to do to repair boldly to him. Antonio Caraffa is said to be appointed General of the Pope's army and to be already to Reati to make preparations for the said army. The expense of these wars, they say, is to be divided between the Pope and the French King, the latter to bear every month 215,000 crowns, and the Pope 85,000 crowns. Ascanio di Colonna is reported to be dead at Naples. [*Four pages.*]

[April, prior to 14.] 587. Notes by Dr. Wotton, headed "Advertisements of the Admiral's practice upon Guisnes, given by N[icholas] T[hrockmorton], and the plot thereof delivered to N[icholas] W[otton]." The Admiral has mounted some ordnance on wheels to go upon marshy ground. His intent is first to win the town, and then to roll all the earth before them into the castle's ditches. Also to build in some place of most annoyance, probably between Guisnes and Newnham Bridge. Is advertised by T. G. of two Englishmen who offer their services to the French King and to place in his hands a castle on the sea-coast, of which T. G. had seen the plot and called it Plymouth. One of these men is a kinsman of the Captain of that castle, the other is a servant to Thomas Stafford, named Roger. They say there are not above 12 persons in it, and with 20 men doubt not to do their feat. In the castle are all manner of things meet for fortification. Within a day or two thereafter one named P. came to Wotton and confirmed this report, bringing with him a copy of the plot [plan]: the name of the place, as far as he can learn, is Scarborough. Roger told P. that his master T. Stafford had left for Hull: they who know the forts must consider whether the plot refers to Plymouth, Scarborough, Hull, or elsewhere. It is thought the French King will not interfere, till he may perceive some likelihood of breach. Devisat is at Calais. Four bands of Scots have arrived in France. Reported coming over of King Philip to procure her Majesty's aid. Merchants and scholars come daily to Wotton to know what they shall do: he cannot inform them. Rumour of the Duke of Nemours being dangerously wounded at the siege of Corregio, and overthrow of the French soldiers there by the Duke of Florence. [*Two pages.*]

April 14. La Ferté Milon. 588. Dr. Wotton to Sir William Petre. Within the last three or four months has sent several letters, but having no reply from her Majesty or the Council fears they have not been delivered. Also 13 weeks ago dispatched his servant Christopher Ambrose, of whom since then he has heard nothing, whether he be dead or alive, or what has become of him. His long absence has been the more annoying, since trusting to have been revoked ere now, and therefore having made little provision for money, had ordered him to bring letters of bank, to receive money here. Wherefore he had sent John Somer with letters to her Majesty and other credentials. A month has elapsed since he left, and as he promised, knowing the case in which Wotton stands, to return with all convenient speed and bring him letters of bank, marvels not a

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little at having no intelligence of him. Cannot suspect his fidelity, therefore is afraid somewhat has chanced him by the way, whereof in case he had letters from Paget, or have not come to him at all, thinks it meet to certify him thereof. Hears that of late great bands of horse have gone down to Picardy: prays God their pieces on this side be well garrisoned, for if any thing be meant it will appear that small numbers will not well serve for such purposes nowadays. Thinks people should be going to and fro between Calais and the Court here, if only in journey, as at the least they might learn what warlike preparations are being made and whether the passage were stopped. Every one here looks for war between England and France, and he to be again a prisoner. The Duke of Vendôme has gone to Picardy. The Pope has made new Cardinals, of whom the *Garde des Sceaux* here is one, now named the Cardinal of Sens, which archbishopric he had by the death of the Cardinal of Bourbon. Hears that the Bishop of Beziers, brother to Marshal Strozzi, is another. The news of the Cardinal of Trent's nephew being slain by the Marquis of Pescara, and his flying to Mantua, were pleasant to the Court here. Some think he will be soon in France, and that there are men practising him already. The Mantuan Ambassador here lately went home on pretence of private business; this he cannot believe, as it is not likely that such a mean man as he would bear the charges of posting thither and back. He left again on hearing of the Marquis' arrival at Mantua, and his servants say he only went to Paris and would be back by the 12th, but he has not yet returned, which makes it doubtful whether he be still in Paris or gone to Mantua, as before, to practise the Marquis for the French King. Sir Robert and Thomas Stafford, the Tremaines, Asheton, and other rebels, have been here at Court a good while, which leads him to believe they shall shortly be employed somewhere. The Venetian Ambassador was at Court lately, very long with the King, and much made of. Hears that the Rhinegrave and Rykrad have levied 12,000 landsknechts for the French King.

P.S.—Heard that Thomas Stafford left the Court three or four days ago for Paris, whence a correspondent writes that he has been told by one of Stafford's servants that when at the Court his master was shown much favour and received money to retain men of war, and that he had agreed with a merchant in Paris to have of him pikes, harquebuses, morions, and shirts of mail for 200 men, and had hired a boat to carry all these to Rouen. Within these few days there have passed this way 300 out of 400 horsemen, who go, it is said, to Laon. Since writing thus far his Paris correspondent, who is the same who took him the plan of Scarborough which he sent by Somer, has been with him, and mentioned that T. Stafford had required him to hire a boat for him to Rouen, which he had done, and had willed him to set at a merchant's house 25 halberts and as many partisans, and to carry them in that boat, which this man had done also. Further he said that eight or nine Englishmen of Stafford's company had gone with the boat, and that Stafford told him he would have another plot [plan] made of a place in

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Sussex, which he promised to do, but he knows not yet the name of the place. Also the name of the young man who says he is of kin to the Captain of Scarborough is, he says, Thomas Brooke. [*Cipher, deciphered. Four pages and a half.*]

April 17. Rome. 589. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. On the evening of the 12th Cardinal Morone sent the Master of his Household to know how he had done with the Pope, although his Eminence had been informed of all that passed by Mr. Pinning, who had gone to apprize him thereof on Carne's return from the audience. Had sent to say he should be with him next morning. That same morning the Cardinal came to a place of his called Santa Maria *trans Tiberim* very timely, not far from Carne's lodging, and sent the said Master of the Household to inform him of his arrival. Went incontinently and detailed his conversation with the Pope. The Cardinal thereupon desired him to write to her Majesty, requesting that she would intreat his Majesty to send some worthy personage as Ambassador to his Holiness to treat of his Majesty's reconciliation to the Church, with a letter from him to the Pope himself offering his obedience. In such a case much good must ensue; for if the Pope took it in good part, besides quiet to Christendom, the French would be disappointed of their purposed intent; and if the Pope did not agree, the world would judge that his Majesty had done all that any Christian Prince might conveniently do, and lay all the fault of this variance and wars on his Holiness. Those who had been previously sent,—such as Don Garcia and Don Ferrante,—came through the hands of the Duke of Alva, and that the Pope cannot abide, as he must be directly applied to by the King; and the Cardinal stated that in all his declamations of his Majesty in the Consistory, one part invariably is that he does not send to seek any reconciliation to him. Further, the Cardinal suggested, that as his Holiness has revoked his Legate *de Latere*, on the ground that he will have no Minister of his where his Majesty is, considering the realm of England, through her Majesty's goodness, has been newly reduced to the unity of the Church, and there may happen many cases there daily necessary to be helped, and which cannot be done conveniently without a Legate, her Majesty would address a gracious letter to his Holiness to request the continuance of the said Legate, it would not be denied. But such matter should be laboured by her Majesty's Ambassador here, and by none of the Lord Cardinal's agents. Begs her Majesty will take all this in good part. Cardinal Morone bears great goodwill and service towards his Majesty, and minds nothing but his honour, which makes Carne so bold as to send this to her. [*Four pages.*]

April 17. Rome. 590. Same to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 10th, the French gallies have arrived at Civita Vecchia, 40 miles hence, and are said to have brought 3,000 or more French soldiers, and are to sail to the coast of Naples. On the 12th Cardinal Caraffa was at Neptuno, and remained there two days to see preparations there made for them. The reason assigned for the gallies going thither is, that it is much nearer to Naples

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than Civita Vecchia. Yesterday all the Pope's troops here departed to their camp, whence, he is informed, they proceed to lay siege to Monte Fortino, four miles beyond Veletri. The troops that were at Tivoli had gone there two days ago. To-day have been sent great ordnance, shot, scaling-ladders, and other engines for the assault, the Pope, it is said, being resolved to have it burnt and destroyed in anywise; because that after the taking of Vicovaro, those within Monte Fortino met with two bands of his soldiers and destroyed them all. Although no great thing, it is said to be strong and well manned; it is within six miles of Anagni, where are a good number of Neapolitan soldiers well appointed. On the 12th, 14 great pieces of ordnance were brought hither from Tivoli. Hears that all is well at Naples, and good provision there to avoid the enemy. The Duke of Guise is said this Easter to lie at Loretto, and his camp thereabouts; also that the Duke of Ferrara, would have him to come back to help against Signor di Corregio, who has entered into Corregio, not far from Ferrara, with a good number of foot and 100 horse, and some Germans that are nigh to the duchy of Ferrara. Cannot hear that the said Duke of Guise removes as yet. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

April 24. Rome. 591. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. The Duke of Guise and his army still lie at La Marcha, near Loretto. Neither he nor the gentlemen of France that came with him upon their own heads only for love of him, are said to be well contented of their coming, perceiving that they be of no power to do any great hurt in the realm of Naples. Hears that Antonio di Caraffa, with such as he has of the Pope's army, does what he can to draw them forwards, and for that purpose had invaded some small and defenceless villages with that view, but in vain. The force of the French is said to be not above 10,000 horse and foot. It is reported that those who came in the French gallies are fortifying in an island called Pontia, not far from Gaeta, in order to stay the passage to the latter place. This rumour has continued here these four or five days, notwithstanding their Majesties' fleet,—viz., 26 gallies, the rest ships and fusts to the number of 40 sail,—have passed towards Naples, and it is thought will not suffer the French to nestle them there. Some say Monte Fortino has yielded upon discretion; others say not, and that the countrymen there are so desperately set that the besiegers cannot come by it without great loss of men in the assault. Is informed that Bartholomeo di Beneventino, General Commissary to the Pope, intends to take order that all the corn in the country here that is yet on the ground shall be taken for the Chamber here upon certain prices, leaving to the owners sufficient for their households, and no more; by which they intend not only to provide necessary corn, but also to get thereby a great sum of money. As far as he can learn, the Caraffas would gladly have agreement between his Majesty and the Pope. The forces of the Church are but small, and the foreign troops that they have, have destroyed the country of La Marcha and all the way they came through the Pope's lands, with infinite other misorders, so that every one cries out upon them as far as

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he dare. Since the news arrived that their Majesties had met together, no intimation has been given to him to come to the chapel, neither in Passion-week nor all Easter, where the officers were wont heretofore never to fail to intimate the chapel to him as oft as they did to the Cardinals.

P.S.—News have arrived that the soldiers of Monte Fortino yielded, and left shortly after it was taken. All in it, men, women, and children, were destroyed; the chief countrymen and the feeblest that were taken hanged, and the rest sent to the gallies. All else burnt, and the Pope's troops have gone towards Anagni. [*Three pages.*]

April 24. Rome. 592. Intelligence from Rome, Ancona, and Ferrara. Letters from Rome of the 24th April mention that the Papal troops have taken Monte Fortino, which after three assaults surrendered at discretion. The soldiers who were within were disarmed; the greater part of those of La Terra cut to pieces, the others made prisoners; the women and children all placed together were burned, it is said, by a fire which accidentally broke out,—some say by the inhabitants of La Terra, who set fire to it. From the army the other day there were sent to the Pope two ensigns of Italian infantry taken at Campoli, with news that many other places in the neighbourhood, though not of importance, kept their keys without expecting a contest, and that in these places there was yet something to live on. What has been done up to the present time has been by the troops of the Marquis of Montebello and some arquebusiers of the vanguard of the army. Of Mons. de Guise is nothing known except that he was at Loretto. The Duke of Paliano has had a touch of tertian, so that his departure will be deferred for some days. Marshal Strozzi will depart in five or six days for Bologna. It seems advices have been received that the Imperial fleet, having previous notice that the French still remained at Ponza, where it seems fortifications are being made, set sail and arrived in Sicily, where it has placed the Duke of Medina Celi, then levied eight Sicilian gallies, together making a number of 30 gallies, and thus are coming towards Naples with warlike intentions.

2. By letters from Ancona of the 24th April it is stated that the French army is still at Fermo, Marano, Ascoli, and in that vicinity, and waits for victuals, oxen, and waggons which have been ordered to pass the Tronto; nevertheless Mons. de Guise wishes to move slowly and considerately, it is said. He goes amusing the enemy here and there, wherever he can get subsistence. The people of Ascoli went with some Gascon arquebusiers, and took without a contest Campoli and other places of little importance.

April 27. Ferrara. 3. By letters from Ferrara of the 27th April, mention that it is said the Duke of Ferrara will make great preparations for the storming of Corregio, and that at the least he will have 1,500 infantry, 300 men-at-arms, and 800 light horse, and the battery will be made in a cross with 30 guns, such as the Emperor made when he was before Landrecy; and it is thought that the victory will be very bloody, for the besieged are finely fortified and have

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made two bulwarks of strong defence. They have recently placed within two companies of infantry and cavalry, and are cutting down the corn precipitately in order to make straw. The other day they sent money to procure oil and salt, and it is said that those of Carpi made a sally and seized the money, but this is not verified. It is understood that by their account there are at Parma and Cremona 4,000 infantry, and Sign. Geronimo negotiates everything at Milan. Strozzi is hourly expected at Ferrara with the French troops which he will bring with him to join with these and those whom he shall levy; meanwhile Sig. Cornelio Bentivoglio makes private levies at Modena and Reggio, and carries on the works of the fortification by day and night. It is said that at Milan a proclamation has been issued that all the Ferrarese there are to evacuate the country within a certain time under pain of death, and it is said that his Excellency is doing the same thing here as to the boundary neighbourhood. The Duke has sent into France with speed "*il fiaschino*," for what purpose is unknown, and was present at his dispatch. The Cardinal is better, and has begun to go out in a coach. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

April 27. La Ferté Milon. 593. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. Five or six days ago sent one of his servants by Dieppe with a letter to Sir William Petre, whom he yet took to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries, mentioning the purchase of arms, &c. by Thomas Stafford. Since then has had a letter from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton corroborating these things, and stating that Stafford has with prest assembled 400 or 500 men, and is to have as many more; that Stafford's friends spread many reports concerning this, but he takes it they blast one thing and mean another, though he fears they meditate an attempt on Calais or some of the other pieces on this side, and they let fall secretly that some invasion is meant into England, talking of Scarborough, Hull, the Castle of Dover, or of the Camber, and another while of mustering in Champagne as though they should serve against the Imperialists. Sir Nicholas continues that it is not to be liked that the French have so many ships ready or in preparation, the leading of which he hears John Rybawde and Captain Hores shall have, and that the passages are stopped or shall be shortly. Somer has now returned, and informs him that all these bands of horsemen are now in Picardy. The Dauphin's, the Admiral's, those of the Prince De la Rochesurion, Prince of Condé, Count of Sancerres, Jarnac's, four Scottish bands, and that of Tutty. Besides those there are others near Reynes [Rheims], which may soon join them. As Somers came by Boulogne he found there Devisat who leapt the wall at Calais. Doubtless he is not there for nothing; he is now brave, and it is openly spoken that he is now of the King's chamber. The Venetian Ambassador says that it is concluded that the Duke of Guise shall invade Naples, and that by this time the army has marched; also that he believes the report of the Cardinal of Trent's nephew having been slain by the Marquis of Pescara is incorrect, having received letters from Mantua which make no mention of it. Having written thus far was required with the other Ambassadors to be present at the Feast

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of the Order of the Garter, which was kept after the accustomed fashion. On the right hand of the choir, over the chief seat, were her Majesty's and the King of Spain's arms united. The King kept his place on the left side of the choir, and the Constable his on the right before her Majesty's place. Believes there was never so joyful a St. George's Feast kept here, for the night before news came from Brissac of the taking of Valsernier, a place of such ignobility and so little known to Wotton, that he has much ado to remember its name, and is not well assured whether he hits right upon it. For all that the French look upon it as of right great importance, for as they say the only three places in Piedmont which rest in the King of Spain's hands are Chierasco, Fossano, and Coni; and these must shortly yield without siege, seeing by the loss of Valsernier they cannot be succoured. The cause of the loss is said to have been a dissension between the Spaniards in the town and the landsknechts, who were in the majority. Hears that the landsknechts were suffered to depart with their swords by their sides, the Spaniards only *con la bachetta in mano*. On that day, when one of the Ambassadors was congratulating the Cardinal of Lorraine on the good news, he heard the latter say, "If God will you shall hear of more things than that done there shortly;" and two days after, when returning with the other Ambassadors from seeing the Cardinal of Sens receive his hat, he heard the Venetian Ambassador say to the Nuncio that news of great importance from Piedmont were daily looked for at the Court. Sir Robert Stafford, Dudley, and other of that sort are yet at the Court, why he knows not. There is a report that 30 of the English bands who serve here had conspired to have taken the King of Navarre while he was hunting at Fere, and conveyed him to Flanders, but this being disclosed by some of their own company, they fled to Flanders. Knows not if this be true, but would not be sorry if it were, as thereby the rebels here were like to be so much discredited that little trust should be had in them.

P.S.—Has received a letter from Thomas Randall [Randolph], a scholar of Paris, who mentions that Thomas Stafford took ship on Easter day at night, and that he is accompanied by more French than English. He went on the *Fleur de lis*, whereof the captain is John Rybawde, and with him another ship laden with artillery. The voice at Dieppe is that they go to Scotland; scarcely credits this because of Rybawde, whom he fears more than any man that fled out of England this great while. Another letter from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton mentions that both the ships are well armed and manned, and that there is a proclamation made at Paris for the speedy mustering of the Arrière-Ban. There is likewise a rumour at Court that the Spaniards have landed at Belle Isle, an island of Brittany, and taken the fort and keep the island, which when known is likely to trouble the French very much. [*Chiefly in cipher, deciphered. Six pages.*]

April 30. Ancona. 594. Intelligence from Ancona. Mons. de [Guise] with the camp is near Civitella, divided into three squadrons. They have taken a church, distant from Terra an arquebuse shot, with the loss of 20

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Gascons. On the 28th inst. they planted 10 pieces of artillery in the church, which is such a troop as can batter it, and battered it incessantly; and, as some say who were there, they cannot bring the artillery nearer than this church, because from the church to the city there is a descent into a valley and then a great ascent to Terra. Those within still resist valorously, and there are between Spaniards and Calabrians 1,400 infantry in pay; they have destroyed the houses opposite the battery, have sent the women and children to the mountains, disarmed the inhabitants of Terra, and injure those outside with the artillery; they stripped a trumpeter who was sent to them, and sent him back in his shirt, with a message that they had no desire to have to do with any more such embassies; whereupon Mons. de Guise determined to have the place or to leave all his troops there. They say that there are provisions within for ten years, and all the grain of the neighbourhood. The inhabitants would suffer greatly if the enemy cut off their supply of water, which is a fountain outside the city, where they have made bastions and covers that they may go to procure it without the camp being able to damage them, and within Terra there are no ponds from which, if the fountain were taken, they could obtain water. [*Italian. One page.*]

April Westminster. 595. King Philip and Queen Mary to Ivan IV. [Vasilevitch], Emperor of Russia. Have received his letters by his Ambassador, Oseph Nepea, whom they and their Council have frequently heard on the subjects of his mission, which they trust have been satisfactorily concluded, and will tend to perpetual amity between the two nations. As it has pleased God to open this voyage by sea which was unknown before, so they trust He will prosper the same for the advancement of His honour and glory and increase of the Catholic religion, as well as the common profit of their respective dominions. The merchants of both countries are to enjoy equal privileges of free trade and protection. Oseph Nepea has very well and wisely demeaned himself in his charge: he will declare the full particulars of the commercial treaty. [*Latin. Draft. Four pages.*]

Translation of the above. [*Six pages.*]

May 1. Rome. 596. Intelligence from Rome. After the capture and destruction of Monte Fortino, Giulio Orsino went to Carpinetto, or, as some say, to Piglio, and Marc Antonio Colonna came to meet him with large reinforcements more of country-people than soldiers, whence he was forced to withdraw himself into Paliano with some disorder, having run the risk of losing not only men but artillery, and if he had not been assisted by the cavalry would have been in bad case; as far as can be seen, he does not intend to try another enterprise at present with the same troops, the Imperialists daily adding to their numbers in Anagni and in the other frontiers. The Duke of Paliano has not yet left. Marshal Strozzi has not yet departed for the Romagna, but will go soon; although it has been said by some just now that his departure would be uncertain. The Gascons

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leave for the camp, and at present are to join the army; the others who embarked in the French gallies at Civita Vecchia, and who are said not to exceed a thousand, wait orders from the Duke of Guise. The Italians who were to have gone with the Duke of Paliano are daily approaching by way of Reati. Captain Paolino came here, and has returned to Civita Vecchia, and it is said that Sig. Paolo Orsino will resign the Governorship of Perugia and go to Campo, and will be succeeded by Sig. Torquato Conte. It is said that many burdens will be laid on the whole of the States of the Church, and that one *per cent.* will be charged on real property, and it is still said that in the first Consistory they will proceed to confiscations, as has been often said. Hears for certain that Cardinal Caraffa has been to the castle and liberated the Cardinal of Perugia, and has taken him to kiss the feet of his Holiness. He has given security to the amount of 30,000 crowns not to leave Rome. It is reported that the Duke of Alva is at Sulmona, where he has levied a great mass of troops and cavalry for aid of the Abruzzo, and that the French are battering Civitella.

2. From Pesaro, of same date. A gentleman from the Duke of Guise has arrived in Pesaro, in order to obtain munitions and bread, and he says that the French army was before Civitella, which was defended by Count Santofiore, with 8,000 ensigns of infantry; that it was fortified and excellently munitioned, in a strong position, upon a craggy mountain, where the Imperialists had thought that artillery could not be planted, but that by a new method at his departure they had already drawn up six guns by ropes to a place 30 paces from the gate, and if rain had not come on would have brought up the rest, hoping by battery and sap to destroy its defences. That the Roman troops had joined the Duke of Soma and the Duke of Atri, to whom all these places had delivered their keys, and had agreed to give him the obedience of Atri, which was very well guarded by Imperialists, and these offered to give him 3,000 pioneers for the enterprise of Atri and Civitella. That those in Civitella by 300 at a time had twice sallied out and provoked a skirmish, where they were valorously repulsed by the French, who put them to the ground, and at length drove them back to the ramparts, many being left dead, wherefore the Duke of Guise had issued orders that no person should go out of the trenches under pain of death, in order to avoid a useless loss of men. In this engagement he lost, by a shot from the defenders, one of his best horses.

3. From Rimini, of same date. They have advices from Ancona that the prisoners, namely, the Governor, Lieutenant, and soldiers, were liberated without ransom, and that after the French camp had battered Civitella for some days the defenders conferred as to an agreement. [*Italian. Two pages and a quarter.*]

May 2. Rome. 597. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. As the bearer, Mr. Pinnyng, leaves with diligence, and will probably

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arrive before the post that departed hence on the 24th ult., recapitulates the contents of his letter of that date. On the said 24th ult. the French gallies at Pontia returned to Civita Vecchia, the island, as they say, being too bare for them to tarry there. At Civita Vecchia they landed 1,500 French soldiers; next day the captain of the gallies came hither to the Pope, and his vessels, it is said, will return to Marseilles forthwith, leaving the soldiers behind them. It is likewise said that the Duke of Guise will not attempt to invade Naples, unless the Duke of Paliano, who is still at the Court here, accompanies him. The decree revoking the Legate is not yet out, and some think that the Pope will not be so hasty in enforcing it as he was in decreeing it. Hears that Cardinal Caraffa would gladly the Pope used moderation therein; and is minded, if he could spy a time to have his Holiness in a good mood, to move him thereof. Is advised by Cardinal Morone in no wise to move the Pope therein. Hears that a great man is on his way from France as Ambassador here, and that the Pope sends to France the Cardinal of Pisa, and with him the son of the Duke of Paliano, called the Marquis of Canea, who is said to be sent to be brought up in the French Court and to remain there as hostage, because the French here are not contented because the Pope will not deliver to them the holts of the Church. They would also have the Pope deprive his Majesty of the realm of Naples and give a new investiture of it to the French King, else they say they will not jeopard to enter into the said realm. As far as he can learn the Pope will do neither, since he thinks it not expedient for the Church or the quietness of Christendom. Whatever the French do attempt, understands that the Duke of Alva is in such readiness, that if they should venture there they are like to be met withal. It is also reported that Walfrancs [Villafranca], in Piedmont, is taken by the French; trusts it be not so. [*Two pages and a half.*]

May 6. La Ferté Milon.

598. Dr. Wotton to Secretaries Sir John Bourne, and Dr. Boxall. During the time Sir William Petre held office, was in the habit of troubling him with letters containing such matters as might or might not be considered worthy of her Majesty's attention, leaving it to Petre's discretion to make such use of them as he deemed fitting. The like fashion he will be glad to use with Boxall, trusting he will treat his communications as Petre did. The French King has commanded not only the Arrière-Ban but also the gentlemen of his household to be in readiness, whereby it is thought he will shortly be personally in the camp, which some suppose will be at Laon, others at Abbeville; but such secresy is maintained, even in the smallest things, that few can know them. It is thought that if Thomas Stafford takes any place in England, all the English here will be sent to him, besides other aid. Dudley is still at Court. The English here who sue for pardon are in perplexity; for fear of war they would fain go hence, but poverty prevents them all, save Sir N. Throckmorton who purposes to depart. Prays God the others of desperation forget not their duty! News have

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arrived of the taking of Chierasco by assault; the Italians and landsknechts were slain; but the Spaniards withdrew to and kept a fort until assurance was given that their lives should be spared. Brissac writes that this victory is to be ascribed to the Vidame of Chartres, who behaved most valiantly. The Dauphin has come to Court, apparently well recovered. M. de Montmorency and the Duchess of Castres were married on Tuesday the 4th inst. either not esteeming or else not considering that their Nostrodamus in his prognostications said on this day should be made an unlucky marriage. They are so occupied about the war that few pastimes were made at the marriage. Both Tutty's and Crayer's bands are cassed, because it is said some of the former's band would have done him displeasure.

P.S.—The rumour of war between France and England is so prevalent, that it is said the Ambassadors of both countries have orders to depart. The Rhinegrave is said to have made up his band of 20 ensigns of landsknechts, and 500 horsemen of those who carry dags, called here pistolets, who are all together in Lorraine. The King leaves here on the 10th, whither knows not, but the Queen remains for a while. [*Cipher, deciphered. Three pages.*]

May 7. La Ferté Milon. 599. Dr. Wotton to the Council. Communicates a letter from the Constable and the substance of his arguments with Testu, the Constable's Secretary, in reference to the seizure of some goods belonging to Bartholomew Compeigne and other merchants, not native but naturalized Englishmen, in a vessel of Flanders; whereby they will perceive that, contrary to the previous understanding that such cases were to be determined by the King's Privy Council, the French insist on the matter being remitted to the Admiralty, in which case sentence will pass against them, for they will follow the laws maritime. And although the English might appeal from it, yet that were a process of three or four years, and at the last to no profit; and although the King had not so remitted it, but caused it to be ended here in the Council, yet should the merchants have been never a whit the better thereby, seeing they take it that their law maritime is nothing derogated in this point. [*Three pages.*] *Incloses,*

599. I. *Letter from the Constable. Villers-Cote-Retz,* 6 *May.* [*French. One page.*]

May 7. St. Peter's. 600. Pope Paul IV. to Queen Mary. Bull appointing John [Christopherson] to the bishopric of Chichester in room of George [Day] deceased. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum.*]

May 8. Rome. 601. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. In the Consistory yesterday the provision of the church of Chichester passed according to the promise of his Holiness. It has been reported for the last five days, and is now believed certain, that the army of the Duke of Guise is now in Naples about Civitella, with which is joined all the Pope's army of horse and foot, both such as were with Antonio di Caraffa, otherwise called Marquis de

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Bello Monte, and those that were at the taking of Monte Fortino, as well as the men of war that were here also, except such as keep the garrison of Paliano and Velletri. Is informed, however, that Civitella is so strong, and so placed upon a mountain, that they cannot batter or assault it; that the Count de Santofiore is in it with 1,500 soldiers well appointed; and that it is well victualled and provided with all munitions, so that both their armies cannot hurt it. Indeed it is plainly said that the Duke of Guise is in despair thereof. Antonio di Caraffa arrived here on the 4th, having had a variance with the Duke of Guise about the placing of certain noblemen of France who are with the Duke, who gave him such words that Caraffa thought it should not stand with his honour to tarry there. This matter being declared to the Pope, he expressed such discontent with the Duke that Cardinal Morone showed Carne that if any Ambassador had commission from his Majesty to treat with the Pope he might have had a good time with him. Was also informed by Cardinal Morone that neither Antonio di Caraffa nor the Duke of Paliano will go to the Duke of Guise's camp; but if any do go, he thinks that Cardinal Caraffa shall. Likewise that the Pope has deferred the making out of the decree of the revocation of the Legate, and will have it proposed on the signature of the Inquisition, where are many Cardinals to see what is most meet to be done therein. Cardinal Morone therefore wished him to inform these Cardinals of the Inquisition how expedient it is to have the legateship continued in England, which he intends to do, as in so doing Morone has good hope that the "legacy" shall continue as it was. The Cardinal further showed him that the Pope's army has gone here and there for lack of wages, having had none since January last. Only four hundred at most of his troops remain in camp with the Duke of Guise. The Cardinal of Pusa [Perugia], brother of Ascanio della Cornia, has been liberated from St. Angelo, on sureties of 30,000 ducats not to leave the city without licence from the Pope. [*Three pages and a quarter.*]

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602. Intelligence from Rome. Yesterday in Consistory the Pope incidentally showed much desire for peace, and displeasure that King Philip did not display greater compunction, and declared that he stands always with his arms open, and much to the same purpose, which give some hopes of good. The enterprise of Civitella turned out to be more difficult than was expected, especially it is said, as the Duke of Alva is in the field with a large number of troops and good cavalry near Civitella, and a good part of the infantry having departed, the forces of the Duke of Guise are weak in some points; however, the Duke of Paliano was to go thither to-morrow and provide what was necessary, and not only bring together the troops who are partly disbanded, but also raise others, if he shall judge it to be necessary. It is four days since Strozzi left privately with Montaigu only, it is not known what road he has taken, though some say that he has gone on board a frigate to visit some place.

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Same day. Nothing new is known but that to-morrow or next day the Duke of Paliano goes to the camp, and will settle the slight difference which had arisen between the Duke of Guise and the Marquis of Montebello, who on that account had come away to Rome; on the other hand Mons. de Guise has commanded M. Sipier to give his account, from which Sipier understood that the enterprise of Civitella had turned out to be very difficult, but was not such as that its occupation need be despaired of, at least by sap. Count Santofiore is in the city, some say by choice, some by necessity. The bull of one *per cent.* is not yet published; it is believed that it will appear in a few days, and in the meanwhile these ministers do their best to provide as much money as they can. The report touching the convocation of the Cardinals seems to have subsided, and when it comes to pass it is thought that the ultramontane Cardinals will not be summoned. [*Italian. One page and a quarter.*]

Attached to the preceding is a printed "Relatione del Gran conflitto seguito contro trè poderosi Vascelli Corsari, e la presa della Capitana di quelli fatta dalle Galere della Sacra Religione di San Giovanni. Ad instanza di Gioseppe Elmi. In Roma. Con licenza de' Superiori." [*4to. Four pages.*]

May 11. Dover. 603. Christiana, Duchess of Lorraine, to Queen Mary. Returns thanks to her Majesty for the attentions shown to her while in England, and recommends the gentlemen who now return from escorting her hither on her way home. [*French. Holograph. Two pages.*]

May 14. La Ferté Milon. 604. Dr. Wotton to the Council. On the 7th had sent by one of his servants a letter containing the Constable's answer concerning the matter of Bartholomew Compeigne and other denizens of England. Within two or three days thereafter it was declared to the factors of these merchants, and to other nations who had goods in the ship taken, that the sentence given against them in the Admiral's Court was confirmed by the King and his Council, being conformable to their laws, which they intend to observe and keep. So the matter is ended, without further appeal. Understands that the Admiral with his friends made earnest suit in this matter against the merchants; in a manner threatening that neither he nor others would send ships to the sea unless the King maintained the maritime laws. Having obtained his purpose, the Admiral has returned to Picardy. The King has gone to Paris, but will be here again on Saturday, as there is some talk that a number of Swiss and Gascons are appointed to come and serve on this side; if this be true, the camp will be larger than he thought any should have been here this year. [*Partly cipher, deciphered. One page and a half.*]

May 11. La Ferté Milon. 605. Same to Secretaries Sir John Bourne and Dr. Boxall. The person who gave him first knowledge of Thomas Stafford's enterprise upon Scarborough, has shown him a little plot which Ashton has desired to be drawn out. This plot contains Hampton, and over

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against that the Isle of Wight: then, following the coast, Poole, and beyond that another place, the name of which was so ill-written that he could not read it. Next Waynemouth [Weymouth], and then another place, also very ill written, but it seems to be Pontland, or Portland, or another like thereto, "and this place is a castle set on a hill or a rock somewhat far in the sea, not as in an island, but there is a narrow way that goeth from the land unto it;" and this is the very place which Asheton will have drawn and delivered to the French King, and intends to take. It were therefore well to have an eye to this place, for Asheton is a craftier fox than Thomas Stafford; and if henceforth any thing be taken as Scarborough was, it is probable that so many besides the English will be put into it that its recovery will not be so easy as that of Scarborough was. Dudley and one Layton are still at the Court, about some notable enterprise, as he hears, but matters are kept so secret that he can learn nothing. His informant thinks it is upon some plan towards Scotland. Prays God Berwick be well provided for. Dudley and his mates laugh merrily at Thomas Stafford's chance, and call him King of Scarborough: his chief councillor they say was Stowell, whom they call his Lord Treasurer, and say he must needs have good success who uses the advice of such councillors. Is credibly informed that Asheton earnestly makes shift to borrow money, probably wherewith to attempt something. Hears that a Scot who was in favour with the Duke of Northumberland is now in her Majesty's service, and communicates all that he can learn in England to Florence de Diaceto; if such there be, it were not amiss to have an eye to him. The Duke of Guise is said to have taken Civitella in the realm of Naples, and Brissac to be beating Asti with good hope to have it. The Ambassador of Ferrara is again sent in post to his master. [*Cipher, deciphered. Two pages and a half.*]

May 15. Rome. 606. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. According to the advice of Cardinal Morone, as mentioned in his letter of the 8th, he informed all the Cardinals of the good proceedings and reformations made by Cardinal Pole in England, as well *in clero* as *in populo*, and of his having called a synod of the clergy, wherein many good ordinances had been passed and many more were in hand. These, if the legacy were revoked, would be stayed, which might produce very dangerous consequences in the realm unless such reformation were made; and he had desired them to weigh all this when the matter was moved among them, further pointing out the inconveniences likely to spring from his Grace's revocation. The Cardinals fully concurred, and said the circumstances rather called for the sending of a Legate, had none been there, than the revoking of him; recommending him to move his Holiness therein. Wherefore upon the 12th he waited upon the Pope on pretence of thanking him for his provision of the church at Chichester and commendations of her Majesty in the Consistory; when the Pope prevented him, saying he was glad of Carne's coming, and trusted that God had sent him, as on the previous day Cardinal Pacheco had shown him the good inclination of his Majesty to have peace with him and the Church, and that he had also received a

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letter from Cardinal Pole to the like effect. This, his Holiness said, he liked very well, and held up his hands beseeching Almighty God to continue his Majesty in that good mind; as for himself, he coveted nothing more, yea, though he shall sustain great damage thereby, he will win his Majesty if he can. The Pope denied his having refused to hear Francisco Pacheco or others from his Majesty, and was desirous that such an impression should be removed from his mind, requesting him to write to her Majesty thereof, and pray her to advertise the King that there was no lack on the part of his Holiness. Then referring to Pole's revocation, his Holiness stated that this had been done already, not to prejudice anything in England, but because it was not convenient that any Legate should be in any of the King's dominions, for which reason he had recalled his Nuncios from Naples, Spain, and elsewhere: yet for all that if her Majesty would write to him for a continuance of his Legate in England he should restore him to such authority as her Majesty should think expedient. Had besought his Holiness not to suffer the revocation to pass, since if it were once known abroad it should be a great comfort to the wicked and discomfort to the good, whereby many inconveniences might ensue. The Pope replied that what was done could not be undone. Said his Holiness had not gone so far in his decree but that he might moderate it and not extend it to England, which in all his proceedings he had showed he would have separate from his Majesty's realms, though now he set it as far forth as any of the others: wherefore urged reconsideration. The Pope to this observed that it could not stand with the Majesty of the place that he sat in to revoke any part of the decree solemnly given in full Consistory. After further argumentative remonstrance, which he took in good part, his Holiness said, he must needs do for England what he could, and as there was a congregation of the Inquisition next day, the matter should therein be proponed, when he would do his best, and willed Carne to resort to the Cardinal of St. Jacobo to inform him that he might propone it. Had seen the Cardinal previously, but nevertheless went again to show him the Pope's pleasure. The matter had occupied the whole time of the Congregation, and next morrow the conclusion was that the Pope himself should answer Carne. Had he not gone to him the decree would have issued, but this evening he had been with his Holiness to know what was to be done: the Pope was still obstinate and would not revoke the decree, yet was content to stay until her Majesty should write, and charged the Notary and his Secretary Beringo, not to intimate the recal without his special orders. Thus the matter is for the present stayed. There is jarring betwixt the Pope and the French, with whom he is nothing contented nor they with him. All the Italians whom he had in the French camp have left: the French handled them very ill and vilely, especially Signor Antonio di Caraffa, the Pope's nephew, so that it is thought his Holiness would turn the leaf if his Majesty had any one here to treat with him. On the 10th the Duke of Paliano left this for the Duke of Guise's camp, which is still at the siege of Civitella; it is said that they may lie long enough before the place as they cannot hurt it much with battery. It is said that there are 2,000 soldiers

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in the town under the Count of Santofiore, and many of the French are slain; but others say that it is in danger of being taken, because the French occupy a hill whence they beat sore into the town, and have withdrawn certain waters from and undermine it. Yet most think they will lose their labour, because of its great strength. The gallies of Marseilles arrived at Civita Vecchia six or seven days ago, bringing 12 more ensigns of French to reinforce their army, and he hears that they return to fetch more in room of those who have perished. Of these twelve ensigns the French Ambassador selected 300, whom he sent to the Duke of Guise well furnished; the rest he discharged, but all the rest who came have gone to the camp to such captains as will retain them to supply the loss of others. Hears that Antonio di Caraffa does not intend to return to the camp, and that the Duke of Alva was within 16 miles of the French with a great army of horse and foot; but what he does is not spoken of here for want of communication, as there is such strait keeping and dangerous passing. There are ill news from Piedmont, the French being reported to have taken Chierasco. Hears that if the French are not withstood in time, they will do much hurt in Italy. The Pope sets forth a bull for money, levying one *per cent.* on all the lands in the States of the Church, which it is thought will produce two or three millions if it be paid. [*Fourteen pages.*]

May 15. Rome. 607. Intelligence from Rome and elsewhere. 1. From Rome, May 15. An opinion that there will be an agreement is current here, and Cardinal Pacheco has beeen closeted with the Pope and Cardinal Caraffa. The Duke of Paliano leaves for the army, and with him goes Marshal Strozzi, who, it is understood, will be soon here. A plot has been discovered at Paliano of some Calabrian soldiers, who left Anagni pretending to be unpaid and ill-treated; were received in Paliano and placed in these companies, and came to Rome with the knowledge and by order of Captain Pistolese, who is in Anagni. At the proper time they sent a countryman into Anagni, to learn when the Imperialists should present themselves there; he was not to return with the answer, but to place it outside in some spot where one of the soldiers should go and take it. The countryman did so, but it is said that, being seen by a lady, the letter came to the hands of the captain in Paliano, whereby the plot was discovered, and all the traitors, said to be 40 in number, were taken. These gentry say they desire to make a new expedition with 6,000 infantry, but it seems that they have some difficulty in finding leaders.

2. From Pesaro, of same date. Nothing is heard from Civitella, except that the bombardment was going on, and they were waiting to undermine it, but the continual rain for six days had been a great hindrance. The place being very strong, both in site and fortifications, it is doubtful whether it will be taken otherwise, and it will cost them dear. Everybody speaks of the prudence, valour, and humanity of the Duke of Guise, and the camp is abundantly supplied with everything. The Duke of Urbino sends five

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ensigns of his troops to the Duke of Ferrara, and there have gone at present more than 300 men.

3. From Rimini, of 17th May. Yesterday came a courier with news from the French camp that they had taken four ensigns of the Duke of Alva's horse. The Duke had come to aid Civitella. The particulars are not known.

4. From Ancona, of 15th May. By what was understood yesterday from one who came from the camp, the French still bombard Civitella, and those within defend themselves bravely. Yesterday the army was to have given a general assault, but by a post arrived this night it is understood that "*andavano sopracedendo*," and the post came to summon the two ensigns of infantry to proceed immediately to the camp. The Duke of Alva is 12 miles on this side of Civitella, coming to its aid with 18,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry.

5. From some place, of same date. Advices have arrived that the Duke of Alva is 10 miles on this side of Civitella, with from 12,000 to 14,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, and had given orders to reconnoitre the French camp with 400 horse, whence they returned, after a smart skirmish, with slight loss. It is thought that the French will not take Civitella, because they are inferior in numbers, and the more so as it is understood that the Count di Populo is coming from the other side, by way of Aquila, with other 6,000 infantry and 1,000 horse. [*Two pages. Italian.*]

May 18. Calais. 608. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. The countrymen fortify the bulwark on this side as actively as can be wished. Arrived here last Saturday. Attempts are likely to be made upon Renti. Has sent to watch the proceedings of the French by land and sea. Has sent supply of grain to Guisnes, which indeed was very necessary. [*One page. Mutilated.*]

May 21. Mantua. 609. The Marquis of Pescara to same. Credentials of Maestro Giovanni Francisco Arrivabene, Envoy to her Majesty. [*Half a page. Italian. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Eod. die. Mantua. 610. Margaret, Dowager Duchess of Mantua, to same. Credentials of the aforesaid Giovanni Francisco Arrivabene. [*Italian. Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 22. Mantua. 611. William, Duke of Mantua, to same. Credentials of the aforesaid Arrivabene. [*Italian. Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

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May 22. Rome. 612. Intelligence from Rome. It is as it were decided that there shall not be war; his Holiness is altogether averse from it, and has written to the King of Spain to show him sufficient reasons that it is for his benefit that they should not take to arms in Italy, but the important thing is to keep his Majesty from doing it himself, and from irritation availing himself of the opportunity of the Turkish fleet, seeing he is already resolved not to fail Duke Octavio, as is manifest by the provision of money which he has made in Italy, having ordered Duke Horatio to come to Parma with many nobles, and that a royal army shall be raised for the defence of Rome. Cornelio Bentivoglio

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has already arrived at Mirandola, and Pietro Strozzi on the 9th was at Lyons, expecting Duke Horatio with the Duke of Nemours, Marquis of Rocca, Mons. Sipier and others, who will all come into Italy in company with his Excellency, who on the 5th was married and will be General of the cavalry as Strozzi will be of the Italian infantry, and De Thermes Commander-in-Chief of the whole. It is sufficient that the Pope, who formerly was so resolved upon war, now inspired by the spirit of fear only waits to remedy it, and does not kindle the fire, but demonstrates it to be pernicious to all Christendom. Matters will be put out of doubt by the answer which his Holiness expects from the Emperor and the King of France, and which cannot be long of appearing. He has ordered Alessandro Vitelli to Bologna, so that the city may not remain without a Governor in these commotions, and sends the Cardinal of St. George to his legation of the Romagna. It is said that Cardinal Farnese is going to stay at Castello this summer with his sister, but has not yet wished to prorogue the term "*del monito*" of Duke Octavio, resolved to pronounce *prout in cedula*. Dragut has done some damage in Calabria, and it is believed goes to meet the Turkish fleet. [*Italian. One page.*]

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May 22. Brussels. 613. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Queen Mary. Recommending to her notice the bearer William Drury, whose service to their Majesties in the war is deserving of employment and remembrance. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 22. Rome. 614. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since his letters of the 15th inst. there have been no occurrents, except that on the 18th the Pope called a Congregation at Rome of all the Cardinals, where the bull for the imposition of one *per cent.* on all the stablished goods under the Church, as well mediate as immediate, was passed. Advertised them in his last that this was in treaty. Hears of nothing yet done by the French in the war in these parts, except that a Marquis, brother to the Duke of Guise, was slain by Civitella with many others of the French. The Pope has sent out captains to levy 6,000 men out of hand, to be sent to the late-made Duke of Paliano, who is with the Duke of Guise in the camp. Some say here that the Duke will not permit him to leave it. Can hear of no soldiers the Pope has there besides the French. It is said here that the Duke of Guise has removed from the siege with his chief force, leaving 3,000 men in a strong defensible place to keep the siege, to stay, as men say here, the army of the Duke of Alva from rescuing Civitella. The Duke of Alva, it is also said, is near Atri on the Tronto. It is reported also that a plot got up by 32 gentlemen of Ferrara, by which they would have betrayed the city, has been disclosed. Ten or eleven of them have been taken and the city kept shut this fortnight, so that no man may go in or out. Incloses a chart of the plat of Civitella and of its siege. [*Two pages.*]

May 23. Calais. 615. Lord Wentworth and the Council at Calais to Queen Mary. On circumspect consideration and view of the stores and munitions, they are found to be so defective and unserviceable that unless

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speedily repaired and put in better estate they will be utterly lost. The bearer, Mr. Highfield, Master of the Ordnance, will declare the full particulars. Entreat that immediate order may be given for supplement of the lacks. [*One page. Printed by Lord Hardwicke, "Miscellaneous State Papers," Vol.* i., *p.* 103.]

May 24. Pampeluna. 616. The Duke of Alva (?) to Queen Mary. Sends his relative Juan de Mercado to pay his respects to her Majesty, being prevented from doing so in person. [*Spanish. One page.*]

May 25. Brussels. 617. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to same. The bearer Gothart de Bochotz, Seigneur de Grenenbrocks and de Hermondt, has shown him that money is still due to him in England for service done to the late King Henry VIII., and in virtue of a certain report on the arbitration of the Commissioners of the Emperor and King Henry VIII., which should have been sent to her Majesty. The bearer has just returned from a legation to the King of Denmark, wherein he has acquitted himself very well. [*French. One page.*]

May 26. [Westminster.] 618. King Philip and Queen Mary to Sir Edward Carne. Send by bearer the King's letters in a separate packet addressed to Cardinal Hequeca [Pacheco] and those of their Majesties', jointly directed to the Pope with another writing by their Bishops. As they have caused instructions to be drawn and sent to him by which he may at good length perceive what order they will have him to follow in delivering the same letters and in his other doings in that behalf, refer him to those instructions and desire him to follow them, unless in such accidents as could not be foreseen by their Majesties, in which case they refer him to Cardinal Morone and others mentioned in the said instructions. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. One page.*]

May 28. Calais. 619. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Has perfect intelligence that at Newhaven, in Normandy, 16 sail are in full readiness for the sea, but where to be employed cannot with certainty learn. Orders are given to Dieppe to prepare all they can, and 20 ships are now being rigged there, which when ready are to go to Scotland with M. de Baudillon [Bourdillon], one of the Order and Lieutenant of Nemours. Lord Grange is presently at Dieppe, tarrying only the wind to pass in to Scotland. The French King expects the Rhinegrave to be at Verdun, in Lorraine, at the end of the month, with several thousand German foot and 2,000 horse, to serve, it is thought, upon these frontiers of Picardy. The King is in person in Champagne, and there assembles as great a force as he can, minding to be in the field before the middle of next month. Although he does all that in him lies to preserve the amity by friendly means, yet there is a great rumour among the French of a breach betwixt her Majesty and them. Thinks it very necessary that the men appointed hither, with money, provisions, and all requisite supplies, should be immediately sent over, as the number here are scant able to defend the pieces from a sudden attack.

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Her Majesty having freely bestowed upon him certain lands in Suffolk, which by reason of being ordered hither he could not go through, beseeches that some special friend in his absence may be permitted to put her in remembrance in his behalf. [*One page.*]

May 29. [Westminster.] 620. King Philip and Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. Recalling him from his legation in France, peace being ended. [*One page.*]

Draft of the preceding, indorsed May 26.

May 29. [Westminster.] 621. Queen Mary to Henry II., King of France. Because of his long residence and advancing years, as well as for other respects which he shall declare to his Majesty, has thought good to assent to Dr. Wotton's petition to be recalled, and requests licence for his safe departure. [*Minute. One page and a half.*

May 29. Calais. 622. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. All the men appointed from Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex have arrived here to-day, with their captains and under-captains; except one [company] that came from Essex which wanted a captain. One has been appointed here, and all are now officered by men of skill and knowledge, well trained in the service.

P.S.—Sir Thomas Knevet has not himself come, but this night is looked for by short seas. [*Half a page.*]

June 1. Westminster. 623. Commission by Queen Mary to William [Flower], Norroy King of Arms, to declare war with Henry II., King of France. [*Minute. Latin. One page.*]

Fair copy of the above. [*One page.*]

June 4. Ancona. 624. Intelligence from Ancona. The whole French camp is returning, and already taking up quarters at Asina, Porto di Fermo, Porto di Civita Nuova, Porto di Recanati, Sirolo, Pontechonecchio, which is outside the gate here, and Fiumesino; then in the direction of Jesi and the Duchy of Urbino. Yesterday there arrived here 9 pieces of artillery, 5 cannons, and 4 pieces from the field; of these three are dismounted and broken by the gunner who entered Civitella from the French camp, who they say is a Venetian. To-day the ammunition and shot for these guns arrived, and are daily coming, and this morning they were to remove from San Benedetto, and preparation is making here for Tuesday next. The said artillery and munition embark here for Ferrara, and there are some who say that it will be disembarked at Rimini, and that the camp is going into Tuscany, but this is not credited; it is also said that they return into France or go to the assistance of the Duke of Ferrara. They are much afraid here that when the camp is gone the enemy will advance within this country. It is said, however, that the Duke of Paliano will remain on the frontiers, and Strozzi with the Italians, but they will not have sufficient cavalry; still it is hoped that peace is coming and that they will restore Paliano to Marc Antonio Colonna, and invest the Duke of Paliano with the Duchy of Camerino. The enemy begin to cross the Tronto and sally forth to skirmish daily, as usual. [*Italian. One page.*]

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June 5. Rome.

625. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. On the Monday following his letter of the 29th ult., Cardinal Morone was by order of the Pope imprisoned in Castle St. Angelo, where he is yet lodged in the Pope's own lodging. The cause, as far as he can learn, is for matters of religion. On the 2d the Pope called a Consistory of Cardinals, to whom he made a long oration of all his external and internal troubles concerning religion since he was Pope, saying that he had borne so long that he could endure no longer; especially as, in the time of Pope Paul III., Cardinal Morone and another (whom he did not name) was thereof warned: that he was now therefore compelled to take the advice of the whole College; and stated that Morone was imprisoned not for suspicion of any matter touching the State or his Holiness's person, but for matters that touched the Inquisition. The Cardinal, it seems, lately took to be steward of his household a gentleman from Modena, where many, as the rumour is abroad, are sore infected in religion. On the 15th ult. this steward was taken upon suspicion of heresy, and brought to the prison of heretics here; and now his master is arrested. Ensures their Majesties the Cardinal is as Catholic and virtuous a man as may be. His Holiness is very severe in his proceedings, and therein has respect to no man. The Cardinal's reputation being great here, some think that the Pope's kinsmen would diminish it, fearing lest he should be Pope after this one. He is to be examined by four Cardinals, viz., Cardinal Alexandrinus à Frere, the Cardinal of Pisa, the Cardinal of Spoleto, who is the Pope's Vicar, and Cardinal Romano. The French army has retired to Ascoli and its vicinity, and it is said the Duke of Guise will return to France as speedily as he can, with all the French who have served here. It is reported that he comes here to take leave of the Pope, and many of the gentlemen of his camp have arrived here already. Soldiers are sent daily hence to Paliano to reinforce that garrison. There is a report that his Majesty's gallies passing with 8,000 Germans to Naples took by the way three gallies of the French. These Germans are said to be left about Anagni, which causes some fear here. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

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June 5. Rome.

626. Intelligence from Rome. The Marshal who came here, left to go to the army in order to confirm this matter, doubting whether the Duke of Guise was going to return into Lombardy, and is expected back to-night. 30,000 crowns have been borrowed from the merchants of Rome, on promise of repayment out of the earliest money accruing from the first impost; but security having been required from the Chamberlain on account of the impost, a proclamation has been issued to the effect that in six days after its publication the amount and value of the fixed goods is to be sent into the Chamberlain-Commissary, and to-morrow the Romans are to hold a meeting. Marc Antonio Colonna had made a plan against Vicovaro and come to some provision for attempting it, knowing that it was badly guarded; the place has been reinforced with troops and victuals. The Imperial gallies which last returned to Naples, had landed in Sienna a part of these Germans. Advice has come that seven French gallies have reached Civita Vecchia with the

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Prince of Salerno, and that he will be here this evening himself. The enemy is strong, especially in cavalry, and soldiers are continually coming hither from the camp. There is little money from the proclamation of the Pope, and of 600 horse which he had 300 have left because their pay has been long in arrear. [*Italian. One page.*]

June 7. Rheims. 627. Dr. Wotton to Queen Mary. For reasons to be declared on a future occasion could not have audience of the King until to-day. His Majesty gave him licence to depart, and that very gently, saying he should depart when he would and have no let by the way. The Constable likewise used very gentle words to him, and said that not only should he go safe all the way, but be well entertained, notwithstanding certain great news which they had the previous day from England by a gentleman named La Marque, and that a reward, ordered to be given to him by the King, should be sent. After he had returned to his lodging the said La Marque waited upon him from the Constable to mention that the King had determined to revoke his Ambassador, and requested him to apprize her Majesty thereof: further that as the King was now in a place where he could not conveniently have the vessel that was used to be presented to Ambassadors, his Majesty had declared Wotton's present should be 1,200 crowns in gold, which the Constable intended to send him. Is not well assured what effect their fair words will take, especially when they shall perceive the other man's errand, who is even now about to see whether he can do that thing he cometh for. Likewise has had fair words from the Constable, but the King being gone a hunting, cannot yet tell how soon he shall declare his articles. [*Cipher, deciphered. One page.*]

June 8. Ghent. 628. Christian, Dowager Duchess of Lorraine, to same. In behalf of the widow and daughter of the late Granado [Sir Jacques de], concerning whom she had spoken to her Majesty when recently in London. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 10. Ghent. 629. Same to the Earl of Pembroke. Writes to her Majesty in behalf of the poor widow and daughter of the late Granado, for whom she had petitioned at her departure from London, and requests him to support her recommendation. [*French. One page.*]

June 10. Barca-sotto Giulia. 630. Intelligence from Italy. 1. The Duke of Alva is here with the Spaniards and Germans and a very few Italians; because since the retirement of the French he has intentionally permitted the infantry to disband; as it appeared to him that with the ultra-montanes, who are said to be certainly about 8,000 foot, and the cavalry, he could undertake what he should think fit. His determination as to the rest is not yet known; by what can be conjectured, it is believed he will leave a good part here, and with the remainder will concentrate on the way to Rome: but he will not go there in person. Yesterday Count Giovanni Francesco da Bagni with 300 horse left here for Anagni, as also the last Germans, who are already in the Regno Marchiano on this way. It is said that the country of Rome will

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be devastated. Marc Antonio Colonna will have the government of the whole. Civitella has been provisioned and the same troops remain in it as were there. As the French camp, which is now five miles from Fermo, will be further removed, perhaps about 20 from this place, it would not be amiss, by what some captains say, that the camp should make an enterprise against a village near Ascoli, in Marca, to be in the eye of Civitella. Don Garcia is already gone from the camp to Naples, and a number of officers have been permitted to return home. *On this the following note by Sheres is written :—*

"The advices from our friends are not as good as I wish they should be. I had rather we did better than boast of more than we mean to do, and perchance also our credit would be better. Our enemies need no better spies than we ourselves, or at the least we boast so fast that they may easily find a mean wit to find out the truth."

2. From Fossano, 11th June. They have disbanded the company of 100 light horse of Mons. de Sanfrè, and for the most part brought them into Fossano. Those of Cunio defended themselves manfully, notwithstanding that aid could not be given to them on account of the river Astura, which remained very much swollen, and because the other side occupied Centale and Busca, well garrisoned. In a general assault which was made on the 2d, many Frenchmen were killed and taken prisoners. Mons. di Luserna, the Governor, solicits aid. Since the assault they discovered a mine and by countermine took 40 barrels of powder; the French coming to explode them were entrapped. The Switzers who were near the walls, to escape the slaughter which pursued them had retired and moved off, taking up quarters at Peveragno, about four miles from Cunio.

3. From Milan, June 16. The late repulse of the French from Cunio is confirmed, and it is said that having no hope of getting it, it was believed that they would raise the siege in three days. The Marquis of Pescara collected good aid to go thither. [*Italian. Four pages.*] *On this the following note by Sheres is written :—*

"These advices be of the Ambassador of Savoway [Savoy] now here, not the little gentleman that was in Flanders, but the one who followed him when the Duke went into Italy. If you remember his name, they call him *Il Signor Mal Opera.* It is the true name of [his house]. He was wont to do, and doth yet, as the pedagogues do, mingle with his Italy now and then a Latin text."

June 12. Calais. 631. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. This day received by M. de Vandeville, Captain of Gravelines, a letter of credence from the Duke of Savoy, the effect of which credence is that the Duke rejoices in the proclamation of war against France, and offers to serve her Majesty within these marches in such manner as he may. Has intimated reciprocal sentiments and offers by credence of De Vandeville, who after dining with him returned. War against her Majesty has this day been published at Ardres. Several of the enemy's ships keep the narrow seas, so that such victuallers as desire to pass to and from England dare not adventure; and he is informed by the captains of the vessels appointed to guard the

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passage that they are not of sufficient force to meet with the enemy, and therefore they will not hazard their ships; wherefore, if this be not seen to, no fisherman or other shall dare go out of this haven. Requests order may be given for the passing of her Majesty's gifts of the lands in Suffolk. [*One page.*] *Incloses,*

631. 1. *Letter of credence from the Duke of Savoy in favour of M. de Vandeville.* [*Brussels, June 9. Copy. Nine lines.*]

June 13. Guisnes. 632. Lords Wentworth and Grey to Queen Mary. Hitherto in time of war safeguards have been granted by the Emperor to Lignes and other Imperial towns on these frontiers, whereby the enemy have gained great advantage by practising with them so safe-guarded, and, were such now granted, would enable them to give much annoyance here. Therefore requests her Majesty will move the King to refuse such safeguards to all who may make suit for them. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 14. Guisnes. 633. Lord Grey to same. The Deputy and Comptroller of Calais have along with him surveyed the works and state of this town, and find that there are at present only 100 men more than there were before the war was proclaimed, the whole amounting to but 300. This force is utterly useless for attacking the enemy abroad or defending the town at home. Men cannot, as heretofore, be supplied from the country here, as the greater part for the safety of their goods and cattle are dispersed in various places, some in Flanders, some in the Low Country, and others among their friends. Some too are appointed to keep the straits, bulwarks, and other places of defence in the country, so that a very small number, in comparison of times past, remain to serve in the castle and town. Therefore entreats her Majesty will send more men for defence. The French yet lie quietly, not stirring abroad to annoy her pale and subjects, but they be nothing the more to be trusted. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 14. Calais. 634. Lord Wentworth to same. To-day a post arrived here from England who hasted to France. Having given orders that in this suspicious time no one should be allowed to pass without his knowledge, the man was brought to him, and being examined, declared he was the King's courier going to Spain with matters of importance, making no doubt to go safely through France saving hence to Boulogne. As the man has no safeguard he suspects him, and therefore stays him till he knows her Majesty's and the King's pleasure.

P.S.—The courier's name is Jordan Sestrado, born in the country of Ryvegosse. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 19. Venice. 635. John Sheres to Sir John Masone. By two of the last weekly advices, and one extraordinary from Rome, as he had then written, it seemed that the Pope was somewhat more inclined towards a good peace. Now, nevertheless, the advices from thence come clean contrary, that his Holiness is more bent upon war than ever. Sends him this copy of certain advices from Rome of the

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12th of June. The Prince of Salerno, who arrived at Cività Vecchia with seven gallies, has reached Rome. Notwithstanding he had heretofore caused the Pope's nephew, the Marquis of Polignano, to be slain in prison, he was now made much of, received with much honour, brought to the chapel, and set on the higher hand of the French Ambassador, and, lastly, lodged in Cardinal Caraffa's own palace. On Monday the 14th he was to go towards the camp to Mons. de Guise. The Marshal Pietro Strozzi had also arrived in Rome from the French camp, with a full resolution from M. de Guise, on the receipt of certain letters from the French King, to tarry till the King's pleasure were known further. He seemed to be now better minded to follow the first determined enterprise of the realm of Naples, and the Pope made now his full account upon it. The Pope had determined that neither the Duke of Paliano, the Marquis of Monte Bello, nor any of his kinsmen, should have any more to do with the management of these wars, but that all should be committed to Mons. de Guise, to whose government all the money for the Pope's part touching this war shall come, because it is said and thought that the Marquis abused the Pope in that matter, which was the one good part of the difference between him and De Guise, and the chief cause of the latter retiring from the enterprise. Cardinal Caraffa will go with all speed to Ancona or Loretto to conclude with De Guise for all things. Tuesday next, the 15th inst., Pietro Strozzi will leave for France with the Duke of Paliano's son and heir, as a hostage that the Pope will perform all his promises to the uttrest. The Pope has promised to make four French Cardinals. He is raising 5,000 foot and certain horse, to be sent out of hand to De Guise, and De Guise himself has raised 2,000 more now about Ancona, from which it is concluded he will return to his former enterprise. The four Cardinals appointed for the examination of Morone, viz., Pisa, Romano, Spoleto, and Alessandrino, had entered the castle to him, and were about to give the first assault towards his examination. The Barons and Nobility of Rome had offered the Pope out of hand 100,000 crowns of the subsidy to be levied of one of the hundred, but his Holiness, not contented with so small a sum, seeks for more. A courier had arrived from England with letters to the Pope, underwritten by both the King and Queen, declaring what great mischief might follow in England,—a realm yet so far out of order, and so late brought again to the obedience of the see of Rome, not thoroughly purged of all ill humours,—if he recalled his Legate Pole from England; therefore their Majesties have most humble suit that the Legate may remain and in his legation. The Pope has not answered resolutely, nor, as it seems, given any hope of changing his determination. Sends intelligence, presently received from Milan, that the Cardinal of Trent, on 27th ult., renewed a proclamation of January last, to the effect that all subjects of the state of Milan, now serving in various ways in the states and countries subject to the King of France, Duke of Ferrara, and other enemies and rebels of his Imperial, Catholic, and Royal Majesty, shall quit such service and states, and return to their homes within 15 days ensuing if in Italy, or one month if out of

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Italy, appearing personally in Milan before the Capitano di Giustitia, and in other cities of their habitation to the authorities there, on pain of death and confiscation. And also all who are not subjects of the state of Milan, but have property subjected to it, and are in service or dwelling in the aforesaid rebel states, shall likewise leave their services and houses, and appear personally as aforesaid, otherwise, after the said term, if they do not appear, they will be deprived of their property. [*Italian.*] Further, received from Mantua, on the 15th curt., notice that it is understood the Duke of Parma is causing to be levelled and dismantled the Borgo San Donino, Terricella, and Mochiengelo, and had further ordered the same in regard to Colorno, but because it is not a fortress of much strength, and the Cardinal goes there frequently, it will not be done. He also heard from Pesaro on the 12th, that Count Theophilo, passing there on his way from the French camp, reported that Mons. de Guise would not remove till he knew the King's further pleasure, and that 5,000 Italians were arriving daily from the Pope. Yesterday Cardinal Tournon arrived there from Castello Durante [Urbanea], and will with all diligence embark for Ancona to speak with Mons. de Guise; upon this a rumour has arisen that the Pope will put Ancona, and other, the best and strongest fortresses of the Church, in the French King's hands, and Guise will return to his first enterprise. By letters of the 7th from Ancona, it appears there is no other talk but that, upon the return of Signor Giorolimo di Laroniero from the French King, the camp will return to its enterprise. Albeit the French and Pope's men report much contrary to their advices. As to the matters of Piedmont, it is most certain that Brissac has done no great thing these 20 days, and there is a report this morning that he has raised the siege of Anagni. There is a gentleman, a knight of Sussex, as he hears, a right worshipful man, who had a son here with Peter Vannes, then Ambassador, who was on Sunday last shorn in a monk or a friar of the monastery called La Carita, and because he has been "nosolyd" in all kinds of detestable vices, at his entry he finds no other excuse but that his father and mother are heretics, and that he will be a good man; which Sheres prays God may be, though he thinks it unlikely. His father's name is Coldingham. Because he perceives by Masone's diligent writing of news hither from time to time, and the Lord Privy Seal's Italian Chaplain, and by his craving of the like from hence, as well of Sig. John Barnardine as of M. Vincentio, who was Mr. Vannes' man, that such advices are acceptable to the Lord Privy Seal, and remembering how often his Lordship has been and is his good lord, wishes he would vouchsafe to participate to his Lordship what he thinks meet in Sheres' name. Knows also (as he wrote to him once heretofore) that Masone can be no loser in that behalf, for Guido Janetto also writes to his Lordship, which he may see by these means, if not otherwise. [*Seven pages. Seal, with the motto in Greek capitals:* ΑΟΡΑΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΜΕΛΛΟΝ.]

June 19. Calais. 636. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Had a letter this day from the Captain of Boulogne stating that her Majesty's Ambas-

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sador Resident in France will arrive there this evening, and shall remain there until the French Ambassador were come hither, and desiring to know what order should be taken for their exchange. Had replied that he understood the Ambassador was on his way, and hoped in two days he would be here, when notice would be given. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 20. Rome. 637. Pope Paul IV. to King Philip and Queen Mary. Has received their letters. Appoints William Peto, professed of the Order of Friars Minors [*ordinis fratrum minorum professor*] to be Legate in England and Ireland in room of Cardinal Reginald Pole. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum.*]

June 21. Castle of Milan. 638. Count Landriani to Queen Mary. Requesting her Majesty's mediation with King Philip, into whose disfavour he has fallen in consequence of his marriage, for which he is confined by his relations in the castle of Milan. Refers to the favours received when he accompanied his Majesty to England. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

June 27. Calais. 639. Lord Wentworth and Sir Thomas Cornwaleys to same. Received her Majesty's letter of the 25th at two o'clock this morning. The treasure was ready to be laden and orders had been given for its conveyance to Gravelines within two hours after, of which M. de Vandeville had notice; but on receipt of the letter stayed the same until her Majesty's pleasure shall be ascertained. Solicit that this may be reported to the King. To-day the French Ambassador will leave and Wotton come hither, each being accompanied by two gentlemen to conduct them. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

June 29. Westminster. 640. Queen Mary to Lord Wentworth and Sir Thomas Cornwaleys. Their letter of the 27th has been received as to the staying of the first portion of the treasure; thanks them for their good service, and directs them upon the receipt of the second portion of the said treasure to send both to the King as soon as the officers appointed to convey it shall be ready. [*Minute. One page.*]

July 2. Rome. 641. Sir Edward Carne to King Philip and Queen Mary. Since his letter of 19th ult. addressed with diligence, has daily made suit for the expedition of Francis, her Majesty's post, and received fair promises only; for the Pope and Cardinal Caraffa supposed that he had not apprized her Majesty of his Holiness' determination of the legacy, seeing Francis was detained, and they pretend that his Holiness' messenger shall be with her Majesty with the first news of the sudden provision of the cardinalate and legacy *de latere* for Father Peto, of Greenwich, and specially seeing daily suit made for his dispatch. On the 26th ult., hearing that the Pope's messenger, called Antonio Dangadro da Vercelli, Secretary to the Cardinal of Pisa, was ready to depart with the expedition, he waited upon his Holiness to see whether licence and safe-conduct might be had for Francis, and whether he would send his letters to her Majesty as he had showed he would. The Pope said that the expedition for England was made and dispatched already, nevertheless Carne should have the brief for her Majesty, the double of which being now dispatched all necessaries for the dispatch of her post should be given. Had told

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his Holiness that if this expedition of the legacy does not please her Majesty his Holiness is likely to hear of it before long, and that he thought surely it would not, whereby his Holiness shall be molested therewith again. On this the Pope laughed, and said he doubted not her Majesty would be contented. Replied that he thought the contrary, and told him somewhat frankly his mind, whereupon the Pope stood still a pretty while and at last said he trusted that her Majesty would consider that he had not done this to his great expenses and charges unless he had some great urgent cause moving him to it, and besides made the Cardinal freely where other Popes were wont to take 40,000 ducats for the making of a Cardinal. Said he knew not what moved his Holiness, but if it be not cause sufficient to move their Majesties, he thought it would not serve; whereupon the Pope sent one with him to Cardinal Caraffa to deliver the brief for her Majesty to him with licence for the post to pass and have horses. Caraffa told him he should receive all things that night sure, but nothing came; when he sent the next morning and the one following, receiving the like answer, but nothing came. The truth is, the Pope stayed his messenger two days after, and altered some words of his brief of the new, as he is informed. and dispatched him on the evening of the 28th. He has sent with him 2,000 ducats for the new-made Cardinal towards the maintaining of his state, and besides the brief to her Majesty another for Cardinal Pole, commanding him to repair hither; for no goodness to his Grace, as he is credibly informed. If Pole comes he will be served as Cardinal Morone who is still confined in Castle St. Angelo and has been four times examined and nothing found against him. Hears that Morone should be at liberty if he would abjure heresy *in genere* before the inquisition, but this he will not do, seeing no point can be justified against him, and if he were to abjure *in genere* he should confess himself to have erred otherwise, and so will not admit himself to be guilty, seeing he never offended. It is said that all is done to diminish the reputation of Morone and Pole, if they could. As far as he can learn there is no great hope of Morone being set at liberty. Hears that the Pope has prorogued to September his determination of calling hither all the absent Cardinals, that the heats may be past, but notwithstanding sends for Pole out of hand, because, if he might have him, he would have that he desires, of which Carne had written fully to her Majesty in his letter of 19th ult. Until now, for all the labour he could make, could not obtain a licence to send away this post. Herewith she will receive the Pope's brief sent to the post. The messenger of his Holiness has with him the hat for the new Cardinal and a brief for the Bishops. The French army is spread abroad here and there in La Marca [d'Ancona], at least such as are alive, for when together they died so fast that few are left. 2,000 Grisons there have returned to Ferrara. Marc Antonio Colonna with 4,000 foot and 400 horse is at Palestrina, 20 miles hence, and it is said destroys all that quarter. On the 27th ult. Cardinal Caraffa sent a gentleman of Cardinal Santofiore to him to assay to stay him with some fair words (whereof they lack none here), but it is said Colonna takes all there except the strong holds. This post has promised not only

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to overtake the Pope's messenger but to be with her Majesty before him. The Duke of Paliano returned from the Duke of Guise on the 28th ult. Cardinal Sequenza and others had doubted whether the usual payment of the hackney and the cense for Naples on St. Peter's day would be made, and therefore had detained the post lest anything should be attempted therein that should require hasty advertisement to their Majesties, but nothing such had been perceived. The Pope trusts most with Cardinal Sequenza, who is most privy with his Holiness, and can handle him better than any other man. [*Six pages and a half.*]

July 2. Calais. 642. Sir Thomas Cornwaleys to Queen Mary. The first portion of the treasure was this day conveyed to Gravelines by Mr. Marshal and him, accompanied by the men-of-arms. Mr. Drury, the bearer, will explain why they removed it before the other part arrived; he will also declare that an enterprise intended towards Ardres is not now feasible. Entreats that a larger force than what he with Lords Wentworth and Grey had sought for may be sent, as the troops they have are far too few. Knows the charge will be great, but the peril and dishonour will be greater if they are not sent. Respects her Majesty's honour more than her treasure; although in time of peace, when good husbandry might be used, he trusts her Majesty has found him no wasteful servant. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

July 7. Dover. 643. Queen Mary to the Duke of Albuquerque [Bertrand de la Cueva]. Thanks him for his letter, especially as it gives promise of his speedy return, to which she will defer other matters that might have been written herein. Shall diligently recommend to the King, her husband, the petition contained in his said letter. [*Latin. Draft. One page.*]

July 10. Rome. 644. Intelligence from Italy. From Rome, July 10. The negotiations for peace are renewed; for carrying on which the most reverend Camerlengo [Chamberlain to the Pope] has dispatched one of his gentlemen to the Duke of Alva, and the Ambassador of Florence a courier; which will give time for the return of Strozzi before it goes further. It is expected that the Duke will send a person to conclude, and it seems that the Imperialists content themselves with the capitulation which was discussed in the conversation between Cardinal Caraffa and the Duke of Alva; but the Pope appears not to wish to do anything unless the King is satisfied. The citadel of Palestrina has been lost, having been surrendered to the Imperialists by the lieutenant of Francisco Colonna there, because there were only provisions for the day on which it was given up. The Papal cavalry has retired from Frascati towards Rome, not without some slight loss from the enemy; it was quartered outside Rome, and the next evening entered the city; yesterday they were mustered, and it is said that to-morrow they will be sent out. The French King has written to the Pope that being occupied in defending himself against the English and Flanders he will not be able to help his Holiness as his wish is, and that he must make use

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of the Duke of Guise; nevertheless he exhorts him to make peace with the King. The relations of the Pope do all in their power to dispose him to peace, whereto they have employed the interposition of the Camerlengo and Pacheco. The four Cardinals deputed for the examination of the cause of Cardinal Morone went on Tuesday to the castle and stayed a long while. It has been said since that a witness, who pressed most against him, has recanted, and that he would be now set at liberty if he would give security that he would not leave Rome, and appear whenever required, either taking for a prison his own house or that of St. Maria in Transtevere, which is his own, because he is *primo prete;* but he holds out to remain where he is, and that the deputies shall determine whether he has erred, or freely absolve him if he is innocent. The affair of the alum mines in the Apostolic Chamber and Mons. Sauli, on account of which he has been in the castle from the middle of November till now, is understood to be so settled that Sauli and his co-renters shall pay every year 15,000 crowns more and continue tenant of these mines, for which reason Sauli hopes to be liberated shortly. To-day the battalions of Terni, Harni, Todi have arrived, and it is said that Sipier will also come with 400 horse. The Pope has given the bishopric of Lodi to Cardinal Capisucci, charged with a pension of 1,000 crowns to the son of Bartolomeo de Benevento. Fantuccio, who was made Bishop, is to go to Venice as Nuncio. It is said for certain that if peace is not concluded, at least a truce for four months will be confirmed.

2. From Ancona, July 9.—The Imperialists have taken Angaranno, a castle of Ascoli in these marches, by force. Because they stood 60 cannon-shot, not a man within escaped; it was ordered that 12 of the principal men should be hanged and all the rest sent to the gallies; the women and children were conducted to Tronto, which they then burnt and levelled. They advanced from Tronto, took Pigniano and a place called La Rochetta, both belonging to Ascoli, and deliberately besieged Ascoli itself. They are cutting all the crops, and soliciting it with drums and trumpets to surrender. Within are cavalry and 15 ensigns of infantry, but the natives of the country stand ill with them because they have taken away their arms, a quarrel having ensued between them and the soldiery. There is a very small number in the French camp, some have returned home to France and Picardy, some distributed to the garrisons; a great number of sick remain in these confines; and the few who remain in camp it is expected will depart in six or seven days. Some say they will go into Tuscany and some to Ferrara. Three hundred men-at-arms have gone towards Rome; at Urbino they are preparing the Piazza for the 4,000 Swiss who are coming into the Pope's service for the defence of Rome. The Duke's army since the retreat upon Guastalla has come to a place called the Ponte dell' Imperatore, a mile distant from Corregio, from which they devastate the country. His Excellency does not possess so great a number of troops as was said; there being not more than 6,000 infantry, raw and ill-conditioned. The Swiss, however, are expected, with whom he is more determined than ever to accomplish one of

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two enterprises. He has no baggage-master, and though the army has been without a master of the camp, serjeant-major, commissary general of artillery, and other officers, yet now he has provided for most of these wants. By reason of their not having a commissary for provisions, there has been great scarcity of bread. [*Italian. Three pages.*]

July 12. Rome. 645. Intelligence from Italy. 1. From Rome, July 12. The Prince of Salerno had arrived in Rome. Notwithstanding that formerly he had caused the Marquis di Polignano, nephew of the Pope, to be thrown into prison, he was well received by his Holiness. He lodged with Cardinal Caraffa, and on Monday was to set out towards the army. Marshal Strozzi had arrived; he brought information to the Pope that Mons. de Guise would remain firm until new advices from his King; in consequence of which the Pope has sent him to the King of France. With him will go the eldest son of the Duke of Paliano for the greater security of the King. He was to go on Tuesday the 15th. In Tuscany Don Alvaro de Sande had entered the field with 24 ensigns of Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, who went to Montalcino to guard it; but it was understood through the French Ambassador that Monluc was in no fear at present, being much stronger in cavalry than the Imperialists. Mons. de Guise had 2,000 foot over and above those of Ancona, who were going successively to join the infantry sent by the Pope, which will be to the number of 5,000. The four Cardinals appointed to examine Morone this morning went to the castle, namely, Pisa, Romano, Spoleto, and Alessandrino. The Roman Barons were content to pay for the one *per cent.* imposed by the Pope 100,000 crowns, but still they had not agreed entirely, as the Pope desired a larger sum. Caraffa was going to the army to arrange with M. de Guise for the future, the Pope not intending that his [people] shall mix themselves up with affairs done in that way, and desiring that Guise shall have no further hand in the command nor in any other provision.

2. From Ferrara, July 15. They brought Totto from Ormo on Thursday last, and put him to the question (?); it was understood that he was with Fossa *alla gagliarda.* Some Imperial soldiers had gone to Gualtiero and pillaged it considerably, and while they were wasting their time in ravishing some women, the men of Borscello got in their rear and handled them severely, cutting them all to pieces. *Below this is written by Sheres,*

"Because the advices from Ferrara be of less moment and divers write diversely, you shall receive these as they come to my hands from thence, with also a certain brief extract of those from Rome." [*Italian. Two pages.*]

July 13. Venice. 646. Cornelio della Croce to Francis Yaxley. Holds very dear the news given to him by Hieronimo Spaglia of his arrival in the French Court, especially with such honourable protection, and to show the pleasure which he feels, desires on this occasion to give him news of himself, which he would have done previously but for the indisposition

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from which he has suffered for many months, and from which he now feels himself free. Would have written to him 20 days ago if he had not been so occupied. Hieronimo has been very courteous and came many times to visit him. Now when he is beginning to write Hieronimo will not fail to communicate his letters and some knowledge of matters on the coast and of the proceedings of England, and he will not fail to give him the like from Venice. At present there is nothing of moment, but they will be accepted as a good beginning for the future. Hieronimo, who does not write this time, desires to be commended to Yaxley, and will do so at the first opportunity. Two days ago the brother-in-law of Mons. de Raimond, Ambassador of the French King to the Grand Signor, left for the Court; he came in 22 days from Constantinople and says that on the 9th the fleet had arrived at Scio, and on the 12th ought to be at Negroponte, and that M. de Raimond would remain at Constantinople and go with the fleet. Letters of the 17th ult. from Zante mention that a man had arrived from the Morea who states that Dragut Rey with 30 gallies had arrived on the 11th at Negroponte in the port of Karysto, and had made alliance; that he had sent on other 22 gallies to Volo; that the French fleet was still at Scio, and the muster would be made at Modon, and letters of the 24th mentioned that 50 discharges of artillery had been heard in the direction of Modon, whence it was concluded that the fleet had then arrived there; and that the three French gallies, which it was said before were at Corfu, were at Zante, where they took up the cousin of the Prince of Salerno and then sailed to Corfu to take up men and munition, and on the 7th returned by the canal of Zante without touching there. If the information given in letters from Rome of the 8th inst. be true, that on the 24th the said fleet was seen at Cephalonia by the royal frigates, news may be daily expected that it is near Naples, for the distance from Cephalonia to the Cape of Otranto is only 160 miles. At Rome it was believed that the Duke of Florence would restore Lusignano in order to avoid bringing a needless war upon his shoulders, without making any other terms, as the Spaniards do not wish to go out of Orbitello. They say that since the Pope delivered to the Duke the Prior Strozzi's man, he has caused to be arrested at Florence one of the Cavalcanti, the other of the Strozzi, and another of the Capponi. Many grieve that the Pope having no cause of offence should have been led to give occasion to such evils. His Holiness had little hope of peace, seeing that the Cardinals Dandino and San Giorgio have found small grounds for it. The Marquis di Saria, brother of the Portuguese Ambassador, was to come as Ambassador to Rome, Don Giovanni Manrique having been recalled by his Majesty. Advices having been received from the Imperial Court that the Imperial army at Terouanne was increased by a good number of infantry, and it was intended to go to Ardres. Here are three Ambassadors from Mantua who have come to participate in the rejoicing on the election of the new Prince. Requests he will write at the first opportunity, and give the letter to the Venetian Ambassador. [*Italian. Three pages and a half.*]

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July 14. 647. Queen Mary to the Earl of Pembroke. Has received his letter of the 5th inst. relative to the ordering of Guisnes and Hampnes, and demand of a further supply of horse and foot for the defence of the low country. Although she trusts her dearest husband the King, being now at the siege of St. Quentin, will so occupy the French that they shall not have much time to molest her subjects on the Marches, and she has sent over extraordinary crews of soldiers for the defence of her pieces, yet she has directed her Council to require from the Deputy and Treasurer of Calais a statement of the number of soldiers there presently in pay, when further order shall be taken. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

July 22. 648. Same to Lord Grey. Has been earnestly requested by the Earl of Pembroke and others, who are going to serve in France under King Philip, that he may accompany them. Although strongly persuaded that no one is so meet to take charge of Guisnes as himself, and would rather wish that he should not leave it if it be possible, yet, if he should do so, desires that he shall entrust the command to Sir Edward Braye, leaving with him full instructions and the piece in a proper state of defence. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

July 22. Calais. 649. The Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Deputy and Council at Calais, to Queen Mary. Send articles agreed upon for the safe custody of Guisnes during the absence of Lord Grey, and desire to know her Majesty's pleasure thereon. [*Quarter of a page.*]

Articles inclosed,

649. I. *The castle to be delivered to Sir Edward Braye in same state and with such troops and supplies as Lord Grey now has it.*

649. II. *Lewis Dyves, by reason of his great knowledge and trustworthiness, to remain to assist Sir E. Braye.*

649. III. *Think that* 200 *more men should be added to the* 300 *already there.*

649. IV. *Think that Sir Henry Palmer should have the chief command of these* 500 *men, and for this new charge to have* 10*s.* per diem *in addition to the* 4*s. which he presently has.*

649. V. *Think that* 300 *more infantry should be sent to the low country,* 100 *at Hampnes, and* 100 *horse at the Causeway, so that the whole force in these places will be* 600 *foot and* 100 *horse. Of this number of foot and horse, so many shall be left here as the Earl of Pembroke finds he has beyond the number appointed to him, the residue lacking must be sent from England. This shall be signified with all speed.* [*One page.*]

July 27. 650. Queen Mary to the Earl of Pembroke. Has received his reply to her letter of the 23d, which although she takes in good part, knowing his true and faithful heart to her, yet thinks there was no cause for his being much troubled with her letter, as it contained

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nothing but a great and earnest care of the safety of Guisnes, which she could not forget, especially being admonished by the courage shown thereabouts by the enemy since Pembroke left, and moved by most causes to consider Lord Grey the meetest man to serve there. Her consideration for that piece is the greater by reason of the King's words when present and his letters when absent willing her thereto. Nevertheless, for the advancement of the service of her dearest husband, the hindrance of which would be greater grief to her than her own loss, she consents to Lord Grey going, his absence from the King's army being alleged to be a great disturbance thereto, and has signified the same by her letter to his Majesty inclosed. Wills that Sir Edward Braye shall supply the place of Lord Grey, doubting not but that the piece will be left to him furnished according to her former letter, considering that he goes thither without any supplement of men gathered for that purpose. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

July 27. 651. Queen Mary to Lord Grey. Although desirous that he should have remained in the command of Guisnes, both for its good defence and the safeguard of the adjacent country, which by his foresight and good service has to her great contentation been well defended, yet as the King her dearest husband requires him she is pleased that he should commit the charge of Guisnes to Sir Edward Braye. Having already signified her pleasure herein to the Earl of Pembroke had considered it unnecessary to write to him, but does so as a mark of her approbation. [*Minute. One page and a quarter.*]

July 30. Seville. 652. Power of attorney by Oliver Lison, English merchant residing at Seville, to Mr. William Fayer, Englishman, against Christopher Jurado, merchant of the city of Cordova. [*Spanish. Two pages and a half.*]

July 31. Calais. 653. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Yesterday the Earl of Pembroke with the army left this town, and encamped all night at Calkewell within her Majesty's pale. To-day he has gone to Balingham near Ardres, where he will remain all to-morrow, and continue his march on Monday. The enemy makes new naval preparations. At Newhaven 30 sail will be sea bound in 15 days, and more are being set forth at Newhaven and Dieppe, so that it is supposed the entire number will amount to 50. [*Half a page. An indorsation states it to have been forwarded "from Sittingbourne the first day of August at six of the clock before noon."*]

Aug. 5. Camp at Blandicke beyond St. Omer. 654. The Earl of Pembroke and others to same. Having executed her Majesty's every answer to their letter of the 23d ult., beg to renew the same and state what else had been done. Sir Edward Braye is installed in the complete charge of the coast of Guisnes as amply as was Lord Grey, and with the like number of soldiers and furniture thereto belonging. Lewis Dyves, a gentleman of great experience, whose entertainment is yet to be considered, is appointed to assist him. Sir Henry Palmer is quartered in the town, in command of 500 soldiers. 200 are under the command of Mr. Crippes and Mr. Herbert. Nicolas Alexander, captain of Newnham Bridge, a man of very good experience in service,

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valiant, politic, and of good conduct, has the whole charge of all the horsemen at Guisnes, with the entertainment only of a captain of demi-lances, and Mr. Drury is captain of 100 light horse. In the place of Mr. Alexander at the Bridge they have put Richard Windebank, the younger, whom they think meet enough to supply that room. At Hampnes they have laid 100 foot men of a new increase, who were of Lord Chandos' number. Request for the defence of the low country that 300 men may be levied in England and sent over without captains, that such meet and experienced men as are now here void of entertainment may be placed, which they think will not a little further her Majesty's service. To this charge they mean to advance Mr. Henry Wingfield, who is able to do good service. Think it necessary to have 100 light horse at the Causeway, which would stand as good stead for the inning of harvest in the high country. If her Majesty agree to this, they may easily be levied on this side, so that she shall be no further troubled, except to give warrant to the Treasurer for the payment of the above mentioned soldiers. [*Two pages.*]

Aug. 7. Rome. 655. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Francis Pycher, her Majesty's post, arrived here on the 3d inst., with her letters of the 24th ult., a letter from her to the Pope, one from Father Peto, and her instructions to himself. In pursuance of these applied next day for audience, which he could not obtain till this evening at 21 o'clock, when he went to the palace. His Holiness first asked him with a merry countenance how her Majesty did? and he made answer as he thought pleased, and then delivered her Majesty's and Peto's letters to him. After having read these the Pope stood a great while with a heavy countenance saying nothing. At last he said the matter was weighty and required great and long deliberation and examination, and he would do as God would put in his mind to do to His honour, which he would preserve before all things. Carne then said that her Majesty desired nothing at the hands of his Holiness, but what pertained to the honour and glory of God. The Pope's conclusion was that he would deliberate with his brethren and send for Carne when he had decided what should be done. He has sent for the French army, which is with the Duke of Guise, to go to assay to victual Paliano, where Marc Antonio Colonna keeps the siege so strongly that no victuals can reach them. On the morning of the 3d, the Duke of Paliano and Pietro Strozzi rode to Tivoli, 12 miles off, to view it for the purpose of deciding how it should be made strong, for the Pope intends to put all his munitions for the war there when it is fortified. On Monday last Cardinal Strozzi was brought in with all the Cardinals and received in open Consistory. To-day the late Duke of Paliano and Pietro Strozzi are gone to meet the Duke of Guise at Spoleta. It is said in Rome that Strozzi and Camillo di Ursinis [Orsini] will be Generals of the Pope's army. Sends copies of advices from Lombardy (*missing*). [*Three pages.*]

Aug. 12. 656. Advices of the victory at St. Quentin. On St. Lawrence's day, about 8 a.m., the Constable came to relieve St. Quentin with a great number of French and German cavalry, 30 ensigns of German

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foot and 18 of French, picked troops. They were attacked by the Duke of Savoy with the most of his army, leaving round St. Quentin only sufficient for the siege. The French were broken and put to flight; many of the Germans on their side were slain, and 5,000 taken, but these King Philip has suffered to depart to Germany, after swearing never again to take arms against him. Above 3,000 French infantry were killed and 1,000 taken, and of their horse many were slain and almost all the rest taken. Among the slain were M. D'Enghien and the Count de Villars. They lost 20 pieces of great ordnance. Among the principal prisoners are, the Constable of France, his youngest son, Duke de Montpensier, Duke de Longueville, Marshal St. André, the Rhinegrave Colonel of the Germans, Roche du Maine, Rochfort, Vicomte de Torroyna, Baron de Courton, and the Prince of Mantua. On King Philip's side a few were hurt and only one gentleman slain. His Majesty came to the camp there on the 12th inst., and all the English with him. Those in St. Quentin are few, and much discouraged by the defeat of the French. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Cecil as 10th August.*]

Aug. 14. Rome. 657. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. In his letter of the 7th, had intimated the arrival of Francis Pycher, her Majesty's post, on the 3d, and also the delivery of her letter to the Pope on the evening of the said 7th. The Pope had then said the matter of its contents was so weighty he must consult with the College of Cardinals; but hitherto he has heard nothing from his Holiness on the subject. There was a Consistory last Monday, and a congregation of the Inquisition on the following Thursday, but the matter was not spoken of on either occasion. Has seen several of the Cardinals who will gladly support the measure if his Holiness should move it, but they say that the Pope's fashion is that when he purposes any matter he does withal declare his opinion, against which none will speak. "If any do he shall come in displeasure, and do no good therewith; his Holiness is so wedded to his own opinion, and so terrible to such as speak against him, that they hold their tongues and let him do what he will." The Cardinals with whom he has spoken much doubt the Pope in this matter; but if there is no Consistory held this week, or being so the subject shall not be moved, he will sue to have audience earnestly. Recent rules as to communicating with his Holiness through the medium of others occasion much delay and loss of time. Last time while conversing with him, and expressing her Majesty's great devotion and obedience to him, and the beneficial results which would ensue were her petition granted, his Holiness said, "that though he would be glad to embrace the amity of Princes, yet he would not buy their benevolence against the honour of God." Still further seeking to prevail with him, the Pope replied, "We be contented to hear you," and concluded as previously written. On the 11th Cardinal Mignonelli was buried here. It is said that Marc Antonio Colonna keeps the siege of Segni, five miles from Paliano, where all the victuals for the latter place were laid in, and this prevents it from being provisioned; and that the Duke of Guise's camp, both foot and horse, has come

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to Tivoli and its vicinity, to assay to victual Paliano. Their number is reported to be 5,000 French foot and 3,000 horse. The Pope is also said to gather 10,000 Italians to re-inforce them; but the French have no great trust that the Italians will fight one stroke. Should Segni not be rescued within two or three days it is likely to be taken, Colonna being very strong.

P.S.—This evening it is reported, and generally believed, that Segni has been taken to-day with all the stores and ordnances for Paliano, as well as provisions of 3,000 men of war for a twelvemonth. [*Four pages and a half.*]

Aug. 21. Rome. 658. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since writing on the 14th has had secret information that on the 12th his Holiness caused her Majesty's letter of the 24th ult., and that of Father Peto, to be read; and after they were so read had willed the Cardinals present to think upon their contents against the next Congregation, with charge upon pain of excommunication to keep the matter secret to themselves. On hearing this, went to the different Cardinals without appearing to know that the subject had been mentioned, and urged their support of her Majesty's petition when it should be moved; all said they would do what they could, but all fear his Holiness' stiffness therein. In the last Congregation, held on Thursday the 19th, his Holiness mentioned the subject, but as all the Cardinals were not present, said he would not treat of the matter of England, being so great, unless the rest were there. It was therefore deferred. Those who were absent were Cardinals Carpi, St. Jacobo, Puteo, and Pisano. Were the Pope as well disposed as he could wish him to be, he could have all the Cardinals present when he would. Had thought to call earnestly upon him, but has been dissuaded by the Cardinals who are friendly to her Majesty, both because the Pope had appointed him not to come till sent for, and because his Holiness is at present so much molested with the wars and more vexed since the loss of Segni. That town was not taken till the fourth assault, when the Spaniards entered, meeting resistance to the uttermost from the 200 soldiers within it, and the townsmen; but they were all overthrown with their Captain John Battista della Conti, one of the Nobles of Rome, and Lord of the town, and after their death the most of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were destroyed by the Germans and Italians; the few who were saved were saved by the Spaniards. The Pope is said never to have been so earnestly set to the wars as he is now. Some report that all the French who were with the Duke of Guise and all his horse are coming hither. 300 horse and five ensigns of foot have come out of Montalcino. They say plainly they will either victual Paliano or be foughten withal. Pietro Strozzi has the chief care of that enterprise, and everything that they can provide here is put in order; on the other part, Marc Antonio, who keeps the siege of Paliano and Veletri, is strong both in horse and footmen, and is considered able to meet them in plain battle. The Duke of Guise, who is at Spoleto, is reported to be in bad health. No news from Naples. On the 19th the Secretary of Cardinal di Fano was arrested and imprisoned; and men think his

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master is likely to follow, as it is said his name is in the Inquisition among those who are suspected in religion; but the truth is, he is Imperial for the life. Cardinal Morone is still confined in St. Angelo; nothing can be justified against him, but no man dare speak for him here. [*Three pages and a half.*]

Aug. 21. Rome. 659. Intelligence from Rome. Segni was taken at three assaults, which lasted three hours and a half; and the place was given up to sack, fire, and slaughter. There were three companies of infantry inside; the captains were all taken and the soldiers who surrendered to the Spaniards or Italians were spared, but those who yielded to the Germans were all killed. The loss of this place has made the whole city wonder, as it was considered to be impregnable. Giovanni Batta of Valmontone, the Governor, was taken with the Bishop of the city, and when the butchery was over everything was sacked; the booty is estimated at more than 200,000 crowns, for all the lands of the neighbourhood had brought in their property; and after having made many excursions through the country, part of the army returned to Valmontone and part to Paliano, where they have taken all the roads, shut up all the passes, and made trenches so as to prevent reinforcements arriving, and it is said that if none such come it will not hold out three days. On Tuesday there arrived in Rome from Montalcino St. Marco, brother of Cardinal Santafiore, and brought with him two companies of Italians, three of Gascons, and two standards of horse, who have since gone to Tivoli to join the rest of the army, which is moving to the place where on Tuesday they will be all assembled. To-day six captains of the veterans were sent hither to supply as many Italians to the existing number, who number in all 6,000. Marc Antonio Colonna has sent a drummer to Veletri to call upon them to surrender or he will destroy the vineyards, because they engaged to surrender within five days if they had no reinforcements. Two days ago M. D'Aumale, the Marshal, and the Duke of Paliano arrived in Rome, and this morning all of them with Cardinal Caraffa have left for Tivoli, it is said to see the best position for the camp: but, to speak freely, they will do nothing, because the enemy by the taking of Segni have acquired such reputation; and so much the more by having inclosed Paliano, and exposing it to loss in three days, as it is said, everything will be abandoned, notwithstanding great provision of victual, munitions, and artillery to reinforce it is being made, and equally so because there is little union among those who govern. News has arrived that two companies of our horse going to Veletri have been defeated by the enemy, and it is understood that the Duke of Alva has taken up a position with the army on this frontier of the Marches. Here is dearth of all kinds of provisions, nothing can be procured without a ticket, and a proclamation has gone forth that all useless persons are to evacuate the city, except those who have suits and real estate, and it is said that a part of the families of the Cardinals will also be sent away. Our people have abandoned Prese and Piperno, and the garrisons have retired to Sermoneta, which is not deemed to be so strong as to make it free from doubt. [*Italian. One page and a half.*]

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Aug. 28. Rome. 660. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 21st has diligently sought for audience from his Holiness to speed the petition contained in her Majesty's letter of the 24th ulto. Such audience he had this evening, when the Pope excused his delay by reason of the troubles in which he has been and continues to be placed by the wars and of the absence of the Cardinals in the two last Congregations; but in the next, he said, he would move the matter and do his best for her Majesty's satisfaction. Having said to the Pope he had no doubt his Holiness might do according to her desire, was told to consider that he was but a minister and must do therein what is consistent with conscience to the honour of God, and would not fail to do what he might for her Majesty. Hopes, therefore, better now than at the beginning. The Pope then complained that the great joy which he had on the wish for peace expressed by his Majesty was marred by the late conduct of the Duke of Alva, who not only persists in destroying the patrimony of the Church,—not his inheritance, but that of Christ's Church and the patrimony of St. Peter,—without respect to God or man, but would have taken this very city two nights ago had not God provided. This he begged should be communicated to her Majesty. The Pope then showed him the copy of a letter from the Duke of Alva which the Cardinal di Sancto Flore had received yesterday in reply to a message sent to him by the Cardinal's Secretary to seek peace at the desire of his Holiness. The effect of this letter, written in Spanish but communicated to him by the Pope in Italian, was, that the Duke had sent to his Majesty requesting that the treaty of peace might be committed to some other, and that he might be suffered to have to do with the wars; yet notwithstanding whatsoever agreement another should make, he would consider it and use it as should seem good to him. This letter the Pope took wondrous ill, and seems to be very much moved against the Duke; requiring that this also should be communicated to her Majesty. On the 10th instant his Majesty has had a notable victory over the French. Some say the French King has sent for the Duke of Guise to return home; but he has not gone, and the Pope does what he can to detain him, since, if he leaves, his Holiness has no help to speak of. Last Tuesday he sent the Duke of Paliano and Pietro Strozzi to the Duke: they returned this evening, and people suppose that the object of their mission was to endeavour to stay his Grace. The camp of the Duke is at Colonna, 12 miles distant. On Thursday night they marched to La Farme, six miles off, and hearing that few soldiers were in Rome, had designed to take it by escalade. This they might lightly have done if Cardinal Carafla had not been warned by a spy and at midnight sent out some horsemen to meet the army, who perceiving themselves observed, came no farther, except a few who approached the walls, and of whom three or four were taken, by whom the whole enterprise is said to have been disclosed. In consequence of this all the city has been in arms and about the walls these last two nights. Marc Antonio di Colonna still besieges Paliano, and has great hope to take it in a few days. Yesterday at 17 of the clock the Pope sent in post the Florentine Ambassador to his master with his views

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regarding the peace between him and his Majesty, the Duke having, it is said, full authority from the King to agree with his Holiness, who as yet has stayed all the great ordnance, victuals, and supplies that he intended to send for the provision of Paliano, which it was reported he thought to send with his army by Subiaco out of the common way, all the states in that direction being kept by the Duke of Alva's army, which is wondrous great. [*Five pages and a half.*]

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Sept. 3. Venice.

661. Vincentius Carellius to Sir William Petre. Because the Ambassador in sending him his letters from Padna, where he is at present, enjoins him to inform Petre of a matter deserving to be transmitted, he therefore sends these few lines to say that a person had arrived from the Pope to communicate to the Senate the progress made by the Duke of Alva, and to request assistance might be given to the Holy See; in particular asking a certain number of men-at-arms and artillery. After three deliberations the Senate resolved yesterday to send back the Nuncio without any decision, and to send one of their Secretaries to the Duke to exhort him in their name (so far as is understood) to lay down arms and desist from molesting the Pope and his States; because if the Holy See shall suffer more injury from him, they will be constrained to give the best aid that may seem expedient for the service and defence of his Holiness. The Secretary is to set off by post on his mission this evening. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

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Sept. 4. Rome.

662. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. According to his promise on the 28th the Pope assembled the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Inquisition, and proponed her Majesty's request concerning the legation; but some of the Cardinals friendly to the Queen, perceiving his Holiness to be somewhat moved and in a choler, thought it advisable to move that the matter should be deferred until the messenger, whom they understood to be sent by the Cardinal of England, was heard, as the informations which he brought might be such as would greatly move his Holiness to the performance of what her Majesty required. The Pope said he would glady hear him; whereupon Cardinal Trani warned Ormanetto, the Cardinal's messenger, to repair to him next morning, which he did, and was then informed that he should have audience yesterday at 20 of the clock. He tarried there till night, and then was directed to return to-day. Would have sent to come to him if it had not been thought best that Ormanetto should speak with his Holiness first, as until then he should do no good with him, seeing it was so determined in the Congregation, whose counsel the Pope only uses in this matter. Mislikes this, as the most part of the Cardinals are of his Holiness' own making, and know his pleasure before what he will have them to do; and in this matter, were he well minded to satisfy her Majesty, he need not to make so great difficulty therein. Cardinal Trani, who is great with him, thinks the Pope will do what she wishes; but others doubt, as his proceedings are such that they satisfy no man, and therefore men have little hope of any goodness at his hands. His Holiness is in a peck

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of troubles for his Majesty's late victory over the French, which has broken their backs both there and here; and both he and his adherents take it for such an overthrow that they shall not be able to recover these many years. There is daily posting to and from the Duke of Alva relative to the peace, of which there is much speaking but small hope here, the Pope being so stiff in his own opinion. He stays the French as long as he can, thinking thereby to bring the Duke of Alva to other conditions; but on Wednesday last he received a letter from the Duke of Florence concerning the peace, which pleased him nothing. To-day a Secretary arrived with the advice of the Senate of Venice to his Holiness, as supposed. In three or four days it is said the Duke of Guise, who came here last Tuesday, will leave with all his gentlemen and the chief of his army for Civita Vecchia, where the gallies lie to convey them to France by sea. The Duke of Alva is reported to be at the siege of Paliano. When the French have left, the Pope has no force; and his Holiness is said to have observed to the Duke of Guise, who advised him to make peace, that rather than he would agree to such conditions as the Duke of Alva required, he would into Castle Angelo and die there. Hears this evening that the Venetian Secretary has spoken with the Pope, and to-morrow goes to the Duke of Alva to treat of this peace, which being so necessary to his Holiness he must needs come to it. He has set forth a jubilee to pray for peace, a copy of the bull for which shall be sent to her Majesty herewith. [*Four pages.*]

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Sept. 12. Rome.

663. Captains Marc Antonio and Ronca, who were in Frassinone with four companies of infantry and one of cavalry, have received orders from Giulio Orsino that should the enemy go off with the artillery abandoning the place they are to retire into Anagni. Marc Antonio Colonna, Pompeo Tuttavilla, and Ascanio Della Cornia having pushed on to reconnoitre the place without seeing the enemy, abandoned the place very dishonourably, and since that the Imperialists have taken Veroli, Banco, Alatri, and Valmontone, and without going further forward went under Anagni. Meanwhile the Duke of Alva remains at Ponte Corvo, where Torquato Conti is with seven companies of infantry, but no artillery and little munition. Because news arrived that Pompeo Colonna intended to come to Tivoli, Aurelio Fregoso was sent forward with four companies of horse and six of infantry to meet him and give him battle, but he was found to have retired. Cardinal Caraffa came in two days from Antibo, bringing six companies of Gascons and 150,000 crowns with Strozzi, Lansac, Monluc, Guise, and many French gentlemen, who have brought joy to the city, which was all in confusion. Negotiations of peace, moved by Cardinal St. Jacomo, are discussed, but there are no securities; many hope for it and many do not. His Holiness has sent Mons. di Pola to Parma to these lords to find out their intention as to giving him the castle which he wishes. Captain Justino da Faenza has been sent this night with three companies of infantry and one of horse to put munitions and troops into Anagni, and the

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Germans are to be brought from Milan. [*Italian. One page and a half.*]

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Sept. 18. Rome. 664. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 11th peace has been concluded, and the news thereof was brought to his Holiness on the 12th about six hours of the night; the conditions, as far as he can learn, her Majesty shall receive herewith. On the 13th went to offer his congratulations, and secure his Holiness for letters concerning her suit for the legacy, and had answer to repair to him at 20 of the clock. On coming to the Court, finding a full dozen of Cardinals tarrying for audience, the Pope directed him to come on the following day, there being so many waiting that he could not dispatch all that day. On the morrow was there by 20 of the clock, at which time his Holiness was going to dinner, where he tarried till 22 of the clock; and in the mean season arrived thither ten Cardinals to have audience. On coming to his chamber, perceiving Carne among the Cardinals, the Pope called him, saying he would speak to him before them; and on his coming, before he could speak, his Holiness began a solemn oration to tell him of the conclusion of the peace, imputing to her Majesty's good help next to God, a great part of this, speaking so much good of her Majesty as Carne is unable to express, "holding my head in his hands by his cheek almost a quarter of an hour." At length when allowed to speak, he told his Holiness that a post from her Majesty had been here for seven weeks waiting his good resolution in the matter of the legation, and requested some declaration of his good mind therein, which, with the news of the peace, should be instantly dispatched to her Majesty; showing how earnestly she had travailed with the King for peace, although of his own good inclination his Majesty had shown himself most desirous thereto. The Pope said that at that time he would not talk of the matter, but it should stand till another occasion. Being pressed as to what hope her Majesty might have of his answer, the Pope said she need have no mistrust of him, but for divers reasons, which at that time he could not explain, he must commune with his brethren; and then, on the ground that he had to give audience to many Cardinals there, "took my head in both his hands and set his cheek to mine, and then could have no other of him, so that I perceived he called me to him first to be the sooner rid of me." That evening Cardinals Caraffa and Sancto Flore returned with the peace, and next day should have been bonfires and great triumphing on that account, but that night the Tiber so increased that next morning, the 15th, half Rome was under water, "insomuch that many were suddenly drowned and taken away with the water by night, and amongst other in one house 36 prisoners were drowned and divers others were seen carried away; and by that day at night all Rome was drowned, and no street free; being under the hills, no man could come to another but by boat. Once afore, about 26 years past, I saw it in like case, and though the hurt then was inestimable, now it was, as men say, a great deal more. All the provisions that men had in

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the lower part of their houses were lost; it was the height of a morrispike in some of the best streets in Rome. The violence of it was such that besides many mean houses that were taken clean away, many great palaces were destroyed upon the river side. All the mills be so destroyed that men can have no corn grinded. There is in this city left neither bread neither drink; the waters in the cisterns clean marred. It was so violent that it made such pits in the streets here that no horse can pass. It carried away half the goodliest bridge in all Rome, that Pope July the Third made of new, with a goodly chapel of our Blessed Lady thereupon, and clean gone with the stream. All my lodging in the lower parts was drowned, and is yet, that I can come to no drink but that I took out in pots and pans with as good diligence as I might when the flood came, which was, as God would, to my lodging by daytime. Here is no bread to be had, for that the mills be down and the ovens drowned and fallen down. I am not able to descrive the misery that is here and the loss that hath happened here, much more, as men say, than if it had been sacked. As the Pope was coming towards Castle Angel to see how the water had ordered the new bastions and bulwarks of earth there, as his gentleman was going before to prepare for his coming, a piece of the wall where he should pass fell down before him." On the night of the 14th the Cardinal of Compostella [Juan Alvares of Toledo] died here. To night the Duke of Alva's son comes with his obedience to the Pope, and Cardinals Caraffa, Sancto Flore, and Vitallosso [Vitelocci Vitelli] with Signor Antonio Caraffa, have gone to bring him in. Many things are said to be privily agreed on in this peace which are not spoken of, but shall be done hereafter; and then much talk of the Prince's liberality in making of Cardinals, giving of bishoprics and pensions, and delivering prisoners. Cardinal di Medicis requests him to beseech her Majesty to write to the King that he may be preferred to be Protector for Germany here in room of the late Cardinal of Compostella, and if it be in the gift of the King of the Romans to have his Majesty's letter to him. Begs this may be taken in good and gracious part, as the Cardinal shows himself very glad to further all her Majesty's affairs. [*Six pages.*]

Sept. 19. Camp Han-sur-Somme.

665. Instructions given to Christopher D'Assonleville on his mission to England and Scotland [by King Philip]. He is to go as speedily as possible to England and to deliver to Mons. John de Figueroa, his Majesty's Ambassador, the letters written to him in order to put in train his audience with Queen Mary, to whom he is to deliver his letters of credence, and to state that in consequence of his Majesty having heard that since his departure from her the Scots had made hostile incursions along the English coast about Berwick contrary to the treaty between England and Scotland, and having received her requisition that, in pursuance of the confederations between the Emperor and King Henry VIII., he would, as King of Spain and Prince of Flanders, declare against the Scots, and give the aid promised by the said alliance, he has sent D'Assonleville to the Queen Dowager of Scotland, the Duke of Chatelherault, Earl

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of Hamilton, Governor, and the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to declare to them that his chief object since his accession to power has been to keep perfect peace and friendship between Christian Princes, and especially with the kingdom of Scotland, on account of its proximity to Flanders, the intercourse between the two, and more particularly their ancient alliances, discord having once only by the practice of the French divided them. To better perpetuate this friendship and not to allow any occasion which could alter it, and in consideration of the position he holds as King of Spain, Prince of the Low Countries, and King of England by marriage, he could have wished the realm of Scotland had remained at peace with England, as it was when he departed. Does not know the cause of the outburst, the more so as he understands the Queen is not answerable for it, and he cannot believe the Queen Dowager of Scotland, her Council, Governor, and the States of the same have caused it, but rather the intrigues of foreigners; has therefore sent D'Assonleville to persuade her to desist from hostilities and to assure her that his Majesty desires only friendship with Scotland, and to make her declare her intentions with respect to the maintenance of the treaties with England. He is then to proceed to Scotland to the Queen Dowager after procuring safe conduct, and to present his credentials to her, declaring his charge and commission in manner already specified, He is to deliver other letters also to the Earl of Hamilton, Governor, giving him to understand that the King is astonished at the changes (not believing him, however, to be the author of them but attributing them to the agents of the King of France), and trying to persuade him to prevent the falling out of the Scots and the subjects of the Flanders. He is to say the same to the Provost, Sheriffs and Chief Magistrates of Edinburgh, with suitable remonstrances. He is not to forget before going for Scotland to hear from Queen Mary herself the cause of the troubles and the actual form of the invasion. Also in the same way he is to find out the sentiments of the Queen Dowager towards the King, his subjects, his Queen, and her states. He is to make secret inquiry as to the feelings of the Governors, chief towns, and common people, their inclination to peace or its rupture, their means of war, their [secret] designs, practices, factions, and other matters important to be known. [*French. Four pages and a half.*]

Sept. 22. Rome. 666. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. On the night of the 18th the Duke of Alva's son arrived, brought in with no man but his own train. The next evening the Duke himself came by the persuasion of Cardinal Caraffa, who left the son and went to the father, and he with the Duke of Paliano received him at the gate of the city and brought him to the palace by torch light very honourably. On his passing the bridge at Castle Angelo there was a great shot of ordnance from the castle. They rode straight to the palace, and on his dismounting he went direct to the Pope, who received him with such gladness as if he had been his own natural son, with as cheerful countenance as might be. Hence he was conducted to his lodgings in the palace, where all things were prepared for him upon his

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Holiness' cost and charges in the best and most sumptuous sort. On the following morning went to the Duke, who in course of conversation inquired how Cardinal Pole's matter went forward. Being informed of what had passed on the 13th, the Duke said he would speak to his Holiness thereon, and Carne said it might do good and he should inform her Majesty of his gentle offer. On the same day a Consistory was held, where the peace was published and two Cardinals appointed to go to treat of peace between his Majesty and the French King. Cardinal Caraffa goes to the former out of hand, and Cardinal Trivulci, the Legate at Venice, is to go to the latter. Sign. Garcilasso and all other prisoners of war have been liberated, but Cardinal Morone is still in confinement. Hears that the Duke of Alva will go with his army to Lombardy as soon as he can. The camp of the Duke of Guise retires homeward by land; himself has gone by sea, having left Civita Vecchia on the night of the 17th. The Duke of Alva showed to him that he spoke with his Holiness concerning the legacy on Tuesday evening, "and had a great combat with him thereabouts," but could get nothing of him, beyond that her Majesty should be advertised of his mind. Divers Cardinals had also moved the Duke to speak on the same subject. As the Duke had offered, could not refuse him, but thought if the Pope would not do it at her Majesty's request, his Grace could little move. The Duke, who was very honourably entertained here, departed towards his camp this evening. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

Sept. 25. Rome. 667. "Avisos di Roma." Intelligence from Rome. Containing somewhat more minute details of the ceremonies attendant on the arrival and reception of the Duke of Alva than those given by Carne in his letter of the 22d September *antea*. [*Spanish. One page and a half.*]

Sept. 25. Piacenza. 668. Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Parma, to Queen Mary. Congratulates her Majesty on the victories gained by King Philip. [*Italian. One page.*]

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Sept. 26. Rome. 669. Intelligence from Rome. Cardinal Carpi was the one who by order of the Congregation wrote to the Duke of Alva the resolution touching the conference to be held at a suitable place, to which answer being received on Wednesday evening from the Duke of Alva that next morning he would be at Grotta Ferrata, and that at night he would send the safe-conduct, the two Cardinals prepared to set out; but Caraffa, on his return from the Pope's chambers to his own, forbade the journey, Grotta Ferrata not appearing to his Holinesss to be a convenient place, but that the conference should take place in a plain field and by agreement. It is not known that the Duke was advertised of this veto at the time, wherefore he wrote to Carpi to be at Grotta Ferrata at the hour which he had mentioned, viz., 15 o'clock, and waited up to 22 o'clock, when he returned to the camp to order its removal to wherever the service of the King required. The Cardinal replied according to the order given to him, excusing the matter as above, and adding that

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the Pope having the same good feeling was prepared to accept a good and secure peace, and up to the present time things are in this position. It is said that the safe-conduct of the Duke was not presented until the time he had appointed for their being at Grotta Ferrata. Cardinal Caraffa for three days has lodged at St. Mark's and attends to the preparation for the defence, and all the friars are ordered to work at the bastions; they are all under the care and command of the Archbishop of Cosenza for this purpose. Yesterday evening the Germans of Montalcino entered; they are little more than 1,000, but a very fine set of men. The horses of more companies are expected, and young Count Petigliano is General of the cavalry. The Romans have dispatched four colonels to raise 4,000 infantry to be paid out of their own purses, and in return it is said that the Pope has given them the mills which at present produce two crowns for every *robbia* of corn. Eighteen gallies are reported to have arrived at Civita Vecchia with four ensigns of Gascons and eight pieces of artillery given to the King by Caraffa. To-day the Marquis of Montebello arrived in Rome by post. It is said that the demands of the Duke of Alva having been presented to the Pope he would neither see them nor hear them read, but said that having to treat of peace he desired the Duke would first restore all the lands taken, and withdraw the whole army within the kingdom, otherwise he would not allow a single word to be uttered. [*Italian. Two pages and a half.*]

[Sept?] 670. Copy of demands made of the Pope by the Duke of Alva in the name of his Majesty.

1. That his Holiness shall recognize the King as his obedient son, and show himself as affectionate a father to him as he does to other Princes, and allow to his Majesty and his subjects the same favours as he grants to other Kings and nations.

2. That he shall at no time incite war nor offend his Majesty or his states, nor favour nor aid any Prince or other persons who desire so to make war, as his Majesty will reciprocally do to the Pope.

3. That he shall order all prisoners to be released and relieve all the servants of his Majesty, both Prelates and others, from the securities binding them, granting them a general pardon, commencing the day of the capitulation, restoring them to their offices and benefices, so as to remove every occasion of disturbance which might arise, notwithstanding the (*blank in original*) have been ill-treated by the servants of his Majesty, who offers to his Holiness his whole power and will to chastise those who in future shall offend him.

4. That he shall receive into his favour Sig. Marc Antonio Colonna and Sig. Ascanio as good vassals, and restore to the said Marc all his estate as it is at present, because without this he cannot have peace or quiet, for reasons so evident that it is unnecessary to explain them, and because it cannot be agreeable to the Pope or his authority that he should be deprived of it for being his servant.

5. That he shall restore the revenues and plunder that he has taken from Sig. Ascanio della Cornia.

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6. That he shall not cause any fortifications to be made on the confines of the kingdom, but that they shall remain as they are.

7. That he shall give sufficient security to the satisfaction of his Majesty, that he will thoroughly follow out and observe these conditions. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

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Oct. 1. Bologna. 671. The Bishop of Bologna to Queen Mary. Cardinal Pole and the Bishop of Ely]Thirlby] have obliged him by soliciting a favour from her Majesty in his name. Begs she will grant it and continue to favour his house, which is most devoted to her, and which, by reason of benefits received, is, as it will always be, the most obliged servant of her crown. [*Italian. One page.*]

Oct. 2. Rome. 672. Sir Edward Carne to Sir John Boxall. Had been in hope after peace was concluded between the Pope and the King to have his Holiness of better disposition in the matter of the legacy than he was during the wars, but now, although he highly commends his Majesty (as he has good cause so to do) finds him rather more earnest against it than he was before, since he will not have Carne to move in it till sent for, whereby has no great expectation of any good resolution therein. Thinks by the seventh capitulation of the treaty of peace, which he had forwarded to her Majesty, that the Pope is bound to restore the Legate, so that the King will earnestly call upon it. Has been so bold as to advertise her Majesty thereof, to the intent if it seems good to her she may send to the King to require the restitution not only of the Legate but of all others that were put out of their offices for the Imperial cause, as his Grace was, which all the Cardinals here can tell. Wishes that Boxall or some other who could open the matter fittingly to his Majesty or his Council, should be sent thither, since if it may not be obtained that way, he doubts much his Holiness therein, as "he is a sore man, and very earnest where he is set." Cardinal Caraffa, who is appointed Legate to his Majesty to treat of peace between him and the French King leaves shortly; if any one is to be sent from England for that purpose, he should be there before the Cardinal arrives, wherefore specially dispatches this present post. [*One page and a half.*]

Oct. 6. St. James'. 673. Queen Mary to the Confederates of the Hanse Towns. In reply to their letter from Lubeck of 9th September, with reference to their privileges, and suggesting that a meeting of mutual Commissioners should be held in England next year, for the settlement of all differences. [*Latin. Copy. Three pages.*]

Another copy, "taken out of the register book of the Merchant Adventurers." [*Four pages.*]

Oct. 9. Rome. 674. Intelligence from Rome. In execution of the conventions of peace made between his Holiness and the most Catholic King of Spain. On Thursday the 30th September Sig. Bernardino Carbone with 400 Spanish infantry and as many Calabrians entered Paliano, and at the same time the Pope's troops departed. They consist of

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seven companies containing 1,200 infantry very well armed and all fine men, and they arrived in Rome on Saturday and Monday last. After the rendezvous they were paid and discharged, by which it is understood that they are all on their road to serve the Duke of Ferrara in the present war. 18 French gallies had arrived at Civita Vecchia and taken up four ensigns of Gascons who were at Cornetto and the Cardinal of Armagnac, and on Tuesday set sail for Marseilles. On Wednesday there was a Consistory; some business was done in the matter of the churches and the abbeys of France, the Bishop of Cologne was confirmed (he who was only elected) when a third of the expense of the despatch of the bulls was remitted to him, and the cross was given to Cardinal Caraffa, who was escorted out of the gate by all the Cardinals, and after the accustomed ceremony every one returned to his own house. Yesterday the Cardinal sent off a part of his household, and the rest will go daily till Monday when he himself will leave. He will go with 100 posts, and besides his brother the Marquis di Montebello, he will be accompanied by many Prelates, the Bishops of Vercelli, Pola, Tiano, Cariata, that is, "the Fantuccio," Mons. Antonio Agostini, auditor of the Rota, Mons. Buoncompagno, and L'Aragonia, "*abbreviatori di* [*Parco*] *Maggiore*,"* and many others, as Mons. Lomelino, Mons. Foglietta. He will go by Florence, and at Pisa will converse with the Duke [of Florence]; then to Modena and Milan where he will perhaps meet the Duke of Alva, who is paying the Germans and Spaniards at Naples before embarking them in the gallies to be conveyed to Piedmont. The process of the cause of Cardinal Morone was published in an extraordinary Congregation of the Inquisition held on Monday before the Pope and defences allowed; in consequence of which he has had three days liberty of conversing with everybody. Interrogatories on his part have been made for the purpose of re-examining those who have spoken against him; it is believed that the trial will be finished so that Cardinal Caraffa may be able to report the decision to the King of Spain. Thursday evening Cardinal Trivulci arrived, and went to reside in the palace with Cardinal Caraffa where he is very much made of. His arrival was expected by the Pope for the purpose of conferring with him as to whom he is to have as Nuncio for Venice. As he has not yet spoken with his Holiness more than once, it is believed that it is not yet determined who shall be sent, but some say he will send the Archbishop of Sienna, others the Bishop of Piacenza; some say one, some say another. Friday evening Cardinal Caraffa, the Duke of Paliano, and the Marquis Montebello went to the Cardinal Chamberlain and communicated to him that the Pope had restored his son Alexander to the clerkship of the chamber, and to the other offices and benefices of which he had been deprived, and will further cause that the Prior shall be restored to the possession of his gallies which were detained at Civita Vecchia, and have either the money or the gallies themselves. Cardinal Pacheco, who for many months has not been

* "L' Officio de gli abbreviatori è di far le minute delle bolle sopra le suppliche già segnate da sua Santità, e rivedere le Bolle dopo che sono rescritte in cartapecora."—*Lunadoro.*

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in apparent favour with the Pope, has been again summoned and admitted, so that for the future it is to be hoped they will be better Catholics than of late they have been good Christians. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

Oct. 16. Konigsberg. 675. Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, to Queen Mary. As he finds his annual gift of falcons acceptable, and received not on account of their intrinsic value but as a mark of friendship, sends by the bearer six for the King and the like number for her Majesty. The birds are not easily to be met with this season. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Oct. 26. Lubeck. 676. The Consuls and Senators of Lubeck to same. Complaining that one of the merchant vessels of their fellow citizens, laden with salt and other articles of commerce from Lisbon, had been attacked and fired upon by some of her Majesty's ships of war, and praying for redress. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Oct. 30. 677. "A note of all the crews and garrisons extraordinary placed within the marches of Calais." [*Three pages.*]

Oct. 30. Rome. 678. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 23d there have been no innovations here; but the Pope having in a Consistory restored all officers who had been deprived in the wars, among others by name John Antonio de Tassis, master of the posts for the Emperor and his Majesty here, the decree concerning him has not been put in execution. And now his Holiness has put down all masters of posts except his own, those of the French King and the Venetians inclusive, to the intent, it is said, to put out the said John Antonio, contrary to the capitulations of the peace agreed upon with the Duke of Alva. Has in vain endeavoured to procure a copy of the decree revoking the Cardinal as Legate *a Latere*, he that has it daring in nowise to give it without the Pope's special licence; but all the Cardinals say that at the time of the revocation his Holiness declared that it was not decent for his see or for himself to have Legates or Nuncios where his Majesty had to do, and therefore he recalled all who were in his dominions, especially the Cardinal of England. Suggests that she should write to the King to be earnest with Cardinal Caraffa for the restitution of the legacy according to the capitulation agreed on, and to have it done out of hand whether it be by justice or by grace. If it be but promises by words, which be very easily spoken and be good cheap here, doubts much whereunto it will come. Unless by enforcing the terms of the capitulation there is no chance of the legacy being confirmed in this Pope's days as far as may be perceived; he will not gladly hear the matter spoken of, and has been very loth to give Carne audience on other subjects lest it should be referred to. Cardinal Caraffa, who left on the 22d, is said to be at Florence, ready to remove when he hears that the Duke of Alva draws towards Pisa to the Duke of Florence, that all three may meet there. Much marvel here that no letters have been received from his Majesty since peace was concluded, except one of general congratulations which came two days ago. The Legate to the French King has not left, nor is the time of his departure spoken of.

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Advices from Venice mention that of late his Majesty's army in Lombardy has revictualled and succoured Corregio, so long besieged by the Duke of Ferrara; and that the Swiss who are with that Duke are for the most part sick and do die apace. Also that recently 50 Frenchmen of the Duke's army going for a prey were all taken by his Majesty's troops, and that the Duke of Ferrara with his son is in camp. It is likewise said that Duke Octavio of Parma is in camp with a round army. Within these four days the Duke of Alva has written to the Pope for licence to 8,000 men to pass through the lands of the Church towards Lombardy; this his Holiness has granted. [*Three pages.*]

Oct. 30. Rome.

679. Intelligence from Italy. 1. From Rome, October 30. The day after his departure from Rome Caraffa stayed in Ariano; does not know if there be news of his departure from the city of Castello. Some negotiation for an alliance with the Duke of Florence has been and is spoken of by the marriage of a daughter of his Excellence with the son of the Duke of Paliano, and it might happen that not only the fact but the mere idea of this would make the King of France walk the more warily in consenting to that son's return. The Duke of Alva finding the sea passage obstructed by contrary winds sent to ask the Pope for a pass for the Germans, who number about 8,000, intending to send them through the Campagna to Tuscany by way of Perugia. On arriving at Cortona the pass was granted; but he was reminded of the poverty and ruin of the inhabitants of the Campagna, who have not the means of living for themselves and cannot provide for the wants of the troops, and the way of Reati was suggested, by the Abruzzi, and from Reati to Perugia and Cortona, as he intended. As the weather however has cleared up, it is believed he will decide on the sea voyage as much shorter, and because he had already prepared for it the things necessary. The authority for this is one of his commissaries who arrived at Rome yesterday morning for the provisions for the passage of the troops if they went by land. Sign. Camillo Orsino is again made one of the Council in Rome, in which Monsieur di Verona acts as secretary when it is held. The Bishop of Sambrone is going to govern in the Campagna. It is reported that a son has been born to Marc Antonio Colonna. Provision of money was made for the journey of Cardinal Caraffa, not only to the extent formerly written, but so great as to alarm everyone who hears of it; and according to Trivulcio there are not to be found now 500 crowns wherewith he can send off a part of his household; nevertheless to-morrow a portion will leave, and the Bishop, after holding a *signatura* on Thursday, will likewise depart. The Cardinal of Naples subscribes all the letters which are sent out. A new order is made that all couriers and ordinaries are to go from and come to the Pope's post and not take couriers' horses; to travel for nobody without licence. The grain which during the year sold only for five crowns now sells for six gold crowns. The Roman wine sells at two crowns the *barile*, and at Ripa is not to be got by any chance.

2. From Milan, October 25. A muster and payment of 400 light horse has been made in Vigenano, and in Tortona of 300 men-

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at-arms; also in Alessandria of 7,000 infantry, *viz.*, 3,000 Germans, as many Spaniards, and the rest Italians. This morning the Governor left for Pavia, where he will remain three or four days in order to distribute some companies in the parts of Vinelina to keep those roads safe from the French, hearing that Francisco Bernardino, who is in Valenza with 1,000 foot and 60 horse, is scouring the neighbourhood of Pavia to make reprisals; and he will put 100 more horse in Mortara to secure the road of Punzone intending to make this enterprise at the first opportunity. The French make great preparation of gabions near Casale, and have ordered to Moncalvo two pieces of artillery, suspecting that the Imperialists may attack them. At Pavia there were ordered this morning six pieces of artillery and some carts of munition. Mons. de Brisac is in Chiera, and is engaged in fortifying and garrisoning all those places; and lately 18 ensigns of Gascons and French and 1,200 Italians commanded by the Vidame passed into France.

3. From Constantinople, October 5. The Grand Signor is prepared with all the Court to set out for Adrianople, where he intends to stay this winter, and the army has reached that place reduced and in very bad condition. His Highness has received the news of the defeat of the French King's army, which has displeased him infinitely; and as it seemed to him a great marvel, he desired to know how it happened, inquiring again and again if it were true, and remaining in deep reflection for a long while.

4. By letter of the Duke of Parma from the camp of Montecchio, October 29. Fifty *celate* of Carpi made a sally to cut off the highway from the suttlers of this side. Had sent against them a good number of their own men, who routed them with slaughter of the most part. Twenty-five were taken and sent to the camp. Some of their own men are still prisoners, and one foot soldier and one *celata* wounded. The fortification of this place will be in a state of defence within three days, which is of no small importance for the affairs of Reggio, and then they will enter to make a fresh enterprise. Foot and horse sallied out of Reggio when they heard of the defeat of these men; their troops made them retire. This is the first time the enemy have let themselves be seen in the field. One thousand Germans, 500 Spaniards, 100 horse, and 4 standards of men-at-arms from Milan have joined the camp.

5. From Florence, October 30. Cardinal Caraffa arrived yesterday, with Cardinal Vitelli, and was met and received by Sign. Don Luigi di Toledo and Sign. Ciappino Vitelli with a numerous cavalcade. He did not enter pontifically as he had intended, because all the streets were full of mud, remaining from the inundation. As soon as he arrived he ordered a donation of *murate* to be made to the monastery. Bonfires and feasts were made, and the bells rang for his arrival. This evening he leaves for Pisa to see the Duke who has returned from Leghorn, where he has been three or four days waiting for the Duke of Alva. [*Italian. Two pages.*]

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Oct. 31. Rome. 680. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Yesterday had written to her Majesty by the post of Venice, but as since then Sign. Garcilasso has arrived from Naples and departs with diligence towards his Majesty, thinks it good to send the abridgment of his said letter though he has not leisure to write at length. [*The same information as in No.* 678. *Two pages.*]

Nov. 1. Stockholm. 681. Gustavus, King of Sweden, to same. Credentials of Dionysius Borre, agent for his Majesty. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

Eod. die. Stockholm. 682. Eric, Crown Prince of Sweden, to same. Credentials of the same person. [*Latin. Copy. One page. This copy has been probably made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as her name is inserted by mistake for that of Mary.*]

Nov. 17. [St. James'.] 683. Queen Mary to Lord Wentworth. Thanks them for their letter by the bearer Mr. Drury, communicating the successful execution of a plan devised by them against the enemy. Drury, who has had audience of her Majesty, is now dispatched to the King to declare to him the good success lately had against the Scots, (which in passing he will mention to them,) and certain other matters. [*Minute. One page and a half.*]

Nov. 17. St. James'. 684. Same to Lord Grey. Returns thanks for the great pains and diligence which she has been informed by the Deputy and Council he has used in the wise conducting of an enterprise in the Boulognois committed to his leading and charge, wherein he has acquitted himself very well, as well as for his past services. [*Minute. One page.*]

Nov. 17. Rome. 685. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 14th a post has arrived out of France from the Nuncio of his Holiness, who had sent to the French King to license the son of the Duke of Paliano and those of other noblemen who had gone there with him to return to his Holiness. This the King had promised to the Nuncio, and therefore they had taken their leave of the Court and had gone as far as Paris, when they were stayed and not suffered to depart. The cause of their detention is that the French King requires the Pope to set at liberty the Count of Petigliano who is prisoner in Castle Angelo, and satisfaction of such charges as he was at here in the wars last year against his Majesty before their departure. The Count of Petigliano has three strong holts joining the state of Sienna, which people suppose the Pope would gladly have, but cannot without his Majesty's help, because of their strength. It is said the Duke of Florence is inclined to assist herein, hoping thereby to get Montalcino out of the hands of the French; also that Don Francisco de Hasse [D'Este,] brother of the Duke of Ferrara, at present in France, is to be sent to be captain of Montalcino. Hears that his Majesty intends again to send the Marquis Saria to be Ambassador Resident here. In his last of the 13th had informed her Majesty that the Pope had revoked his order for the commission of appeal betwixt [Charles] Tyrrell and

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Chetwood,* which he had committed of his own invention and will to the Legate now sent to his Majesty, where Carne sued to have it committed to indifferent judges in England, and that Cardinal Alexandrino had apprized him his Holiness had so done, because on the arrival here of the post from Chetwood on the 12th, the Pope had such new information that he would have the cause in no wise committed out of this Court here. Upon this had sued for audience, in the view of picking out who had sent such advertisements hither, and had appointment for the 15th, but as yet cannot have it, for one [Thomas] Wilson, Chetwood's solicitor here, has made, as he is informed, the Cardinal di Napoli of that part. This Cardinal is a very young man and nephew to the Pope, about whom he does all in the absence of Caraffa, so that no man dare either speak or do about his Holiness but as he commands, so that through his means he can as yet get no audience. Has learned, however, that immediately after the arrival of Chetwood's post Wilson went to this Cardinal di Napoli desiring to see him, and sent him word that he had letters to the Pope from the Grey Friar late made Cardinal in England [Peto], and that he had matters to be declared to his Holiness without any delay. Whereupon by the said Cardinal he was brought to the Pope five hours within night, and thereby the Pope had such information, that he stayed the matter of the said appeal here. What was written to his Holiness, or shown to him by Wilson, cannot yet learn, but when he has audience perhaps may learn somewhat. The Duke of Alva is still at Gaeta, tarrying for wind and weather to pass to Lombardy with the gallies. His Majesty's army has lately taken a hold in Piedmont called Court Major [Cortemeglia] which the French occupied, also 100 of the Duke of Ferrara's horsemen, and put the rest to flight that were in that skirmish. [*Three pages.*]

Nov. 20. Rome. 686. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Repeats what he had written in his letter of the 17th in reference to the matrimonial cause between Chetwood and Tyrrell, adding that he hears Wilson has sent his excuses, by whom or to whom he knows not, and that lest Carne should inform anything against him. Doubts whether he has sent the Pope's expedition withal. Has repeatedly attended the Court in expectation of speaking with his Holiness, but invariably after long tarrying has been put off on the plea that the Pope had such business that he could not speak with him, but if he would send to the Cardinal of Naples he should know when he could. Had accordingly on the 17th sent his son to the Cardinal, who gave for answer that he could not have audience on that day as there was to be a Congregation of the Duke of Paliano and other of his Holiness' kinsmen so that there would be no leisure, neither on the day following, as there was to be a Congregation of the Inquisition, after which, if he would send, he should know. Yesterday again sent his son to the Cardinal, who said that on that day the Pope would be occupied by his kinsmen aforesaid, with the Signature to-day, and to-morrow, being Sunday, he will give no

* *Vide* Strype, Annals, vol. i., part i., p. 51, ed. of 1824.

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audience. Having willed his son, in case he could get no appointment to the Cardinal, to apply directly to the Pope himself, who was wont to hear him very graciously when sent by his father, he did so, notwithstanding some impediments, and delivered his message. His Holiness heard him very well, laying his hands on his shoulders while he showed the message, and desired him to go to the Cardinal of Naples who, as he said, was privy with him and would appoint when he might speak with Carne. His son then went to the Cardinal and received the like answer as before, but was told to send again on Monday. His object in wishing to see the Pope being to endeavour to gather from his conversation anything of the informations sent, which probably are what moved his Holiness, thinks that to be the very cause why he is prevented from speaking to him. Will again send on Monday. During Caraffa's absence the Duke of Paliano manages all business abroad, and the Cardinal of Naples all about the Pope's person, so that they make their harvest now. Hears that in addition to Court Major his Majesty's army has also taken a hold called Pulsone in Piedmont. [*Three pages.*]

Nov. 27. Rome. 687. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. News arrived on the 22d that the Duke of Alva and his army had reached Port Ercole from Gaeta in safety. It is said that the King's army in Lombardy so scours Piedmont that the French dare not venture out of their forts. Cardinal Caraffa is in Germany long before this; and Cardinal Trivulci departed towards the French King this morning. Has made most earnest suit to have audience of his Holiness, but cannot see him, although twice appointed this week; where he gave attendance so long that he has taken such a catarrh that he fears it will tarry longer by him than he needs it. The Pope keeps himself so secret, hat very few dare go to him or move him, and yet he is strong enough. Receives always fair words from the Cardinal of Naples, and does his best with others who are great about him, but is invariably put off. Will do what he can to know why he is so strangely looked upon, as there must be something of which his Holiness is informed since the coming of Chetwood's post; in times past it was not wont to be so. Hears that the Pope is nothing contented with the French King for detaining his nephew whom they call here the Marquis of Cavia [Cava], son to the Duke of Paliano, and whom it is said he would gladly match with the daughter of the Duke of Florence, if he might have him here. [*Two pages.*]

Dec. 1. Rome. 688. Same to same. Since his letter of the 27th ult. accounts have been received of the death of the Queen of Poland, which took place in the duchy of Bari, in the realm of Naples, whereof she was Duchess by inheritance, and whither she had returned about Easter last year. Notwithstanding besides her son, the King, she has left two daughters in Poland, she has by her last will appointed King Philip heir to her whole duchy of Bari, which is estimated at 150,000 ducats *per annum*. She left in Venice above a million of gold that she had conveyed out of Poland; before leaving which country she lent to the Duke of Alva 500,000

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crowns for carrying on the wars in Naples. To the steward of her household she has given as many towns and castles as draws to 30,000 crowns *per annum*, and made him a Count. The entire residue she has left to his Majesty. The Pope at present sends a gentleman in post to his Majesty to assay to get for some of his this duchy of Bari, which is said to be the chiefest thing next the crown in all the realm of Naples. Had again on the 28th ult. made most humble suit for audience to his Holiness, but his answers to those who move him of it are such that they stand rebuked and dare not speak any more; so perceives that the Pope will not gladly speak with him. On the night of the 29th another post arrived from Chetwood, relating, as far as he can perceive, to the suit with Tyrrell. This post come to his Majesty's postmaster here unknown to Carne. He brought letters from the King to Cardinal Pacheco which he delivered next morning. In the afternoon the post came to him and delivered two letters from private individuals in favour of Chetwood's suit here. Had asked whether he brought any letters for him from her Majesty or the Council, and whether she or they had been advertised of his coming, to both of which questions he received a reply in the negative. This he thought somewhat strange. Yesterday sent to Cardinal Pacheco desiring to speak with him, but found he had gone to confer with the Pope upon the letters which he had received from his Majesty. This morning went to him, and declared to him, because he is Vice-protector here for Cardinal Pole, the repeated suits which he had made for audience and the strangeness used therein by the Pope without occasion given either by her Majesty or any of her people. Pacheco informed him that the reason why the Pope would not gladly speak with him is that he fears to be addressed on the subject of Cardinal Pole's legation, wherein he can make no answer that would satisfy her Majesty. Told Pacheco that the Pope had said to him that Cardinal Caraffa could better settle that matter with his Majesty than his Holiness could here, and he would commit it to him; and therefore, having advertised her Majesty of this, his Holiness needed not to fear that he should be troubled therewith, unless upon further command from her, and that he trusted Caraffa would provide for this point of the legation in such sort as all parties should be contented. Farther said, why he desired to have audience was that he understood the Pope had received some ill informations from England, from some one unknown, which had caused him to change his resolution of committing Chetwood's suit to Caraffa; which informations must necessarily touch her Majesty or her Council else his Holiness would not act as he did. Therefore requested Pacheco to ascertain what information the Pope had received, and as near as possible from whom; this he promised to do when he finds opportunity. Pacheco then showed him the letter which he had received from his Majesty by the post (designated by the King as her Majesty's, likely being so informed) desiring him among other matters to commend her Majesty's causes to the Pope as occasion required. He also showed him that yesterday when declaring this his Majesty's pleasure, his Holiness complained that her Majesty had caused all the letters conveyed by

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his messenger to England to be taken from him, though they were afterwards restored; and said that if any man in Christendom had done this, save her Majesty, he would have made him know that he had not done well therein. Informed Pacheco that he had never heard of such a thing, wherefore thinks that this must have formed part of the informations received by the Pope on the 12th ult. Pacheco had thought this post was one of her Majesty's, and was much surprised when Carne told him that he had come hither unknown to her or the Council. [*Five pages.*]

Dec. 1. Guisnes. 689. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Presumes her Majesty has been informed by William Drury of the journey which he made to Rinpan, Rety, and Arbrytayn [Ardingham], which were kept by the French, and how he purposed to make another to a church called Busshing, strongly fortified by the enemy and much annoying to this frontier. Last Monday at 9 p.m., accompanied by Aucher the Marshal of Calais, Alexander Captain of Newnham Bridge, Sir Henry Palmer, his son and his cousin Lewis Dyves, with such horse and foot as could be conveniently spared, he proceeded to Busshing. As both the weather and the ways served well for the purpose he took with him two cannons and a sacre, and reached Busshing before day-break; when after surrounding it with 200 foot and harquebusiers, he sent an officer to summon it to surrender. To this the Captain there,—a man of good estimation, sent thither on the preceding day with 12 men by Senarpont, the Captain of Boulogne,—replied that he was not minded to surrender it, but would keep it with the men which he had (about 40 in number) even to the death, with many words of bravery. Whereupon he caused the gunners to bring down the artillery to plant, and then shot off immediately ten or twelve times, but for all this they would not yield. At length after the cannon had made an indifferent breach, the defenders made signs to parley and would gladly have rendered; but deeming it not meet to abuse her Majesty's service, and having Sir Henry Palmer and some others of his men hurt, he refused to receive them. So according to the laws of arms they put as many to the sword as could be gotten at the entry of the breach, and all the rest were blown up with the steeple at the razing thereof, and so all slain. The steeple, which was made very strong and rampered within, wholly separated in effect from the body of the church, could not have been won in anywise without the cannon. At the assault two of his men were slain out of hand, and seven more are hurt, among whom is Sir Henry Palmer, shot through the arm near the shoulder. Palmer, as he always has done, served very well and is worthy of praise; and if her Majesty would be pleased to let him know that his service appears acceptable to her, is well assured that it would do him more good and be a greater comfort to him than any kind of surgery, physic, or worldly treasure. Trusts he shall recover well, although his hurt is somewhat dangerous. Last night returned safely with all their artillery and carriage. Requests his poor service may be accepted in good part, and will not cease to annoy the enemy as occasion shall here at any time best require. [*Two pages.*]

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Dec. 2. Brussels. 690. Ruy Gomez de Silva, Conde de Mela, to Queen Mary. His Majesty writes to her in recommendation of Barbara Fringer, widow of Lucas Fringer, an old servant of the Queen, left by her husband in much poverty and without means of supporting herself or her son Rodrigo. Begs her to have pity upon the widow and orphan. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Dec. 3. Rome. 691. Sir Edward Carne to same. All his efforts to obtain an audience of the Pope since the 12th ult. having proved unavailing, he has given a memorial to Cardinal Pacheco, Vice-protector of England, to move his Holiness thereabouts. What shall follow from it he cannot tell, for as yet he has received no answer. Hears from a credible source that the Pope's appetite decays otherwise than it was wont, whereupon men do suspect the great age that he has; but as far as Carne can learn, he is strong enough. [*One page.*]

Dec. 11. Rome. 692. Same to same. Although since his letter of the 4th, letters have this week come from Venice, Naples, and other parts of Italy, he hears no news, but all is quiet. On the 9th the Abbot of St. Salutis, lately in Cardinal Pole's service in England, came to visit him, and amongst other things mentioned that a friend of his in Venice, Gaspar Petigliano, a Piedmontese, informed him that Roger de Tassis, the King's post-master in Venice, assured him that there came to his hands divers letters sent from England to the Pope by a great Bishop of England against Cardinal Pole, and that therefore De Tassis stayed the said letters. These, he said, he would have inclosed in others to the Cardinal, had he not been afraid that it would come to the Pope's knowledge that he had intercepted them. This was more than four months ago. The Abbot did not know the Bishop's name, but mentioned the circumstance that Carne might apprize her Majesty of it. Although it cannot be thought that any Bishop of her Majesty's realm would attempt any such against his Grace, especially where there is no cause why any ill information should be given against him; yet doubts lest some of those malicious heretics should counterfeit letters in some Bishop's name to his Holiness to put variance between them and incense the Pope against the Cardinal. If it seems good to her, her Majesty may have something tried to obtain from De Tassis what became of the letters referred to, as thereby she may see in whose name they were sent. The last letters brought by Chetwood's post to the Pope were from Father Peto, for Wilson, who delivered them to his Holiness, confessed it to Carne's secretary, and that the gentlewoman who is in variance betwixt Tyrrell and Chetwood is nigh of kindred to Father Peto, who wrote at her desire to his Holiness to stay the cause here. Also that when his Holiness had read the letters he gave charge to those who were about him that none of them should open that he had received any such letters. Cannot learn that Peto wrote anything against the Cardinal. Notwithstanding Cardinal Pacheco has thrice applied to the Pope for audience to Carne, nothing has come of it, and he is tossed between his Holiness and the Cardinal of Naples to no pur-

pose, for Chetwood's solicitor makes the latter believe that if he could speak with the Pope he would move him to remove Chetwood's suit to some judge in England, for the stay whereof here the said Cardinal was made by them; although that could not have prevented his Holiness from remitting it, if Father Peto's letters had not come. [*Three pages.*]

Dec. 17. Rome. 693. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 11th relative to the staying of letters by De Tassis, nothing has occurred; but he is credibly informed that his Holiness has sent for Father Peto to come hither. The Pope has recently made a decree that no Cardinal or other, upon pain of excommunication to be made *ipso facto*, shall open anything done in Consistory or in the Congregation of the Inquisition, without it be published by his Holiness' command. [*One page.*]

Dec. 22. Burgos. 694. The Cardinal of Burgos to same. Complimentary letter. Sends Pier Antonio Pecci to pay his respects to her Majesty. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Copy of the preceding. [*One page.*]

Dec. 22. Guisnes. 695. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. This day received news out of Flanders from Mons. Benincourt, touching certain preparations of the French, which he thinks it his duty to inclose (*missing*) with all diligence, in order that her Majesty may consider what should be done to resist the malice of the enemy. For although the French are not very like to do what they pretend, it is well to be prepared. Has not yet heard from any of his exposts that such purpose is in hand as these news import. Desires to know whether, if any attempt should be made on this town or piece, the former should be abandoned upon likelihood of a greater damage, or else continued and kept as well as it may be with the small number of men appointed. Will obey her Majesty's direction, but she is aware that if a large force of the enemy approach the town is sufficiently furnished neither with men nor victuals. Therefore in bounden duty, and for his own discharge, must declare their wants. A mass of provisions must always be here. His men and he do not idle here, but on every occasion annoy the enemy. Four days ago he sent out some of his men, who on their return, under the very walls of Ardres and within danger of the harquebuse, brought thence 40 head of cattle and two prisoners without any loss; and to-day having gone nearly as far as Boulogne they brought back 30 head of cattle and four prisoners, and had night not been so nigh the booty would have been much better. [*Two pages. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 24. Greenwich. 696. Queen Mary to Lord Wentworth. Having by former letters commanded the cassing of certain bands in Guisnes, Cawsey, and elsewhere, which for want of money to discharge the men and other respects was for a time stayed, is now contented that for the safeguard of the country and marches, and the annoyance of the enemy, the same shall be kept and entertained until orders to the contrary. [*Minute. Broadside.*]

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Dec. 26. Calais.

697. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Is informed that Senarpont has returned to Boulogne; that in two days a thousand foot shall arrive there with the horse of Villebon and two others, and that the Duke of Guise is at Compeigne for the better advancement of the intended enterprise, which common rumour assigns to be only for the victualling of Ardres. For this purpose 40 sails are already freighted on the Somme with victuals and stores for Boulogne, whence they shall be conveyed to Ardres; and for the better and more sure passage of these vessels, five great ships of war very well appointed presently lie in St. John's Road near Boulogne. Although it is voiced that this great preparation is for Ardres, he rather stands in doubt it should be a train towards some of her Majesty's pieces, and to that intent it may be these five large ships are appointed to let the passage to this town. In consequence of this intelligence, by advice of the Council, has set all the pieces in good order, and stands on guard as much as possible. Suggests that her Majesty should cause some of her ships to lie in that trade which may both intercept their victuallers and otherwise annoy the enemy, besides serve as a sure guard in the passage between this and Dover, which otherwise it is very like these five ships will much impeach. Had written thus far when he received the inclosed intelligence. The intelligence was at Abbeville on the 23d, and saw what he has therein written, which increases the opinion that this enterprise is solely intended against these pieces. [*One page and a half. Indorsed by Petre.*] *Incloses,*

697. 1. "*Intelligence given the 26th of December* 1557, *at* 10 *o'clock in the morning.*" *Saw at Abbeville on the* 23*d about* 3 *p.m. a great number of carts laden with powder, shot, and other munitions, and saw arrive certain horses to draw ordnance. These were next day to go to Nampont and Pont a Colure, which are five leagues from Montreuil and as many from Hesdin. Saw* 500 *or* 600 *horse, swart ritters, go to Abbeville, and were lodged between St. Ricars* [*Riquiers*] *and Abbeville. The artillery were to set forward on the* 24*th and be that night between Abbeville and Rue. On Wednesday and Thursday were paid the Germans, Swiss, and* 1,000 *ensigns of French at Abbeville, who were to go with the artillery. They carry from Abbeville* 20 *pieces of small ordnance and* 30 *battering and field pieces, and more are ready at Montreuil. There are a number of ladders and planks and other utensils with the artillery. Many ships are laden at Abbeville with corn, wine, bacon, &c., all said to be for Ardres.* [*One page.*]

Dec. 27. Calais.

698. Lord Wentworth, Lord Grey, and the Council at Calais to Queen Mary. On receipt of the intelligence sent to her Majesty yesterday, Lord Wentworth had sent to Lord Grey for the purpose of conferring with him on the state of affairs. Send herewith the result of the general consultation. [*One page.*] *Inclosing,*

698. 1. *Consultation made the* 27*th December* 1557. 1. *Should the enemy attack Guisnes, resolve to abandon the town*

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and defend the turnpike. There is a great want of provisions and men of service in case anything should happen to Lord Grey.

698. II. *Hampnes is sufficiently provided with men; no victuals save the Captain's store; men of service needed there also.*

698. III. *Newnham Bridge entirely without victuals other than the Captain's own provision; propose to withdraw the bands from the Causeway thither, as they will be sufficient for its defence unless the enemy get between the town and the bridge.*

698. IV. *Rysbank in like want of victuals; a band of the low country under Captain to be appointed there.*

698. V. *Calais unvictualled and suffering from scarcity. Impossible to be defended of the enemy, now a great force attempt the country. Deem it advisable to draw all the troops within strengths and defend to the uttermost, although their entire power is insufficient therefor.* [*Three pages. Printed by Lord Hardwicke. State Papers, Vol.* i., *p.* 104.]

Dec. 29. 699. Queen Mary to the Lord Deputy and Council at Calais. Acknowledges their letter of the 27th, with their opinions touching the pieces. Directs the town of Guisnes and the turnpike to be defended, abandoning the weaker part only when absolutely necessary, Lord Grey using his discretion therein. Has ordered Lygons and Higham, two soldiers of good knowledge and service, to repair thither, also the Earl of Rutland to assist Lord Grey in his charge. Doubts not that they will exercise great consideration in removing any of the bands at the Causeway or in the low country; and for the better surety of Ruisbank, besides the soldiers extraordinary that they have therein, they may appoint thither against all need of service such as are without the gates there, with the mariners according to the order heretofore prescribed in like cases. Order shall be taken forthwith for assuring the passage between Dover and Calais, and provisions sent across. May change the foot that serve at the Causeway into horse as occasion may require, appointing William Drury to the command in such event. The Earl of Rutland shall be a member of Council during his abode there. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. Seven pages.*]

Dec. 29. Calais. 700. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Is informed that the enemy's power is already planted before New Hesdin, where the French King is shortly looked for. At Ardres they grind continually their whole mass of corn and forthwith bake it, with the intent, as far as he can conjecture, to furnish with it this army before New Hesdin. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Dec. 31. Greenwich. 701. Queen Mary to the Lord Deputy and Council at Calais. Understanding by their letters that the enemy's power is planted before Hesdin, and therefore such enterprise as was suspected

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towards the pieces or marshes not to be looked for; forbears to send the Earl of Rutland until further occasion may seem to require his services. Nevertheless Ferdinando Lygons and Thomas Higham, with 40 or 50 soldiers, proceed forthwith. On their arrival directs that the men shall be immediately brought into wages, and have conduct money according to the accustomed rules. Lygons and Higham have received each 20*l.* towards his charges; and if continued, order shall be taken for such allowance to be made unto them as shall be convenient. [*Minute. Indorsed by Petre. One page and a half.*]

Dec. 31. Guisnes. 702. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Yesterday some of his horsemen near Boulogne took a prisoner, who declares that the same day there arrived at Ambleteuse 30 or 40 vessels, two of which with tops were laden with ordnance and munition, and the others with hurdles, ladders, and similar warlike habiliments. Understands their pretence is either towards St. Omer, Guisnes, or Ruisbank, but thinks verily it is towards some of the pieces here, both by reason of the great grinding of corn and preparation of victuals at Ardres and by their bringing munition by the sea. Hears also by his experts that ten or twelve thousand landsknechts and Swiss have come to Boulogne, and that a great number of horse and foot yesterday encamped in the Valley of Licques. Requests more men as soon as possible. If the French attack Guisnes he will keep the town as long as possible, and if obliged to abandon it, as there will be such annoyance for the filling of the ditch, he must needs set fire to the whole town without more help. Has written of these news to M. de Benincourt that he may inform his Majesty thereof. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Dec. 31. Guisnes. 703. Same to same. Since writing the preceding letter the French advanced towards Guisnes, and he had some sharp skirmishing with them, during which Plunket, captain of his light horse, was hurt with a harquebuse, although trusts he will recover, but perceiving an ambush retired. When the French saw that they could not train him into the ambush, they formed and marched back to Ardres, not having from the English the value of a penny in corn, cattle, or any other thing. In two or three days their intention will appear. Having her Majesty's licence to go to England, returns thanks for the same, but will first see what becomes of the French power and how the frontier under his charge may be left in good stay. Urges the sending of more men. [*Two pages and a half. Mutilated.*]

704. Notes of agenda, autograph of Gresham. To make the bonds of the Queen and the City as quickly as may be. To bargain with the merchants for 26,000*l.* to be paid by him in Antwerp at sight of their bills at the rate of 21*s.* 6*d.*, and not more, if possible. To remember to entertain Lionel Ducket and John Gresham, and make them sure for the Queen's service. To take a direct order for the accomplishment of the passports of the King for armour remaining in his hands, viz., 7,000 corslets, 7,000 corriers, 7,000 pikes, 2,000 dags, and 200 barrels of gunpowder. The person addressed and the

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rest of the Council are to remember that when Nicholas de Nallie moves them for a ship of wood taken into Falmouth to see it restored, for Gresham knows it to be his own property. Has taken up more of him for the Queen. Will send with the merchants his servant, John Elliot, who has been chosen by the whole company, and will give them intelligence of all their devices while they are here. [*One page. Autograph of Gresham. Indorsed "Thomas Gresham, provision of armour."*]

705. "Relatione di Spagna del Cavalliere Michiele Soriano Ambasciatore al Re Filippo." [*Italian. One hundred and fifty-four pages.*]

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Jan. 1. 9 p. m. Calais.

706. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Having withdrawn the bands from the Causeway last night, and placed them at the bridge and within the Brayes, he returned them early this morning to the Causeway for the purpose of defending that passage in case the enemy should attempt to enter, and also to offer skirmish. Between nine and ten [o'clock] the enemy showed in very great bravery, about six ensigns of foot and some horse, and came from the Chalkpits down the hill towards the Causeway. On this skirmish was offered, but the enemy would in nowise seem to meddle. During this their stillness, however, they caused about 200 harquebusiers to cut over the marsh from Sandgate and get between the English and the bridge with the view of hotly attacking them on both sides. At the same time he ordered the Marshal with the horse to go forth and maintain the skirmish with the foot. When the Marshal came there he discovered the harquebusiers, and suddenly took a very honest retire. This being perceived by the enemy on the land side, they made a hot attack with both horse and foot, receiving from the English divers continued onsets, until the latter came to the bridge and there exposed themselves. The bridge bestowed divers shots upon the enemies, and hurt some, but none of the English were slain or hurt, save a man-at-arms, who was stricken in the leg with a corrier. This alarm continued till one o'clock in the afternoon, when the numbers of the enemy increased, eleven more ensigns of foot and three troops of horse coming in sight; besides the alarm at that instant went round about the country, from Sandgate to Guisnes, and bands of the army at every passage. They have got Froyton church, and plant themselves at all the straits into their country. The bulwarks of Froyton and Nesle have to day done their duties very well, and he has this afternoon sent them aid of men, shot and powder; but he is in some doubt of Nesle to night. Is assured that the number of the enemy's horse and foot now arrived is above 12,000, of whom few less have come in sight here. The Duke of Guise is hourly expected with more troops. This evening has discovered 500 waggons laden with victuals and munitions, and has further intelligence that 30 cannon have left Boulogne hitherwards. They are settled at Sandgate, Gallymote, Causeway, Froyton, Calkwell, Nesle, and Syntrecase. Looks for them at one o'clock after midnight, when it is low water

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at the passage over the haven. Has set all things in the best order he can, and leaves her Majesty to consider for their speedy succour.

P.S.—Has received her Majesty's letter by the Master of the Ordnance, who came this morning, and will follow its contents as near as he can. [*Two pages and a half. Indorsed by Petre. Printed by Lord Hardwicke, "State Papers," Vol.* i., *p.* 107.]

Jan. 1. Citadel of Gottorp. 707. Adolphus, Duke of Sleswick, to Queen Mary. In consequence of the suspension of commercial intercourse between England and the Hanse Towns, points out various places and ports in his dominions from which the English merchants may be supplied with corn and where they may carry on their trading. [*Latin. Seven pages.*]

Jan. 2. [Greenwich.] 708. Queen Mary to Lords Wentworth and Grey. Has now with all expedition sent the Earl of Rutland to aid them with his person and counsel. [*Minute. Autograph of Petre. One page and a half.*]

Eod. die. 709. Same to Lord Grey. Acknowledges his letters of 31 December; has given orders for an immediate supply of men and provisions. [*Minute. Two pages.*]

Eod. die. 710. Same to Lord Wentworth. Thanks him for his exertions in defence of the forts and in resisting the enemy. [*Minute. One page.*]

Jan. 2. 10 p.m. Calais. 711. Lord Wentworth to Queen Mary. Last night the enemy attempted nothing, but kept themselves in the places formerly mentioned, as was perceived by their large fires there. Early this morning sent fresh footmen to the bridge to relieve those who had watched. About 9 a.m. the enemy in very great number approached it, and offered the skirmish, whereupon some of the harquebusiers and bowmen issued forth and kept them in play, with the help of the shot from the bridge, more than an hour; but at last, being overmatched with multitude, they made their retire within the turnpike without loss or hurt. The enemy, shadowing themselves under the turnpike wall with their corriers (which assuredly shoot very great bullets and carry far), kept themselves so secure that the pieces from the bridge could not touch them, until about 11 o'clock some of those within bored holes with augurs through the turnpike, and with harquebuses beat them out into the shot of ordnance, and so made them retire to the Causeway. This forenoon 500 Swiss and French got within the marsh between Froyton and Nesle bulwarks, and those within the bulwarks perceiving themselves surrounded, and not otherwise likely to escape, sallied forth, cut through the enemy right manfully, and saved themselves through the marsh. In the enemy's retire one Cookson, a man-at-arms, and four other soldiers with the countrymen, rescued most part of the booty, which was kine, and took prisoner three of the Captain of Abbeville's band. Hearing of this enterprise of the enemy, and fearing Cobham Hill, appointed the Marshal with the horse and 200 foot to repair thither, and as they should see their

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match, so to demean themselves. Before they had marched a quarter of a mile the enemy had retired, by reason that wading as they entered up to the girdle stead, and seeing the water increase, they thought fit to make a speedy return. Nevertheless for all their haste they went up to the breast, and if they had tarried a little longer he would have put in so much water as would have put them over head and ears; next tide, God willing, he will take in more. This afternoon they are quiet, and in the meantime the English are occupied in cutting passages to let in more water about the bridge and that part of the marsh, whereby the enemy will have very ill watering. Would also take in the salt water about the town, but cannot do so, as it would infect the water wherewith they brew; yet notwithstanding all he can do their brewers are so behind hand in grinding and otherwise, that this shall be found one of their greatest lacks. Therefore makes all the haste he can therein, and howsoever the matter goes must shortly be forced to let in the salt water. The three men taken to-day are very ragged and ill appointed, and confess that there is great misery in their camp, with great want of money and victuals. They say, and he partly believes it, that their number is 25,000 foot, whereof 10,000 are Swiss and 10,000 horse. The Duke of Guise is with them, and is the only deviser and leader of the enterprise. They also say that a shot from the bridge to the Causeway yesterday struck off the leg of Captain Gondault, the Master of the Camp. Further, that none of their great ordnance is yet come, but is daily expected by sea, being in number 80 pieces, of which 30 are cannon, and which are laden with munition and victuals in 120 vessels, and landed at Boulogne, thence to be transported to Sandgate in smaller vessels, as they have done hitherto with their stores. Had her Majesty's ships been on this shore they might have letted or much hindered these, if not destroussed [pillaged] them, being only small boats. Has now fully discovered their enterprise, and is sure as a man can be that they will first attempt Ruisbank, and that way chiefly assail this town. Thinks they are hovering in the country for their great artillery and also to be masters of the sea; wherefore trusts her Majesty will send all necessaries over with expedition, and give full licence to victuallers. Has written to the King for 300 or 400 Spanish harquebusiers now placed at St. Omer. Is with the Council obliged to put her to some charges in regard to recruits. Dodd is with his band at Ruisbank; the other extraordinaries are at the bridge and in the Brayes. While writing six ensigns of foot and some horse came from Sandgate by the downs in sight of Ruisbank, which town and this bestowed some shots on them. This evening they came to Ruisbank without artillery, apparently intending to assault it with ladders, hurdles, &c. Has received the Council's letter as to the promised aid; fears this may be his last letter, as the enemy will stop his passage, but will do what he can tidely to signify their state. [*Six pages. Indorsed by Petre. Printed by Lord Hardwicke, Vol.* i., *p.* 109.]

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Jan. 3. 9 p.m. Dover. 712. Henry, Earl of Rutland, to Queen Mary. Arrived here to-day at one o'clock, p.m., and when half-way over met Mr. Kempe in the Sacre coming from Calais. By him was informed that the bank is won, and that they keep the sands in such a way as none can pass in, so that if he should have proceeded he must either have perished or been taken. Wherefore being forced to return hither, as the mariners utterly refused to take him across, he has sent to Calais a boat from Rye with three expert men to search and view by all means whether he can be put in there to-morrow or not. If possible, will not fail to pass with all speed, otherwise will remain here to know her Majesty's pleasure. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 3. 713. Dionysius Beurræus Wellingius to the Secretary of King Philip. On his return hither yesterday, after full consultation with his fellow Secretary, they think they ought to humour and comply with her Majesty in all things. Wherefore earnestly request him to notify this to his Majesty, and assure him that he will remain here altogether, and not go elsewhere until further orders are received. [*Latin. Half a page.*]

Jan. 4. 7 p.m. Guisnes. 714. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. The French have won Newnham Bridge, and thereby entered all the low country and the marches between this and Calais. Also Ruisbank, whereby they are masters of that haven. Last night they planted their battery before Calais, and are encamped on St. Peter's heath before it. Is now cut off from all relief from England and Calais, and knows not how to have help of men or victuals. No hope now for Calais except by an immediate power out of England or from his Majesty sufficiently strong to distress them by land and sea, so as to compel them to raise the siege or drive them to greater danger. For lack of men from England will be forced to abandon the town, and remove the soldiers therein for defence of the castle. Has done all that a man wholly unprovided can do, and will not fail to do his duty. Has written by the bearer to his Majesty imploring aid Could very ill have spared this trusty officer, but considering the great importance of his message thought him meet for the purpose Requests her Majesty will credit him fully. [*Two pages. Printed by Lord Hardwicke, "State Papers," Vol. i., p. 113, followed by John Highfield's account of the siege and loss of Calais, now apparently not in the State Paper Office.*]

Jan. 6. 10 p.m. Dover. 715. The Earl of Rutland, Sir Thomas Gresham, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and Sir Henry Jerninghan, to same. Ruisbank, the Herald [William Lambarde, pursuivant extraordinary], who had been sent by the Council to M. de Vendeville, Captain of Gravelines, to learn in what way the Earl of Rutland might, either with power or privately, enter Calais, has returned and brought intelligence that his Majesty has put one Captain Sellyn, known to be a good man of war, with four more into that town; and that the 200 harquebusiers, for whom Lord Wentworth had written to his Majesty when he should have need of them, have come to Gravelines, and have already made an effort to enter the town, but could not accomplish

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it by reason of the French reiters [*reitres*]. But M. de Vendeville this night expects Count Swassenburg's band of reiters, which when Rutland was in the camp were esteemed the best horsemen which the King had. Also that two Frenchmen somonyers [*sommeillers*] of M. de Resyrion had been taken, and when examined by M. de Vendeville, one of them said that yesterday his master's cook had gone to see the battery, and on his return said that although the Duke of Guise was very wise and had promised the delivery of the town to the French King on this day, it was as nigh to be delivered as was his master's supper to be served, who had never a broche to lay to the fire. The other said that to-day they intended to lay the battery at the fifth house, and if that did not prevail then they would return home; howbeit all this day they have made a great battery. If it should be her Majesty's pleasure they intend to repair to Gravelines with the power which they have, and so joining with his Majesty's horse to assail the enemy as they may: and in the meantime to send to M. de Vendeville to know the certainty of the King's power and whether they keep their day; as also to desire licence for landing and entertainment for their money, which money and weapons is their present lack and will be no small hindrance to her present service. This requires speedy remedy. The bearer is he who carried the message and brought back these advertisements.

P.S.—Requests that this letter may be shown only to such of the Council as shall keep it secret, as the Lord Warden has not been made privy to it, being absent when it was written. [*Two pages and a quarter. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 8. Gravelines. 716. M. Destourmel [Seigneur de Vendeville], Captain of Gravelines, to Queen Mary. Has received her Majesty's two letters desiring him to send assistance to Lord Grey at Guisnes. Has sent M. de Buzincourt with a company of infantry. Hears that the enemy are about to invest Guisnes, and have so much artillery that he fears, unless her Majesty sends greater force to join the King's troops, the place will be in danger. [*French. One page.*]

Jan. 11. 717. Instructions given by Queen Mary to Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, Treasurer appointed by her Majesty for the payments to be presently made in her service beyond the seas. He is to receive as expeditiously as may be from the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Mint in the Tower 5,000*l.* in silver of the new coinage, and such further sums from other persons as shall be appointed to him from time to time. He is to go with this money to Dunkirk by the surest route, and there to pay it in prest to the captains who shall come thither out of England with men, for their expenses until the arrival of the Lieutenant, the Earl of Pembroke, when he shall pay such sums to such persons as shall be appointed by his warrant. He is to take heed that her Majesty be not double-charged for anything, seeing that some men have already had conduct-money here and at Dover, and he is to inquire of John Skinner, Clerk of the Avenary, and of Valentine Brown what has been paid here and at Dover respectively. He is to remain at Dunkirk, or to remove therefrom during his stay over seas, at the

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pleasure of the Lieutenant; and shall at the end of his service return home or otherwise as willed by him or her Majesty. He is to have for his diet 26*s.* 8*d.* a-day, four clerks at 2*s.* a-day, and 20 men at 8*d.* a-day, to count from 9th January last past, with expenses of carriage, transport, and other necessary payments, to be paid out of the treasure in his hands by warrant of these instructions. [*Minute, corrected and indorsed by Petre. Four pages.*]

Jan. 13. Dieppe. 718. Richard Thaurin to Pierre Forment. After leaving London, had been detained prisoner at Rye for three weeks, and has arrived here deprived of the use of his legs and arms. Has been hospitably entertained by the Bailly of Dieppe, son of the late Nicolas Austin, Comptroller of that town. The bearer, an Italian gentleman of good family at Viterbo, is an accomplished musician, and will communicate much important information as to the affairs of Scotland, England, and Ireland. Desires to be remembered to various friends. [*French. Two pages.*]

[January.] Dieppe. 719. The Bailly of Dieppe to same. Refers to the preceding letter. Shall not want for money, and shall receive 100 crowns. [*French. Half a page.*]

Jan. 15. Copenhagen. 720. Christian III., King of Denmark, to Queen Mary. Inclosing the petition of his subject Laurence Johnson, citizen of Copenhagen, for whom he requires full redress. He knows that the piratical incursions made on Norway and other portions of his dominion do not meet with her Majesty's approval, but it is necessary for the sake of peace that such should be repressed. [*Latin. Four pages.*]

Inclosing,

720. I. *Lawrence Johnson's petition to his Majesty, Copenhagen, September* 27, 1557. *He complains that on* 22*d July last, while sailing to the Fle his vessel was seized by some French from Dieppe, who desired him to steer for that port and sell his freight there, stating that they should take from him whatever Dutch goods they found aboard, paying him, however, for their carriage. Being unable to resist he had to submit, but in the meanwhile, on the* 26*th, the vessel was retaken by a Belgian, who put him aboard the French ship wherein he was conveyed to Dieppe. On arriving there he proceeded on foot to Calais, where he was credibly informed that his vessel had been a third time captured from the Belgian by William Gryn à Blacknuol* [*Green of Blackwall?*] *Captain of the Queen of England's ship Grenehunt* [*Greyhound?*] *and carried to Davern* [*Dover*], *where the ship was stripped of its freight and all its furniture—anchor, ropes, and sails,—which were sold, and itself knocked to pieces on the rocks. There being peace between England and Denmark, he had applied for restitution at Dover, but being unsuccessful there went to Lundum* [*London*] *and applied to the Council, who detained him*

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six weeks to no purpose. He then personally presented a petition to her Majesty, by whom he was promised redress, but for which he waited eight days in vain. Beseeches permission to make reprisals. The loss to his friends and himself is not less than 1,600 *dollars.* [*Latin. Two pages and a half.*]

Jan. 16. Bruges. 721. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Queen Mary. Has received her letter of the 11th inst. Will not express the pain which he felt at the loss of Calais, in order to spare her a renewal of the vexation which he considers she must suffer from it. When the news of the siege of that town reached him he left Brussels with intention to aid it. Since this is not possible, as it has pleased God to place it in the hands of the French, he will employ himself to the extent of his power in aiding the Castle of Guisnes, to which end she must hasten the passage of her forces and of the Earl of Pembroke. Has given order for arms and whatever else her troops may require. [*French. One page.*]

Jan. 18. Westminster. 722. Queen Mary to Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy. He will have heard from the Earl of Sussex and Sir Thomas Cornwallis, her Comptroller, the great damage done to her ships by the late storm, for which reason she has been unable to send over the army which she had assembled for that purpose. Hearing the King has charged Don Louis de Caravajal to supply the loss with the ships in his charge, has commanded her men to assemble with all diligence, so that the Earl of Rutland, who is entrusted with the charge will, as soon as possible, cross with 5,000 men at the least, who will be ready to embark at latest on the 31st inst. Will cause a larger number to follow with all haste. Requests credence to be given to the bearer, and advice and aid from the Duke in the affair committed to him. [*Minute. French. One page.*]

Jan. 21. Brussels. 723. Cardinal Caraffa to Queen Mary. Would willingly, according to desire and duty, have come in person or have sent the Marquis his brother to visit her Majesty if it had been permitted him. Being, however, unable for the present to do so, will partly execute with this letter the duty committed to him by the Pope, sending her the paternal benediction of his Holiness, and presenting her humbly his own service, affection, and respect by the Conte di Feria, with thanks in the name of his Holiness for her affectionate advice and authority interposed in favour of the concord between the Pope and his Majesty, with which his Holiness is every hour more contented and comforted, to the honour and glory of God. Respectfully kisses her hands and prays for all happiness to her. [*Italian. One page.*]

Jan. 22. Rome. 724. Sir Edward Carne to same. Since his letter of the 15th, there has been no innovation here, except that when he wrote that the Pope had decreed in the last Consistory that the Feast of Cathedra Sancti Petri, being the 22d of February, should be solemnized, he has not only set forth the same to be kept solemnly (being the day that St. Peter established his Cathedra at

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Antioch), but also has solemnized the day of the stablishing of his Cathedra here at Rome, being the 18th of January. And according thereto his Holiness kept it here this year in St. Peter's Church, being present himself, as solemnly as any feast in the year, and thereof has set forth a bull for all other churches to keep it in like manner, a copy of which shall be sent to her Majesty herewith. Yesterday arrived Don Francisco D'Este, brother of the Duke of Ferrara, to speak with his Holiness, but for what purpose cannot as yet learn. Hears that he goes from this to Montalcino, presently occupied by the French. One Thursday night arrived in post the Bishop of Terracina, sent from Cardinal Caraffa with such accounts of his proceedings with his Majesty that the Pope is very well contented withal. That same night a post arrived from the Nuncio at the French Court, who among other things brought a letter giving account of the surrender of Calais on the 7th inst., for which there was such congratulations among the French sect both in and out of the Court that the whole city was full of it yesterday. Her Majesty's friends were as sorry to hear the rumour, and many sent to him to know whether it were true or not. Had replied that he did not believe it, and that it was but the blasting of the French for their vain glory, for it could not be, the place being so strong and so well kept in time of peace, much more in time of war, and that he believed it should never be yielded up by appointment while one man was alive there. Trusts undoubtedly they have it not, and never shall. It is also reported that there has been a skirmish between the Spaniards and the French at Ponte Liciano, about four miles from Parma, but who had the better is not certainly spoken of. [*Two pages.*]

Jan. 25. Sittingbourne. 725. The Earl of Rutland and Henry, Lord Abergavenny, to Queen Mary. This morning met one Wingate, dwelling in Cornwall [Cornhill] in London, coming from Dunkirk, who mentioned the heavy news of the loss of Guisnes. Lord Grey abode eight assaults, and the French tofore having won the town did so beat the castle on all sides that he was unable to stand in its defence. Wherefore he fell to this composition with the enemy that all the soldiers should depart with their arms and weapons, himself, his son, and one Lambert remaining prisoners. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

Jan. 28. Seville. 726. The City of Seville to same. Expressive of their enthusiastic loyalty, which will be more fully set forth by Don Pedro de Guzman, Knight, and 24 of their fellow citizens, sent as a deputation to her Majesty. [*Spanish. Broadside.*]

Jan. 28. Rome. 727. Sir Edward Carne to same. The evil news of the delivering of Calais, which arrived on the 18th, had scarcely been credited by her Majesty's friends, who knew the place to be so strong that they deemed it impregnable, as indeed it was had truth been in it. But they were confirmed on the 26th by tidings from Venice and a post from Cardinal Trivulci to his Holiness, which last stated that the place had been rendered without any battery being laid to it, or defence made, but by appointment of those within it. If so, it

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is the most abominable treason that ever man heard of and most to be abhorred. It is to be doubted lest those that have committed this treason have other there of like sort; therefore would wish that diligent search might be made to pick them out, for such watch no goodness to either of their Majesties. Beseeches Almighty God that they may be all known, to receive their deservings, and also to conserve their Majesties long to the comfort of all their true and faithful subjects, and to the confusion of their enemies and the enemies of God; for who will not be faithful to God, cannot be faithful to man. The Abbot *de Sancta Saluto*, who was with him to-day to lament these evil news, showed him that when he was sent to treat for peace and truce between the Emperor and the French King, he was informed by the Ambassador of France then resident, as well as by others of the French Council, that some of the great of her Majesty's subjects worked privily with the French that they should not make peace with the Emperor, for if they did they should lose such friends as they had then in England, and by continuing the war they should have more friends than the Emperor. Does not know whether the Abbot had apprized her Majesty thereof. Such subjects as have friendship to any other realm or Prince than her Majesty wills them to have, should be taken for scelerate persons, not worthy to be on earth. Beseeches his writing may be taken in good part, as he means but good and his duty to their Majesties. If she spares either heretics or traitors she shall but nourish fire in her own house. It is said that the French King has licensed the Pope's nephew to return with great reward and favour. Francisco D'Este is daily in secret with the Pope and the Duke of Paliano; the matter of their conference is unknown, and the King's friends here do not like to see him so much made of in the Court.

P.S.—Sends herewith copy of the capitulations of Calais sent to the Pope. (*Missing.*) [*Seven pages.*]

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[January.] 728. "For the winning of Calais."—1. 5,000 men are required to be landed at Sandgate, and 5,000 at the Newland.

2. Those landed at Sandgate shall cut through the sandhills to admit the sea, and with the earth excavated make such a trench that no enemy shall annoy them; and then shall march to Ruisbank, which is of small force.

3. Those landed at the Newland, aided by 500 horse and 1,000 harquebusiers of his Majesty, at their landing shall march by St. Peter's church direct to Newnham Bridge, where by opening the sluices they shall so lay the country under water that no aid, either of horse or foot, can come to Calais save by boats, which by good watch may easily be prevented.

4. For furtherance of this enterprise the Oye, Hennawen, and Graveline sluices may be drawn up to let the water in.

5. At the Newland, where the men shall land, it is two fathoms water at low mark, and sufficient for the harbour of 20 ships, and the landing of provisions and military stores.

6. The trench made at the Sandgate will protect the men from the enemy.

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7. During this enterprise the sea to be kept by some reasonable number of ships. [*One page.*]

[March 1.] 729. Warrant to Thomas Gresham to pay 200*l.* in prest to Sir William Pickering, Knt., and money for his diets at four marks a day from the 8th inst. while engaged on her Majesty's service abroad. [*Draft. One page.*]

March 6. Brussels. 730. Cardinal Caraffa to Queen Mary. The two fathers who bear this letter come from Italy to explain to her Majesty certain matters pertaining to their congregation of Canons Regular. Begs her to give them a favourable hearing, and send them away consoled by receiving justice, conformably to the hope they entertain. [*Italian. Half a page.*]

March 10. 731. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Having given commission to Sir William Pickering, Knt., to repair to the King and from him to go further into Germany or otherwise according to the King's commands to take musters of 3,000 Germans for her service, who will need money for the better dispatch of this business, commands Gresham to lend him out of the money he shall receive in the Low Countries such sums as shall be required by the King's warrant. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

March 10. Arnheim. 732. Philip, Count of Hornes, to Bernardo de Fresneda, Confessor to King Philip II. Has received his letter by the archer, and has written to his Lieutenant to know why he has not taken the oath. His statement differs from what the archer says. Rumours from the coast as to war with England. [*Spanish. One page and a half.*]

March 12. Greenwich. 733. Instructions given by Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham, sent to Flanders as her factor.

1. He is to take full information of the bargain offered to Germayn Scioll by Chemany for 100,000*l.* for one year at 12 *per cent.*, and 1 *per cent.* for reward, brokerage, &c.

2. He is to take full information of the quantities of powder, saltpetre, and other provision to be made there for armour and munitions, and to provide such parcels as shall be appointed by the Queen or her Council. He is to go to Antwerp by post and to ascertain as soon as possible from Chemany if the bargain will be performed or not, and if it will to send word in post to England with full information for the bonds to be made.

3. He is then to repair to the King and deliver the letters which he has for him communicating the effect of these instructions, and to sue for his licence for the provision and conveyance of the powder and munitions and the money necessary to be brought from Flanders to England.

4. The premises declared, and the King's pleasure known, he is to go to Antwerp to get the 100,000*l.* from Scioll and to borrow another 100,000*l.* for a year at interest not exceeding 14 *per cent.*

5. If the bargain do not take place he is to endeavour to borrow 200,000*l.*, or as much of it as he can, at not more than 14 *per cent.*

6. He is to have 20*s.* a day for his diet from the 10th March.

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7. He is to have four clerks at 16*d.* a day.

8. He is to be further allowed the expense of any provisions, or of posting and messengers, to the King, Queen, or Council.

9. He is to allowed house-hire for the keeping of treasure, powder, &c., and for carriage of the same.[1]

10. The Commissioners or Auditors of his account to allow him all these expenses beyond his diet, and clerks, on his oath.

11. If the money now going to Flanders as valued money shall fall, he is to have proper allowance.

12. In all other matters he is to act as directed by the Queen or Council. [*Two pages.*]

March 14. Brussels. 734. Francisco Bernardo de Fresneda (King Philip's Confessor) to Queen Mary. Returns thanks for her Majesty's letter of 23d ult. His Majesty has been unwell for some days, with his usual complaint, occasioned by the ill success of affairs. Trusts she will not lay this too much to heart. Hopes for peace with France by the intervention of England. [*Spanish. Two pages.*]

March 14. St. Omer. 735. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to same. She will have been advertised that, soon after the French had entered Calais, John Highfield, late Master of the Artillery there, came to Bruges. From strong suspicion that there had been an understanding between him and the French, had caused him to be arrested and detained at Bruges, where he has been until now. Lately while repassing through that town was importuned by the prisoner's wife to set him free. Sends her under the charge of a French gentleman, Francis du Bourch, the bearer. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 15. 736. Instructions from Queen Mary to Sir William Pickering, appointed to repair to the King, and by his order to receive 3,000 Germans for the Queen's service in England. He is to go to Brussels, after receiving the Queen's letters or those of the Council or others, to the King, and learn his pleasure concerning the levying and sending over of the band. After this he is to repair to Thomas Gresham and receive the sums necessary for that purpose by the King's warrant, for which he is to ask. After seeing the money safely carried he is to repair, with the persons appointed by the King to assist him, to the places where the Germans are to be levied, and bargain to the best advantage, taking such as are best armed and so sorted as he knows most expedient for the service of this realm. When levied he to take them to Dordrecht, or elsewhere appointed by the King, to embark them for Newcastle, and either accompany them himself or commit them to responsible persons, whom he shall order to see them delivered to the persons appointed by the Earl of Westmoreland, the Queen's Lieutenant there. The Queen allows him for his own diet, over and above post-horses for him and his train, four marks a day and the allowance of Thomas Daniel and Peter Smythe accompanying him, of which money he is to receive 200 marks before going and the rest from Gresham, as aforesaid. He is to write an account of

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their embarkation and the probable time of their arrival at Newcastle. [*Three pages.*]

March 15. Brussels. 737. Cardinal Caraffa to Queen Mary. Before leaving the King and returning to Rome, as he is shortly about to do, thinks it his duty at least to write to her Majesty, since he cannot go to kiss her hands, and to beg that as the King has made him by his great kindness his perpetual servant, she will deign to hold him hers in similar manner. [*Italian. One page.*]

March 16. Brussels. 738. Francisco Bernardo de Fresneda to same. Recommending to her Majesty the bearer, a Canon Regular, who has business of his order to attend to. [*Spanish. One page.*]

March 16. Brussels. 739. Same to same. A league has been entered into between the Kings of France and Denmark with certain Easterling maritime cities against King Philip, and those cities are preparing a large fleet to aid the former Sovereign against his Majesty. Captain Vogel has laboured much to dissolve this league; he has a cause presently depending before her Majesty's Council which is solicited by Doctor Quetiene, and for the speedy and favourable hearing of which she is entreated, as Vogel is able to do her good service with these Easterlings. Trusts that this trading with Muscovy and the Indies will not cause great disturbances between Spain and England. The fleet of the Easterlings seems to have offensive intentions towards England, as her Majesty may see by a letter which he has received from Count Hornes which he sends herewith. [*Spanish. Two pages.*]

March 17. Lubeck. 740. The Consuls and Senators of the Hanse Towns to same. Credentials of Envoys again sent to her Majesty. [*Latin. Broadside on vellum.*]

March 17. Rome. 741. Sir Edward Carne to same. In his letter of the 12th had mentioned the death of Cardinal Fano, the stay of his Holiness' nephew, son of the Duke of Paliano, in France, the departure of Francisco D'Este, and the none effect of such practices as he attempted with the Pope. Also that Duke Octavio of Parma was in camp against the Duke of Ferrara, that the realm of Naples was well provided with horse and foot against all storms, and that his Holiness was somewhat acrazed. Within the last two days a post from the Duke of Paliano's son mentions his having received licence to depart from Marseilles; and it is said that the Pope and the said Duke are not contented with the resolution taken by Cardinal Caraffa with his Majesty in relation to the recompence of the Duke. This information came by a post from his Majesty to his agent, Sign. Ascanio Caracciolo, on the 10th, but Cardinal Pacheco having the same advertisements went straight to his Holiness that night, and on the following night the like were communicated to the Pope by a post from Cardinal Caraffa. Ever since the arrival of the post Caracciolo has daily sued for audience of the Pope, but as yet cannot be heard. The recompence is, that the Duke should have the principality of Rustiane [Rossano] in Apulia, and 8,000 crowns

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yearly out of the customs of silk in Naples. Hears that Cardinal Caraffa is contented, forasmuch as his Majesty gave him 12,000 ducats *per ann.* of pension out of Toledo, and also letters of naturality whereby he may be capax to receive 8,000 ducats more in Spain, and has also had the priory of St. John in Naples. The Cardinal of Naples has likewise provision for 4,000 or 5,000 ducats in Spain. As far as he hears both Cardinals are contented, and there is no great love between Caraffa and his brother the Duke. Hears from Venice that the Duke of Urbino is become his Majesty's servant, that his Majesty's Ambassador in Venice went to the Duke therefor, and that it was effected by means of the Duke of Parma. Understands that the French King would have all the French Knights of Malta to come to Corsica and settle there in such place as he will appoint them, and if they will not they shall have none of the revenues that they have in France. The Turks are reported to be setting forward their navy with all the haste they may, and the Venetians to be arming 100 gallies. [*Three pages.*]

March 18. Paris. 742. Lord Grey to [Sir William Petre]. Accepting Petre as one of the chiefest of his friends is forced to declare his most miserable adversity, which tends to the very utter undoing of him and his house for ever; as he is rendered prisoner into the hands of Count Rochefoucault, who is not only determined to levy unreasonable ransom upon him, but also to send him to the place where he was prisoner, and so to double his guards with such a payment to them that without speedy remedy he may account himself a lost man. Beseeches mediation with the Queen for redress.

P.S.—1. Desires to be commended to the Lord Admiral, who shall be partaker of this letter, having no time to write to him.

P.S.—2. Requests him to credit the bearer, Capell, who can declare the least required for ransom. "Once again, take pity of your dear friend, and help him in this misery who is almost in despair." [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 18. Frankfort on the Maine. 743. "Recessus Francofortensis in Causa Religionis." Proceedings of the Frankfort Recess, and the names of those who adhere to that and the Confession of Augsburg. [*Latin. Twenty-one pages.*]

March 19. Rome. 744. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Wrote on the 17th by a post from Naples passing to the King. The Pope's nephew has not yet arrived, although a post came from him to his Holiness to state that his passport had been amended and that he would leave Marseilles on the morrow; but as yet there is no account of him, which induces some to suppose that the Pope and the Duke show themselves outwardly discontented with the recompence appointed for the Duke for the state of the Colonnas here. As many, however, think that inwardly they are very well contented, and would not have it published till the return of Caraffa, trusting by that time to have their nephew from France. In the meanwhile all the resolution between his Majesty and the Cardinal is kept privy. There is a saying that his Holiness will to Bologna after Easter, and lie there this summer, because of the great scarcity of necessaries

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here; though some say he will to Avignon in Provence. This he cannot believe. The Venetians not only arm 100 gallies, but also 30 ships and their great galeon for defence against the Turks. [*One page and a quarter.*]

March 24. Ouzaine. 745. Lord Grey to Queen Mary. Supplicates her Majesty to consider his estate and utter undoing as a miserable prisoner, without her gracious favour and helping hand, as he has caused her to be informed more at length by his cousin Hastings, who can more lively express by words that which he fears he should trouble her with by writing. [*Half a page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 24. Brussels. 746. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to same. Knowing her by natural affection and divine inspiration to be so Catholic and to hold in so great observance what pertains to the Christian religion, feels he should greatly offend her piety if he were to endeavour by reasons to render her more favourable to the poor servants of the Church than she has ever been. Nevertheless he cannot avoid recommending to her the two religious persons who bear this letter for aid in regaining a benefice of St. Andrew, in the diocese of Ely, which by Royal gift and consent of all the Barons of the realm and the then Prelate of the diocese, was perpetually united to the monastery of St. Andrew, in the city of Vercelli, and possessed by it for more than 200 years. They beg her protection. [*French. One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

March 26. Rome. 747. Sir Edward Carne to same. It is reported that the Duke of Parma has recovered by force his town of Owarnison (*sic*), which had been taken by the Duke of Ferrara two or three months ago, and that 1,500 Gascons in it were all slain. The Duke of Parma's army is now in the country of Reggio, which the Duke of Ferrara holds. Caracciolo has been with the Duke of Paliano offering on part of his Majesty the recompence which he is contented to give him to release and forego the state of the Colonnas. This the Duke did neither accept or forsake, but would let all stand in suspense till the return of Cardinal Caraffa. Notwithstanding Caracciolo on the King's behalf protested of his said offerture, and that it staid not by his Majesty, but that the recompence were made. The Duke's son is not yet returned. News have come that on the 10th the Emperor resigned the Empire in the Diet kept in Germany in favour of his brother the King of the Romans, who is now elected Emperor. [*One page and a quarter.*]

March 31. 748. "Provisions made and to be made in Flanders as followeth." A list of articles to be supplied by Alexander Bonvisi and Thomas Gresham. [*One page. Printed by Burgon, Vol. i., p. 477.*]

April 4. 749. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Has learned by his letters lately addressed to the Council his diligence in the provision of money to her use. Desires him to proceed in the bargain lately made for the 10,000*l.*; if he cannot get it at 14 *per cent.* he is to

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give more at his discretion, as well in future sums as in the present. That he may take up the money as speedily as possible he is to make allowance of interest for it from any day he can settle to the day of payment the 15th May next, and get the money delivered. He is to bargain as speedily as he can for the further sums specified in his instructions, and to pay thereof to Sir Wm. Pickering, for levying, &c., the German troops, as much as shall be demanded by the order in the former warrant. Also he is to provide with the same money such quantity of munitions of war as shall be signified to him by the Master of the Ordnance, to whom charge has been given to write thereupon. [*Minute. Two pages.*]

Eod. die. Copy of schedule of articles required, inclosed in the preceding letter. [*Half a page.*]

April 6. The Court at Greenwich. 750. [Secretary Boxall] to Thomas Gresham. At Gresham's departure from Greenwich he received letters from the Council to the King. They doubt if he has delivered them, since in his first letter he made no mention of his having done so. Prays to be informed as soon as possible what he has done therein, that, if her Majesty inquire, he may satisfy her thereupon. Recommends him in all his greatest affairs to repair from time to time to the King, and take order from him, or at least make him privy to all he is about to do. By this he will better accomplish his charge and find more help and favour therein. [*Minute. One page. Partly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 157.]

April 12. Brussels. 751. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. Received her Majesty's letter of the 4th inst. on the 12th at Brussels, with her own and the City's bonds for a bargain made with Andreas Lixshalls and the Company for 10,000*l.* Received also a letter from the Council and another from the Count de Feria to the King, which he delivered with his own hand to day at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at his coming from the Grey Friars of Boytendalle three English miles hence, where he has kept this holy time of Easter. Thanks be to God the King is in as right good health as her Majesty's own heart can desire. According to her instructions informed the King of the taking up of the 10,000*l.* and of all his other proceedings, which he approved of, and said he stayed only for the coming of the Captain of the Germans, when he would give order to Gresham for the necessary payments. To this replied that he was ready to make them and any other which were needed. The King then commanded him to advertise her of intelligence had from Dieppe out of France, which he gave to Gresham in writing. Sends it herein. Has been referred by the King for all other matters to the Duke of Savoy, whom he finds most ready to accomplish her Majesty's wishes. The news here is that the King intends shortly to be in England.

P.S.—Antwerp, April 14. After writing his formal letter, rode over to Antwerp for the provision of saltpetre and munitions. On

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the 13th inst. bargained with Jeronimus Rechingre the elder for 2,000*l.* at 14 *per cent.*, and bought of him 1,500*l.* of saltpetre. [*Two pages.*] *Inclosing,*

751. I. *Intelligence referred to. I. de Courteville to ——. Has been desired by the Duke to forward this report of April 7th received by him from M. de Buzincourt. Last Tuesday saw M. de Dlere embark at Dieppe; he was accompanied to the ship by his wife, and the Governor of Dieppe dined with them. He has with him* 12 *vessels well fitted out and painted in his colours, and they carry* 12 *ensigns of foot. It was said in Dieppe that these men had been levied in Normandy a long while since; also that on the same day* 50 *ships would sail from Grace, Hableneuf, and Treport to meet the Spanish fleet. Knows no other muster in France.* [*French. One page.*]

Copy of the preceding letter from Gresham. [*Two pages.*]

April 12. Trent. 752. The Cardinal of Trent to Queen Mary. The Emperor has in his wars made use of the faithful assistance of his brothers and nephews, some of whom have been taken prisoners and some died in battle; they have also been present in all the wars of King Philip, and are now taking part in them. When he heard of her Majesty's preparations for war, thought it not inconsistent with his fidelity towards her and her husband to offer to her the service of his nephew, who previously served her Majesty in the Piedmontese wars and lately at Naples, and has so cultivated the military profession that he is considered an experienced soldier. If it meets with her approval he could bring her Majesty 4,000 or 6,000 foot or more picked Germans, and serve her faithfully. If he fails in obtaining her approval, he shall be glad to have shown that his will is ever prompt and ready to serve her. [*Latin. One page.*]

Eod. die. Copy of the preceding. [*One page.*]

April 20. Dieppe. 753. Obligation by John Ribault, citizen of Dieppe, to pay to John de Palme, a Portuguese, certain sums of money pursuant to sentence pronounced against him by the Parliament of Rouen. [*French. Certified copy. Five pages.*]

April 24. Rome. 754. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 16th nothing has occurred here, except that his Holiness heard from France on the 10th that the sons of the Duke of Paliano and Antonio Caraffa, his nephew, should not come from France until the French King and he were better accorded. Nevertheless, on the 17th the Pope had word of their having licence, and so they arrived on the 19th. Cardinal Caraffa is expected here to night or to-morrow at the farthest. Prior to his Holiness hearing of the Cardinal's arrival at Ancona, he was in great heaviness and had no cheer within him, seeing there had been no tidings of the Cardinal from the time that he took his galley at Venice, which, as some say, was on Easter Eve, others on Good Friday, from which time till the 20th no certain intelligence of him had been received. On that day, however, a post came with accounts of his safe arrival

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at Ancona on the evening of the 19th. This so much delighted the Pope that he gave the post 500 crowns, and now his Holiness is well amended in his strength and is merry. Upon Wednesday last he kept a Consistory wherein he deprived the late Bishop of Pergamo [Bergamo]. declaring him a heretic. He has also made process against Sign. Carnesicca in Venice, whom Carne knew here when he was Secretary to Pope Clement. John Bernardine, her Majesty's servant at Venice, has written to him that the Venetians have in full readiness 120 gallies well appointed. Hears no speech of the Turk's army now. Bernardine also informs him that the Duke of Ferrara's Ambassador there says the marriage of the Prince of Ferrara with the Duke of Florence's daughter is concluded. As yet the Duke of Norfolk's dispensation for his marriage is not had: it must tarry the coming of Cardinal Caraffa. [*One page and a half.*]

April 26. Antwerp. 755. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 22d inst. signified to her Majesty that he had bargained with Lazarus Tucker for 11,000*l.* at 14 *per cent.* to be repaid on the 20th May twelvemonth. Since then has been to Brussels by order of Mr. Pickering with 1,500*l.* for the dispatch of Capt. Wallerthum. Saw the King there in good health upon St. George's Day in his robes, and the Duke of Savoy with him; the feast was kept very solemnly by the King with all his nobles and gentlemen about him. Since his return to Antwerp has bargained with Jacob Van Gottesheim for 3,000*l.* at 14 *per cent.* to pay as above. Has bought 55,000 weight of serpentine powder, which is the whole remainder of her commission for powder, as he has signified to the Council. Begs her Majesty's pardon upon his account, which he did not trouble her with on his leaving England. This his uncle Sir John Gresham always had of King Henry VIII. under his broad seal of England. His credit was at a great stay both in Flanders and England because he was so long upon the ending of his account. Has written to the Council to plead with her for him in this behalf. [*One page and a half. Partly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 107.]

April 26. Antwerp. 756. Thomas Gresham to Secretary Boxall. By his letters of the 22d inst. signified to him the bargain made with Lazarus Tucker for 11,000*l.* at 14 *per cent.*, to be repaid the 20th May twelvemonth. Has since been at Brussels by order of Sir William Pickering with 1,500*l.* to bring Capt. Walertone [Wallerthum] whose demands have been very great, to some agreement. Left the declaration of it to Pickering. Returned with the money, by Pickering's advice, to Antwerp. When they agree, their next way will be to come to Antwerp, where he will be ready to pay them whatever sums the King commands. Has bargained with divers men of Antwerp for 55,000 weight of serpentine powder at 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a hundred, to be delivered by the 10th and 20th prox., which is the remainder of the Queen's commission for powder. Has bought 400 dags, 200 splints, 200 skulls, 300 morions, and 150 pair of sleeves of mail. Will not ship them till further orders, for there are no ships of war at Antwerp to carry them. Mentions his bargain with Jacob Van

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Gottescheim and asks for the necessary bonds. Requests him to be the means of getting his pardon upon his account. [*Two pages. Partly printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 196.]

April. 757. Contract of marriage between Mary, Queen of Scots, and Francis, Dauphin of France. [*Copy. French. Eight pages. In Sir Joseph Williamson's Collection, 1st Series, Vol.* ii., *p.* 130. *Printed by Keith, History, Appendix, p.* 353, *ed. Spottiswoode Socy. and Acta Parl. Scot. Vol.* ii., *p.* 511.]

May 1. Antwerp. 758. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. Refers to his letter of the 26th ult. Has since bargained with Martin Fleynzorn for 3,000*l.* at 14 *per cent.*, to be repaid the 20th May twelvemonth. Also with Balthazar Kynnyng for 4,000*l.* at the same rate, to be repaid in the payments of the Paiz-Mart come a year, and has purchased many things of which he has advertised the Council. Intends, with the leave of God, to ride this week to Brussels to obtain licence from the King for the transportation of 100,000*l.* into England. Will write thence to her Majesty. [*One page.*]

May 1. Antwerp. 759. Same to Secretary Boxall. Refers to his letter of 26th ult., and requests the usual bonds for Fleynzorn and Kynnyng may be sent. Has purchased 700 morions, 150 pair of sleeves of mail, 100 splints, and 100 skulls, so that there is no more to be got here at present. Has sent one of his men to Wesel and all places in Germany where harness or dags are made, and has effected by exchange 2,000*l.* for the better accomplishment of her Majesty's provisions. Can do no more, as all armour was bought up here after his coming. Hears nothing of Pickering for payment of money but for his diets. In her Majesty's warrant no mention is made in what money, sterling or Flemish, Pickering is to be paid. As Pickering desires to be paid in sterling money, which at the rate of exchange on the Bourse makes a difference of six *per cent.*, requests a sufficient warrant specifying in which he is to pay. [*One page and half.*]

May 3. Greenwich. 760. Warrant from Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham to pay 3,055*l.* to Benjamin Gonson, Treasurer of the Admiralty, for masts and tackle provided beyond seas for her Majesty's ships by William Watson, merchants. [*Minute. Broadside.*]

May 4. Brussels. 761. Herman Peper to Sir William Pickering. The Duke of Savoy having desired him to undertake to arm the regiment of Colonel William Walterdon [Wallerthum] at the same price and under the same conditions as the other colonels in the service of the King have been supplied (as by copies inclosed), has agreed with the said Colonel to deliver to him at his own expense at the place of musters a certain quantity of different kinds of arms amounting to the sum of 6,000 crowns of gold, which arms he is to deliver to his captains in such quantities as they shall require, taking from the Colonel or captains a letter of obligation to permit the Treasurer to deduct from their pay the cost of the arms. As he has no power of suing the regiment for payment begs that Gresham or Alex. Bonvisi, the factors of England in Antwerp, may be appointed to accept the letters of the Colonel or his captains, and to give orders

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for payment, with power to these factors to send such letters to the Treasurer and stop the amount from the pay of the said Colonel or captains. Begs that he may be paid by the Ambassador 1,000 gold crowns, which he will abate from his last payment, in order to get the arms from the workmen and pay the conveyances and extraordinary expenses, and an assurance from the Queen of the entire payment. [*Two pages. French. A marginal note by Pickering states that he has excepted the payment of any ready money to Peper until the whole is due for the arms he shall deliver to the soldiers.*] *Inclosing,*

761. I. *Copy agreement between M. de Glaton, Master of the Royal Artillery, and Herman Peper, harness merchant, of Antwerp, for providing by order of the Duke of Savoy arms for three or four regiments of high and low Germans in the King's service, with stipulations touching the provision and payment. May* 18, 1557.

761. II. *Copy, order to the receiver of artillery to pay to Peper* 4,000*l. Flemish for armour. May* 20, 1557. [*French. One page and a half.*]

Translation of the preceding letter and inclosures. [*Seven pages.*]

May 5. Brussels. 762. Summary of the matters conducted on behalf of King Philip by the Duke of Savoy by medium of the Envoy of Queen Mary with Colonel Sir William Wallerthum for levying and bringing to England a regiment of German infantry for the service of that realm. Wallerthum at first required the same retainer and entertainment which had formerly been given to foreign colonels and himself while serving in England, but finally agreed to accept the pay and terms usually allowed by his Majesty. He also asked for the like pension given by his Majesty to the colonels on consideration of surrendering the old entertainment; but, as the Envoy had no commission to promise such pension, his Majesty and the Duke refused to grant any, but promised to recommend this point to the Queen. The Colonel has agreed to deliver the soldiers at Friesland, the place of muster, at the beginning of June, when he will receive from their Majesties letters of retainer and entertainment with relative papers. Commissioners will be appointed to attend there and then to take the musters and pay the soldiers, when one month's wages will be paid to the Colonel and his men at the rate of fifteen batts or twenty-five patarts of Brabant the florin, and at the same rate so long as they shall be employed. [*French. Two pages.*]

Translation of the preceding. [*Two pages and a half.*]

May 6. Brussels. 763. Receipt granted by Colonel Sir William Wallerthum to Sir William Pickering for the sum of 3,400 crowns paid to him for his providing ten companies of German infantry to the service of her Majesty. [*Italian and German. Indorsed and accredited by Pickering. One page.*]

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May 6. Suzain Castle.

764. William, Lord Grey, of Wilton, to Queen Mary. Was in hope to have had a passport to have sent over in March, and therefore had on the 25th of that month written to the effect of the present letter to her Majesty. But his man was caused to return to him from Fontainebleau with a letter from the Duke of Guise, signifying that the King would not then allow any man of his to be sent over, but that his letters should be. Since then has remained without any word or letter sent, since her Majesty's gracious goodness to him by her pursuivant-at-arms in the French camp before Guisnes, from either wife, child, or kinsman, to his great grief and displeasure. Long since finds himself true prisoner, though always desiring rather death than dishonour. Has been ever since the 27th of March straightly guarded by day, and lodged every night in the top of a tower, which is the prison of the castle, 87 steps or griesses high, under four locks, with two of the archers of the King's guard lying in the same chamber with him, and two others lying without his chamber door hard by it, and the rest betwixt his men and him, his said men being also locked in their chamber every night, which he thinks is against reason. Never yet knew prisoner, who had once liberty upon his faith, should without his deserts be restrained thereof. Has given his messenger charge to declare this his exceeding strait and sharp imprisonment to his cousin Sir Edward Hastings, that he might inform her Majesty thereof. Humbly beseeches her Majesty to consider his case and small ability, and therewith the estimation which the French have of him, which is such that he shall never be able to redeem himself though he should sell all the lands he has, and to extend her great goodness to redeem him out of this his most unhappy misery and misfortune. Commits himself to her Majesty's hands, on whom depends all his wealth and comfort, and his life itself, which he would rather lose a thousand times than once willingly to offend her Grace. [*Two pages.*]

May 7. Rome.

765. Sir Edward Carne to same. Since he wrote on the 30th ult. Francisco d'Este arrived, and after remaining five days left yesterday morning for Montalcino, where he is General for the French King. The cause of his coming is not certainly known, but as far as can be learned it was to have a resolute answer of such matters as he had moved on his former visit, and which had been deferred until the return of Cardinal Caraffa; and further, as informed, to attempt to make the Duke of Paliano refuse the recompence appointed by his Majesty with Cardinal Caraffa, giving up the duchy of Paliano to Sign. Marc Antonio Colonna, for which the French King would give him the marquisate of Saluzzi and Montalcino. Cannot perceive that any of the offers are accepted. The Duke of Urbino's Ambassador has been with him by order of his Grace, with the Duke and Duchess' commendation, and mention to him that he had been with the Pope whom he found very conformable, and highly commending the King, at whose devotion are all the states of Italy. Montalcino is so compassed

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with the lands of the Church and of the Dukes of Florence and Urbino, and all about it barren, that it is impossible the French can keep it long for lack of necessaries. Since Cardinal Caraffa's return there has been no Consistory, and no talk hitherto of any of the conclusions between him and his Majesty. The Duke of Norfolk's dispensation is not yet granted: his Grace's agents and messengers here have begun their suit with Cardinals Caraffa and Naples, where they have fair words and no great haste of dispatch; and otherwise than by them they cannot conveniently labour thereabouts, seeing it is that way begun. One Sign. Martin Guzman is expected here as Ambassador from the new Emperor with his master's obedience to his Holiness; he had arrived at Venice eight days ago. Letters had been received at Venice from Constantinople of the 2d inst. mentioning that at St. George's tide the Turk's navy should sail, consisting of 120 gallies with 30 great vessels for the carriage (called here *palandre*), and that then the staff of office should be given to the General. Also that the General of the Venetians should receive his staff there on the 8th inst. and forthwith should set forth with their army. In his last had mentioned the delivery of her letters under the Privy Seal to Thomas Wilson in obedience to her command. [*Two pages and a quarter.*]

May 7. Antwerp. 766. Thomas Gresham to Secretary Boxall. Since his letter of the 1st instant notifying his bargains with Martin Fleynzorn and Balthazar Kynning, nothing has occurred worthy of writing. On the 6th inst. received two letters from the Council of the 29th ult. approving of his proceedings. Has also received a letter from the Council for Sir Wm. Pickering, which he has sent with all diligence to Brussels. Hears nothing from Pickering touching any payment but for his diets, which he demands to be paid in sterling money as the exchange goes at Antwerp. Having no sterling money but Flemish, and no commission to pay sterling money to Pickering, begs Boxall will ask the Council to obtain the Queen's warrant for his better discharge in that matter. Intends to go to Brussels to move the King to transport into his realm 100,000*l.* and to obtain the Duke of Savoy's passport for articles which Sir Richard Southwell has written for; he has also written to Gresham and the Lord Treasurer most effectuously for the sending away of her Majesty's provision. Has written to the Council that there are now four good ships of Antwerp lading for London, the like will not be ready again for two months. The names [of their owners] are Bartholomew Pallis, Thomas de Grave, Cornelius Hildernes, and Clais Cornelisson, whom he has bound not to depart before 16th inst. Intends to lade in them for the Queen's account certain armour and gunpowder specified, worth in all 2,600*l.* at least. Has written to the Council to appoint proper wafters to the ships. The same quantity of powder is not to be bought for money, for there is no saltpetre nor coals to be had at any price. No more splints, skulls, or morions to be had. As he has informed Boxall, has sent one of his men into Germany to accomplish the Queen's

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commission, and has delivered her Majesty's letters to Lazarus Tucker.

P.S.—Has received this day a letter from Sir Wm. Pickering to pay 3,400 crowns by the King's order to Capt. Wallerthum. They write that the charge of this band of Germans will be 10,000*l.* Pickering only tarries his Majesty's dispatch in the premises. [*Two pages. See Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 478.]

May 9. Brussels. 767. Sir William Pickering to Secretary Boxall. Albeit he trusts never to faint in the Queen's service, yet her approval of his proceedings seems to encourage him in his duty. Wallerthum, after Pickering had long looked for him, came to the Court on 19th April. Hoped to have been dispatched immediately upon his arrival. By the divers dealing of that Dutch Colonel the bargain could come to no conclusion till now. The Duke of Savoy and D'Arras have used as much diligence as could be desired for the good husbanding of the matter and the advancement of her Majesty's service. If it appear so to Boxall, thinks it would be well to let them know that the Queen approves of their labours. For fuller details refers him to his letter to her Majesty, to which begs an answer and the return of the capitulations and other documents in Dutch which he sent to be signed by her. Begs that he will obtain a commission to Gresham to pay to Mr. Dannet, Mr. Smith, and John Brett, who came in his company, the money due for their diets. Has already disbursed to some of them money of his own. Prays the ordinary allowance of 10*s.* a day for a *trucheman* he has been obliged to use since he came here.

P.S.—Begs him to remember the beggars of this chancery. Will know what he means more clearly by the Secretary's letters inclosed herein (*missing*). The bearers left here by post at 8 p.m. this 9th inst. [*Two pages.*]

May 10. Venice. 768. Francesco de Vargas to Queen Mary. The previous intelligence from the Levant, which he had communicated to her Majesty, and which afforded good hope that the Turkish fleet would not come forth this year, is now confirmed by letters from Adrianople of the 14th and 15th ult. These state that the Turk was there much indisposed, and the French having made great applications for the fleet, received for answer from Rustan Bassa, in name of the Turk, that perceiving such efforts made for a truce, he had considered it would not be required, and being so late in the season, had given no orders for it going out, not thinking it would have been asked for. He had, therefore, only 35 or 40 gallies on guard in the Archipelago, but in order to do what he could to serve them the Algerine vessels should, if they wished, join the French gallies. This has greatly offended the French. Sends herewith intelligence from Rome (*missing*). [*Spanish. One page.*]

May 15. Wilna. 769. Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland, to same. Acknowledges her Majesty's letter requesting that William Watson, citizen of London, may be permitted to purchase materials for her Majesty's navy in Dantzic, and ship the same exempt from imposts, to which he cheerfully accedes, and has issued orders accordingly. [*Latin. Broadside.*]

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May 15. Antwerp. 770. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 7th inst. certified her Majesty of his proceedings up to that time. Since then has bargained with Paulus Van Gymber for 2,500*l.* with Balthazar and Conrad Schetz for 8,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which and all his other charges has advertised the Council more at large. Rides to-day to Brussels to obtain the King's licence to pass into his realm, and her Majesty the sum of 200,000*l.* Will write thence to her. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May 15. Antwerp. 771. Same to Secretary Boxall. By his letter of the 7th inst. signified the full conclusion of his bargain with Lazarus Tucker, and of a payment to Sir Wm. Pickering; of his intention to ship in four ships of Antwerp all the Queen's provisions that he had ready, and of staying these vessels till the 16th inst. for further orders from the Council for their safe-conduct. Waits till their orders be known for his discharge whatsoever chance by the way to the said munitions. Has ready a quantity of powder and morions, which he has purchased as they came to Antwerp since he sent into Germany. Since this has bargained with Paulus Van Gymber for a sum, part to be paid in Antwerp and part in Hamburg, in ready money; this comes to good purpose for the band of Germans that Captain Wallerthum is gone thither to levy. If it come not to pass there, can take it up here by exchange with little loss. Has bargained also with his friends the Schetz for 5,000*l.* firm, and for 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* if they offer it any day between this and the last of May. The bonds to be made in the names of Balthazar and Conrad Schetz. Has received the Queen's and City's bonds for Jerome Rechinger and Lazarus Tucker. Has delivered Rechinger's and shown Tucker's to him. It is a worthy bargain considering the great scarcity of money here now. On the 12th inst. the payments of the mart were prolonged till the 15th of August next; this will be a great hindrance to the Queen's proceedings in taking up money or interest, for no payment has been made here these 18 months. In consideration of which all notable merchants have withdrawn their money from this place, and will daily do so. Rides to-day to Brussels for his Majesty's licence to pass 200,000*l.* to England [*One page and a half.*]

[1558, before May 18]. 772. Memorandum by Sir William Pickering that the Colonel [Wallerthum] has sent him word to provide ten ensigns against the musters, according as they are wont to have in this country, of such colour as the Queen likes and will command. [*Autograph of Pickering. Seven lines.*]

May 18. 773. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Understanding from Sir Wm. Pickering, Knt., that the Colonel of the Germans to be provided for her service requires to have ten ensigns or banners provided against the musters, Gresham is to confer with Pickering herein whether these ensigns have been accustomed to be allowed by other Princes in like cases. If so, Gresham is to cause them to be provided after such sort as is customary in the country, saving that she wishes to have them of her colour, viz., white and green with red crosses. [*Minute. Broadside.*]

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May 20. Hamburg. 774. Colonel Wallerthum to Sir William Pickering. Has arrived safely in Hamburg. Certain captains of the Count of Aremberg have levied their soldiers here in the maritime countries where he had made his plans, which does him great injury. Nevertheless he shall be provided in a short time with ten ensigns. Certain captains well provided with people have come and offered to serve the Queen under his command, and to prevent their going into the service of the enemy desires to obtain permission to engage them. [*Italian. One page and a quarter.*]

May 23. Antwerp. 775. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 15th inst., signified to her Majesty all occurrents up to that time. Since then has been at Brussels where he spoke with the King on the 16th, 18th, and 19th inst. for a licence to pass 300,000 crowns into England. He was in as right good health as her Majesty's heart could desire, and has granted the licence to pass 100,000 cr. at once, charging him to convey it as secretly as possible by reason of the scarcity at present in Antwerp. The King has also granted licence for more armour. Has bargained this day with Paulus Van Dalle for a sum of 4,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a year at 14 *per cent.* Has been this day to Brussels, and when there spoke with the Lord Admiral concerning the shipping and safe conduct of her Majesty's munition, which is all shipped and waits the coming of her ships of war, as he has advertised the Council more at large. [*One page.*]

May 23. 776. "Notes of sums of money taken up in Flanders by Mr. Gresham, the Queen's Majesty's agent there, sithen the 21st of March 1557, as appeareth by his letters." [*Two pages and a half.*]

May 26. Venice. 777. Francesco de Vargas, Ambassador at Venice, to King Philip II. Narrates his proceedings with the Senate in reference to a dispute between him and the French Ambassador on the question of precedency. [*Copy. Spanish. Three pages and a half.*]

Another copy. [*Spanish. Three pages.*]

May 28. St. James's. 778. Warrant by King Philip and Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham to deliver to Sir Richard Southwell, Knight, Master of the Ordnance, or his deputy, all powder and other munitions of war provided for their use in the parts beyond seas on the arrival thereof here. [*Broadside.*]

May 29. Antwerp. 779. Thomas Gresham to Boxall. By his letter of the 15th signified to him all things done at that time. Since then, has received a warrant from the Queen to pay 3,000*l.* to Mr. Benjamin Gownstone, [Gonson] who did not send his acquittance. Understanding, however, by the Lord Admiral of what import it was to her Majesty, paid by the commission of Mr. Gownstone to Mr. Watson's servant, Downstone Waltone, the said sum (Flemish), in which he put forth the bill of 2,000 dollars of Paulus Van Gymber, which he took up for Hamburg for the better dispatch of Capt. Wallerthum. Sees now that the Queen will have no need of it in those parts. Thought it best to employ it for her provision of Dantzic, and has

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sent home Mr. Watson's servant's acquittance, whereby he may have Mr. Gownstone's acquittance according to the Queen's warrant for his discharge in that behalf. On the 27th inst. received the King's passport for the transportation of 300,000 crowns into England. Desires to know the Queen's and Council's pleasure as to the employment of the rest of the money. Moved the King this day for his general passport for all munitions for which the Lord Admiral moved him before his departure, and received for reply that his Majesty would speak with the Duke of Savoy on it. Has bespoken the ten ensigns; they will stand the Queen, one with another, 7*l.* a piece. This day entered into a bond with Herman Peper for the delivery of the harness to the Germans; his present departure is of importance, for Pickering says the Germans are already on their way. Begs his warrant for the said bond. The prolongation of the mart will prevent any more money from being to be had at interest. The King's coming hither is to provide more, and he begins to do what has been already done in England, that the companies and rich merchants shall lend, *nolens volens*, on the rents given him when he was here to keep the Order of the Fleece, which was 100,000 florins, and this he will sell or lay to pledge at 16 the florin, which will amount to 266,000*l.* This matter was known to the town only yesterday. When the ships carrying the Queen's munitions left for Zealand he took order with them not to leave that province; nevertheless it is said here that five of them left without any conduct of the Queen's ships on the 16th inst. For breaking their word they might be a little punished as an example to others. Had stayed them at Antwerp 20 days for the arrival of the Queen's ships. They have had as fair a wind as can blow in the sky. [*Two pages and a half.*]

May. Westminster. 780. King Philip and Queen Mary's mutual appointment of Sir William Wallerthum to be Colonel of ten ensigns of German infantry, consisting of 3,000 men, brought from Saxony and Eastland for defence of England during the next six months, in consequence of the war with France. [*Four pages.*] *Annexed,*

780. I. "*The estate and declaration of the entertainment and wages appointed by*" *their Majesties to Wallerthum and the chief officers of his regiment* (*same date*). *Among these officers the* "*chirurgeon*" *is to have* 32 *and the* "*hangman*" 16 *florins* per mensem. [*Four pages.*]

The preceding documents, in French. [*Six pages.*]

May. Westminster. 781. Articles to be sworn to by the soldiers serving King Philip and Queen Mary under Colonel Wallerthum. [*French. Fifteen pages.*]

May. 782. A note of debts owed by Queen Mary in Flanders for which her bonds are out. [*One page. Indorsed by Petre.*]

May. Westminster. 783. Commission by King Philip and Queen Mary to Sir William Wallerthum to raise 3,000 soldiers for six months from June next ensuing; the pay of each soldier be at the rate of four Rhenish guilders *per* month. [*Copy. German. Two pages and a half.*]

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June 1. Antwerp. 784. Sir William Pickering to Colonel Wallerthum. Was anxiously expecting his letter presented to him to-day. Would have been better pleased, however, to see him with the men of whom he writes. Is glad that he arrived safe and sound in Hamburg and that he is likely soon to be provided with ten ensigns of soldiers. Is sure the Queen will take his industry in good part. Has his despatches from their Majesties. In two or three days will leave for Amersfort, the place appointed for the muster, three leagues from Utrecht, where he hopes Wallerthum will join him soon with all his people. Touching the captains desirous of serving the Queen, as Pickering's commission only extend to 3,000 men and it is not the time to signify the good will of these men to her Majesty, thinks Wallerthum will do well to bring with him no more than the number assigned. Requests he will join him at the place of muster with all speed. [*Copy. Italian. One page.*]

June 1. 785. The Council to Thomas Gresham. Have received his letters of the 23d inst. and reported them to the Queen. As the payments of this mart are now a good time past and those of the next do not begin before 15th August, it will be a good plan for him to forbear making any more bargains, unless for the year, so that the Queen be not bound to pay again before the "Cinquecen" mart next twelvemonth; for this last bargain with Paulus Van Dale is such that a month of the year will be gone before the bonds arrive and Gresham receive the money. Think that his stay will be a furtherance to him when it is known that he is not greedy of money, and will be taken to imply that the Queen has not so much need; but he is so to temporize that the money merchants may be brought to the bait if need be, wherein they doubt nothing of his good dexterity. Touching the receipt of the new coined philippuses think it in no wise convenient that he receive more than he knows he can pay out again, but to receive the rest in stivers or other small coin that be permission and valued monies. If he should receive them there and have to bring them to England, it will be a great loss to the realm. Have had a difference with the Governor and merchants here. The Queen owes them 30,000*l.*, to be paid the last day of June by Gresham on that side the sea, at the same rate per pound that they delivered it, and with the advantage of the interest that was promised them. They have refused, saying that they should have occasion to use money there. Intend to charge them to make no exchange from thence hither save through Gresham's hands, wherein he is to get rid of some philippuses and cause the exchange to rise there and consequently here. He is to deliver the money on exchange to those persons to whom he knows the Queen owes money, of which he may be certain, as they think he has a book with the names of the lenders and their loans. They will send him a book with the names of merchants and their loans, part of a prest of 20,000*l.* of which they doubt not he has lately heard. He shall by their next receive the Queen's warrant signed. If few of the Queen's creditors want to take up money there by exchange he is to consider what bargain her Majesty might make

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there for bullion at 5*s.* 4½*d.* ½f. the oz. of fine silver. If he find, considering the value of the philippus there and the aforesaid price of bullion, that the Queen would not be a loser by buying bullion for the philippus, he is to do so. In case of doubt in any point he is to communicate with the Council and give his opinion. Such great sums of gold have lately come out of Spain they trust he will light upon some of it at the hands of those with whom he has engagements. Six of the seven ships containing the Queen's provision have arrived. [*Three pages.*]

June 4. Rome. 786. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of 28th ult. intelligence has been received that the French having over night obtained a town in Piedmont, called St. Germain, by treachery of some of the inhabitants, were on the following day attacked by his Majesty's troops, who recovered the same and slew and took prisoners the whole of the French, in number about 2,000. Also certain Lutherans have been discovered in Cremona, men of reputation there, and these have been taken by three of the Council of Milan, who have them in safeguard and sure hold. The Emperor's Ambassador as yet has had no audience of the Pope, neither can he have answer whether he shall. His Holiness keeps Belvidere commonly all day with certain hermits, returning to his lodging in the palace every evening, and giving no audience to Cardinals, Ambassadors, or others, except to such as are with him, and to very few even of them. Cardinal Caraffa does as much as he can to make his Holiness resolve him concerning the matters that passed between his Majesty and him in Flanders, but as yet cannot succeed; the Pope, it is understood, wishing his Nuncio first to be sent to the King and thereafter will resolve him. The Bishop of Terracina, it is said, will therefore be sent there in two or three days. As far as he can learn, Thomas Wilson, to whom in April last he had delivered her Majesty's and the Council's letter under the Privy Seal to appear in England on the 15th inst., does not, although he has only eleven days left, make any preparations to depart. Such contempts be not to be suffered. The Pope has called all the Treasurers here since the time of Pope Paul III. to accounts of fresh. News from Venice state that part of the Turk's navy has been seen at Vallona, and that 20 of his gallies go to keep the coasts of the Rhodes. Also that the Venetians set forward to reinforce the realm of Cyprus with 15,000 foot and 500 horse. The Dukes of Florence and Ferrara will shortly meet to conclude the marriage between their children: notwithstanding it is said the French have offered to the Prince of Ferrara the Dowager Queen of Scotland, whereby they would stay the alliance between the Dukes if they could. [*Contemporary copy. Two pages.*]

June 5. Antwerp. 787. Sir William Pickering to same. Received letters from Wallerthum on Sunday last, dated the 20th May, recounting his arrival in Hamburg, the difficulty he had in providing for 3,000 men in those parts, his desire for the admission of certain other additional captains into her Majesty's service, and a signification of his good affection thereto, as appears by his letters which

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Pickering sends to Boxall with his own answer. Since then Wallerthum has sent letters of 25th May to the King, wherein, after declaring his diligence in providing the men and sending part of them already towards the muster, he asked for an advance of three crowns each to many of them in consideration of their staying here during the time of his late attendance at Court, as well as for their abstaining from the service of other princes during that time, and for their charges in coming to the muster. He also wrote to the same effect to the Duke of Savoy and the Lords of the Council, which letters by the Duke's command were sent for Pickering's perusal. The strange contents gave them occasion rather to laugh than to comfort him by any answer to look for any other covenants than were already concluded with him. On the chance of Wallerthum's speedy arrival at Amersfort the King has appointed one Hans Engelpart of the same nation to accompany Pickering thither as commissary. He has also given his warrant to Gresham to receive 40,000 florins of the Rhine at 4*s.* 2*d.* a piece for the wages for the first month and other necessary charges. Thinks that as the men are likely to be paid on this side the seas in philippus dallers [thalers] it would be well to make them current where the men are likely to employ them to prevent any difficulty or discontent. Received with the warrant a command from the King to Gresham to become bound to Peper for 6,000 crowns, or the value of the harness delivered by him to the soldiers at the muster place, as appears by the copies of letters sent to Boxall. The only cause of his stay now is to have at Erasso the Secretary's hands the order that the King has given him to provide ships, victuals, &c., necessary for her Majesty's business in the place of muster, which he trusts to have this day. It is thought that Wallerthum will be there within six or seven days, and that within eight days after his arrival the men will be all shipped at Dort or at Swol, or at some place thereabouts most meet. Her Majesty will please command ships ready against that time for their safe wafting across the seas, and give orders for their landing at Newcastle. The King has nothing to send but his most affectuous recommendations to her Majesty. [*Two pages.*]

June 6. Antwerp. 788. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 23d signified to her Majesty his bargain with Van Dalle. Since that has had nothing worth communicating but that the King is well. His Majesty departed this day with his Court to Brussels. Has received the passport for the harness and the crowns. Has bought 45,000 weight of saltpetre, and has written to the Council more at large. [*One page.*]

June 6. Antwerp. 789. Same to Secretary Boxall. By his letter of 29th ult. signified to him that he had spoken with the King for his general passport for all armours. The King desired to speak with the Duke, upon whom Gresham has attended ever since, and to whom, on the 2d inst., the matter having been before debated amongst the Council, he had access. The Duke asked what commission he had from the Queen in that behalf, and was assured that

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he had commission from the Council by the letter of the 14th May, which he showed. The Duke read all the names and Gresham read him the matter that touched upon the point, adding that he had brought the King a letter of credit for all things for which he should move him upon the Queen's behalf; that the Lord Admiral, when he was in Antwerp, moved the King for this same general licence, and Gresham understood from him it had been granted. The Duke replied that he must speak with the King again before he could proceed. Three days after Gresham sent Don Antonio de Toledo to see if he could speak with the King, who replied that he was writing and referred him to Toledo. Showed the whole matter with the Duke to him, and the Council's letter of 14th May. Presently Toledo went to the King and brought answer that he would grant no general passport, but one for things specified, and asked the quantity and number of things. Replied that he could not tell, but understood from the letter that they were to serve the whole realm according to the law made last Parliament. Finally he said that the number and quantity of everything must be definitely known. Begs Boxall to be a mean with the Council to take further order by the next, as he cannot proceed. Perceives, however, that the fewer things are asked for the better it will be liked, for they have great need themselves, and there is nothing to be got. Wrote to Boxall what ways the King had taken to come by more ready money. Most of the rich counters and merchants have been had in confession before the Duke and the Council, and he hears that 100,000*l.* will be had shortly. His Majesty will use the same practice through all his good towns shortly, having sent again for all the States of the land, who will have the handling of the matter, for the report is the King and his nobles leave Antwerp to prepare for the field, as Mons. Benincourt is gone towards the borders to assemble the King's army, which will be at least 15,000 horse and 40,000 foot, between Châtelet and Hayne. The French King's army lies within three miles of a town of his Majesty's called Thionville, out towards his town of Metz, and it is thought that he would lay siege to it if his provisions were come together, for there have been hard at it 7,000 or 8,000 men, who were put off, it is said here, "very valiantly." Great provision is made for the field; 40 cannons, 20 demi-cannons, 20 field pieces, and 20 serpentine pieces are already set forth for the King's camp; 20,000*l.* was sent in to Zealand on the 4th inst. for the setting forth of the ships and payment of the soldiers and victuals. Has often written that there was no payment but in philippus pieces at 5*s.* 10*d.*, but receiving no answer has proceeded in the matter, and has received all in his hands in those coins. There came of the King's money and others 100,000*l.* in pistolets, valued in England at 6*s.* 2*d.* a piece, and sold here at 25*s. per* hundred. Has bought 20,000 ducats at 20*s. per* hundred. Intends to get them to bring the money in gold ducats, for it is more profitable than the exchange or the philippus at 5*s.* 6*d.* The pleasure of the Council known, will proceed in the Queen's business. Desires to know what conduct he is to have from Antwerp to Dunkirk, and what

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she will venture in one ship, for news came to-day that the French King has five great ships lying between Flushing and Nieuport with above 3,000 men in them, and on the 29th May they took two English ships that came laden out of Spain. Praises God that the hoys have arrived safely. It were well the masters were imprisoned for not keeping faith with him in waiting for the Queen's ships in Zealand. Since the 29th May has bought 45,000 weight of saltpetre at 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* a hundred; very cheap as times go. Has the rest of the serpentine powder ready: so now all the powder and saltpetre is provided. Has had more ado to come by the saltpetre than he ever had with anything in his life. His servant whom he sent into Germany gave him notice of its coming as he rode between Cologne and Frankfort, and Gresham laid in wait for it and bought it the same day it came into Antwerp. Within 10 days will have ready dags, morions, &c. Begs wafters for their safe conduct. Will ship no more in the hoys until he hears the Queen's ships are in Zealand. Has received Boxall's letters of 20th May by Mr. Randall, and will see them safely forwarded. Will also see Randall paid upon his bill the 30 or 40 crowns when he orders it. The Lord Admiral writes to pay him 40*l.*, promising the Queen's warrant. Has paid this and put it to her Majesty's account. Received this day letters of the 30th May from the Lord Treasurer, containing the number of pieces of armour for which passport is to be got. Moved the King in writing for that number, and was referred to the Duke of Savoy, who told him the King would only grant passport for a third of it. Has accepted this until further orders. Believes that a letter from the Queen or Council would get him all he wants. Don Antonio de Toledo tells him that some English have already tried for a passport for armour, doing no good but only injury. The King, the Dukes, and the Court have left to-day for Brussels. [*Four pages and a half.*]

June 6. Antwerp. 790. Sir William Pickering to Secretary Boxall. Thanks him for answering his last letters, and for the speedy sending home of his messenger with the Dutch papers to be signed by the Queen. They and the letters arrived on 22d May. Since then has written to the Council by the Lord Admiral in that behalf, and that the Lord Privy Seal rather mistook the Duke of Savoy's estimate for the monthly entertainment of the Dutch regiment than that Pickering committed any error in casting it up in his former letters. Thanks him for remembering at his recommendation the gentlemen in his company, and for sending their causes to Mr. Baker. Has paid them according to Boxall's order. Has contented the Secretaries of the Chancery here with 60 crowns of the sun instead of the 80 settled by himself, and the Lord Admiral when he was last at Antwerp. Remits him to the Queen's letters, praying him especially to remember the dispatch of the ships for the transport of the soldiers, and the valuing of the philippus dallers paid them here at 5*s.* 10*d.* a-piece. Sent him with other pieces an acquittance of Col. Wallerthum for the receipt of 3,400

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crowns. Begs it may be sent to him again, or safely kept until his return.

P.S.—Sends in his packet letters from Po. Antonio Pecchi.

P.S. 2d.—Went this morning to the Duke of Savoy, expecting to get his dispatch for his company to the muster place. But in consequence of news having arrived of the death in Holland of the Admiral, who was to have had the appointment of the transports, and of the King's sudden departure, is staid till his arrival at Brussels, which will be two days longer at least. They have decided to appoint Dordrecht for shipping of the Germans. Sends two warrants of the King to Gresham and Wallerthum's last letter. [*Three pages.*]

June 7. Rome. 791. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Takes opportunity of the departing of the ordinary of Flanders to write, albeit the occurrents since his letter of the 4th are few. It is currently reported and believed that some of the Turk's navy have captured a ship of the Venetians laden with merchandise, who had put her in defence of one of the Venetian brigantines that had been to discover, and being chased by four Turkish gallies took rescue of that ship which she overtook, who kept off these four gallies until 12 more came to their assistance, by which she was at length taken. They also took another Venetian galley coming from Cyprus, and many think that if the Turks do not restore both vessels, it may occasion the Venetian and his Majesty's fleets of Spain and Naples to join, whereby they will have the superior strength over the Turks in these seas. The Pope still keeps him close and will see no one; understands he has been moved to allow Cardinal Caraffa to sign and dispatch for him, but this he no wise will affirming that no man shall have that authority while he lives. There has been neither Consistory nor signature for more than three months. Thomas Wilson is here still, and makes no preparation to depart, and the Duke of Norfolk's dispensation is as nigh now as it was at the beginning. [*Contemporary copy. One page and a quarter.*]

June 8. 792. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Warrant for payment of all sums needed for the furnishing of armour by Herman Peper to the German troops. [*Minute. Broadside.*]

June 8. 793. Same to same. Warrant to pay to certain merchants of the company the sums due to them, specified in a bill inclosed, amounting to 30,000*l.* in Flemish money according to the agreement of the whole or the majority. [*Minute. One page.*]

June 10. 794. Sir William Petre to same. He will receive herewith the Queen's bond to Paul Van Dalle for 36,800 florins 16 stivers Flemish, and her warrant for payment of all sums for the weapons and armour of the band of Germans as the King shall appoint. Also now or shortly the warrant to pay certain English merchant adventurers the sums due to them by her Majesty. Thanks him for his letters. [*Minute. Last five lines autograph of Petre. Two pages.*]

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June 10. Brussels. 795. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, to Sir William Pickering. Touching the transport of Wallerthum's ensigns there are many routes to England from Amersfort. The first is towards Gorkum and Antwerp, and so crossing the river towards Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, and Dunkirk, whence they could be conveyed by English vessels to Dover. This would be a route injurious to the men. The second from Amersfort towards Dordrecht, whence 40 boats would be required to transport them to Ulissinghen [Flushing], in Zealand and thence to England, whereby they would have several favourable winds and the Flemish ports always at hand for shelter in case of a storm or in any other necessity. The third route is towards Briil and thence to England. This is the shortest of all, but to the difficulty of conveying the troops from Amersfort to Brill is added the entire want of boats at the latter place. The fourth place of embarkation is Amsterdam, where there would be a good supply of boats. There is, however, this inconvenience that to get out to sea many and divers winds are needed; but, being there, only the east [*sic*] or north-west winds serve for the voyage to England; this would prolong the voyage and might lead to further inconvenience. All these considerations weighed, it seems that the best route would be by Flushing. Has written to the Council of the King of Holland to send some experienced person to assist him in coming to a decision. [*French. One page and a quarter.*]

June 20. St. James's. 796. Reply by the Council to the Ambassador of Sweden. Her Majesty agrees to the proposed interchange of commercial relations. [*Latin. Copy. Half a page.*]

June 20. Antwerp. 797. Thomas Gresham to Queen Mary. Received her Majesty's warrants for the payment of Herman Peper yesterday, and the merchants will see them paid out of hand, and will convert the rest of her treasure in hand into gold and bring it over, after having settled all her business. Before coming will wait upon the King for commands. His Majesty is now at Brussels, well, and in great forwardness with his army, being strong in 10,000 horse and 30,000 foot, and within 12 days he will have 16,000 more men at Namur. The Duke of Savoy, his Captain General, departs from Brussels to-day to take them into the field. [*One page.*]

June 23. Dordrecht. 798. Sir William Pickering to same. As he was preparing this morning to repair to the place of muster, having provided ships, victuals, &c. there for the transport of the Dutch regiment to Newcastle according to the former orders, he received the King's letters to the like effect, a copy of which he incloses (*missing*). The dissolving of the first determination seemed somewhat strange, but humbling himself, as his duty was, to the King's commands, he discharged forthwith all the ships stayed here for the soldier's passage. Will dispatch the rest of the provisions with the least possible loss to her Majesty. [*One page and a quarter.*]

June 23. Dordrecht. 799. Same to Secretary Boxall. His own business and the time suffer not the writing of long letters. Refers him therefore to those now sent to the Queen, to understand how the plan of shipping

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Germans at Dordrecht for Newcastle is abandoned. Sends a brief proportion of the Queen's charges in that behalf, by which it appears that she is likely to suffer some loss.

P.S.—Sends inclosed the Duke of Savoy's letter to him with his own answer, whereby the Queen may better understand the King's letter. The mariners cry out at the discharge of the ships and require reward for the arrest of these. Knows not how in the world to treat them, never having had to do with such folks before. Something must needs be given amongst them. [*One page and a half.*] *Inclosing,*

799. 1. *Sir William Pickering to the Duke of Savoy. With respect to the letter lately sent by the Duke to the Council of the King and to himself concerning the embarkation of* 3,000 *Germans and the most convenient route into England, the Council having well considered the matter have agreed to ship the said men at Alblasserdam, a half league distant from Dordrecht, as being the most convenient place for the purpose. For besides that Flushing is out of the direct route for Newcastle, it would be a great inconvenience and might be an occasion of trouble to disembark them before the end of the voyage. The Council have sent him a Mons. Wassomhouer, who spares no pains in providing ships, &c. necessary for the voyage, so that Pickering hopes very soon to complete his arrangements. They have hitherto found* 35 *boats, but as they are of small burden* 15 *or* 20 *more will be needed. Has heard nothing of the Colonel, but on his arrival here sent a gentleman over to Amersfort to wait the Colonel's coming, and heard from him this morning that there are six ensigns of Germans already come and that he had received certain news that in two days Wallerthum will be with his people at the place of muster. It remains for the Duke to make his good pleasure known touching the places of embarkation at Amsterdam and landing at Newcastle.* [*French. Copy. One page. Indorsed by Pickering, "Myne answer vnto ye Dukes letters."*]

June 26. 800. Volume of complaints of the merchants and citizens of London against the Hanse traders, containing, *inter alia*, "Defensio Mercatorum Anglie contra Sociatatem Anze Commissariis excellentissimarum Majestatum Philippi et Marie, Dei Gratia Anglie, etc., Regis et Regine, per Advocatos Mercatorum Anglorum secundo exhibita, videlicet xxvj^e. Junij., Anno Domini 1558." [*Latin. Copies and Drafts. Ninety pages.*]

June. 801. Queen Mary to Thomas Gresham. Gresham having written to the Council informing them that he thinks it expedient to forbear borrowing any more money at interest to her use, and likewise making suit to come to England for a month, which absence would, he alleged, further her service, she is pleased, when he has paid her merchants in Flanders according to the tenor of

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her late warrant, and converted the balance of the money in his hands into gold, that he shall take order to return. Meanwhile he is to advertise the Lord Admiral of the time when he shall be ready to embark. [*Minute. Two pages.*]

[1558.] [June.] 802. "Ordre que on tient au pays de pardecha en faisant et passant la primere monstre des gens de pied," &c. Customary fees allowed at the first musters in Flanders. [*French. Two pages.*]

Translation of the preceding. [*Two pages.*]

July 1. Embden. 803. The Consuls and Senators of Embden to Queen Mary. Requesting that their fellow citizen, James Rommeler, who, with his ship and cargo, has been laid under embargo in England, may be permitted to return with his said ship and cargo intact. [*Latin. One page.*]

July 2. Venice. 804. Francisco de Vargas to [same]. Mentions at considerable length the indignity placed upon his Majesty by the Seigniory last Ascension Day, referring to the Pope the dispute between him and the French Ambassador on the point of precedence; meanwhile resolving that the two shall never be present at any state ceremonial until the decision of his Holiness was obtained, and from a base fear of the French King's menacing them with the Turkish fleet, inviting his Ambassador, and passing over Vargas on the Vigil of St. John. [*Spanish. Three pages.*]

July 4. Utrecht. 805. Sir William Pickering to same. Since his letter of the 23d ult., which was accompanied by the copy of a letter written by the King, her affairs in Flanders have reached the following state:—On Thursday last, by reason of Colonel Wallerthum being indisposed with an ague, they passed the muster of the Dutch regiment not at Amersfort, but at a place as fit for the purpose, two leagues on this side the town. After many ceremonies, and much wrangling on the part of the Colonel and his company to achieve their covetous desires, concluded with them for 29,500 florins a month, or thereabouts, as will more clearly be shown ere long, the books of everything being now perfectly finished and perused. Has just paid the first month's wages, deducting with much ado what was due for the first payment of the armour and harness delivered to the men, amounting to 3,643 florins. The regiment is ready to march, and this morning took the way towards Antwerp. [*One page and a half.*]

July 17. 806. The Council to Sir Thomas Curtis, Knt., Mayor of the City of London, and the Aldermen and Common Council thereof. Requesting them to set seal to certain bonds to the Queen's use. [*Minute, autograph of Petre. Half a page. Indorsed with the dates 5th, 10th, and 25th May, 3d June, and 17th July.*]

July 17. Falmouth. 807. Don Diego Azevedo to the Council. His Majesty's fleet, in which the Archbishop of Toledo, the Regent Figueroa, with himself and many other officers of the household, came, having been detained here eight days waiting for a favourable wind to sail

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from Spain; they have received much hospitality and kindness from all here, especially from John Killigrew, the Governor of the Castle, and his son, for which they feel very grateful, and think it right to apprize their Lordships thereof. [*Spanish. One page.*]

July 17. Dilinghen. 808. The Cardinal of Ausgburg to Queen Mary. Avails himself of the passage of a son of the English Ambassador at Rome to pay his respects, and remind her Majesty of his constant desire to serve her. [*Italian. One page.*]

July 24. Brussels. 809. Sir William Pickering to same. In his last letters promised to signify as soon as he could the King's resolution about the 3,000 Almains. At his late arrival at Brussels, Don Antonio de Toledo told him that the King intended to keep them in Flanders, and send them to England in case of necessity. Four days after, when he heard of the King's preparation for the field, he requested Don Antonio to move his Majesty as to his own remaining in Flanders. Tuesday last, towards evening, Toledo took him into the park here, where he found the King breaking up of a buck that he himself had stricken a little afore, when he confirmed what Toledo had said about keeping the regiment of Germans in Flanders, and told Pickering that he might go to England as speedily as his other business would permit. Received the King's letter to her Majesty on Wednesday morning between two and three o'clock, at his Majesty's uprising. Cannot return until the last muster books are made up, and he has recovered about 1,000 florins of her Majesty's money in Holland, which was disbursed there for victuals, &c., for the transporting of the Germans into England. The King's letters granted to him in that behalf will expedite the matter. [*Two pages and a half.*]

July 25. Rome. 810. Sir Edward Carne to same. Since his letters of the 23d inst., nothing has happened beyond what was there specified. It is said that the Legate *de Latere*, appointed to go to the Emperor and the King of Poland, will take his journey within three days. Because the extraordinary post which passes at this time makes more speed than the ordinary one by which he sent his last, thinks good to send herewith a duplicate of the contents; which were, that no Consistory having been kept for four months, on Monday last his Holiness kept one, in which the late Bishop of Verona was made Bishop of Bergamo, and Verona given to a nephew of his. In the same Consistory the Bishop of Pola, the Pope's Secretary, was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. On the following Wednesday his Holiness kept another, wherein the Cardinal of Pisa was made Legate *de Latere* to the Emperor and King of Poland. The Cardinal de Medici was made Archbishop of Milan. The Bishop of Buoncompagno was made Archbishop of Sorrento in Naples. Also the father hermit Jeremiah, who is so familiar with the Pope, was made Bishop of Nicotia in Candia, and some say that Cardinal Caraffa was made Bishop of Brescia in the same Consistory. There are advices in Rome from many places: from Ferrara that Don Louis, the Duke of Ferrara's second

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son, has fled from his father, but it is not certain whither. From Genoa that the Turk's army on these seas has left its quarters, and taken route towards Africa to aid Algiers, which is besieged by the Scheriff, a great Prince of that country, with 40,000 Moors and 12,000 Christians, sent out of Spain by agreement between the Scheriff and Spain; and this gives hopes that Villafranca, Nizza, Savona, Corsica, and other places of Italy threatened by the Turks are safe from them this year. From Augsburg, that the Electors of the Empire, with such resolution as they intend to make, treat with the Pope and See Apostolic for not admitting the new Emperor, and that the truce between the Emperor and the Turk ends 23d August next, and therefore the Emperor had sent Signor Philippo Baldo, Ambassador to the Turk, to treat of a new peace or a prorogation, and that the French seek all means to disturb the peace or the truce. Touching the Duke of Norfolk's suit here, his agent has better hopes of being dispatched shortly than he had. This is the end of his letter of the 24th. Doubts now as much of the Duke of Norfolk's suit as he did before, though his agent gets fair words, which are common here. Is informed that the said agent, Nicholas Mynne, is much conversant privily with Thomas Wilson here, notwithstanding Carne warned him at his first coming how he had contemned her Majesty's command. [*Three pages.*]

July 26. Falmouth. 811. The Regent Figueroa to Queen Mary. The ships in which the Archbishop of Toledo and they left Zealand on Midsummer Day have been delayed by contrary weather. At first they were detained some days at Portland, then at Plymouth, and now after two attempts to sail they are still here. On the last occasion several French men of war, that waited for them between Lizard Head and Dungeness, set upon them without doing them any hurt, and finally fled, escaping because some of their ships were light, and some with oars, and the weather calm. The intention of the French to return with a reinforcement to attack them is well known, and they, on their part, take steps to strengthen themselves; for the French, because her Majesty's navy is so far off, are very busy hereabouts, and are lords of the sea. Suggests that the castles of the various ports should be better furnished with men and munitions than they are, especially this one, which is in great lack and manifest danger if it were assailed. This is no fault of its Captain, who is an honest gentleman. Has written on the subject to the Earl of Bedford, and urges her Majesty to take order therein, as she knows what inconveniences are wont to follow for want of foresight. And although these castles are rather to overawe than to work any great effect, yet, seeing they are made, it is necessary that they should be substantially looked to. The Mayor seems, and is reputed to be an honest man, who does justice in his office; and because he has done in the case of the Marquis of Verlanga, he has got him evil willers. His sons have been wrongfully accused of helping the Marquis' men against the town: they only endeavoured to stay the hurt that might have ensued. Beseeches her Majesty may give order that the sons be not molested for a matter wherein they rather deserve reward than blame, and

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this both on account of the virtues of the Mayor, his wife and children, and of the courtesy which they have shown to the Archbishop and his company. It is thought Don Diego Azevedo, not knowing the real state of the case, has written in favour of other men to the Earl of Bedford, who on the last day when the Archbishop left, caused one of the sons to be apprehended. They are all sorry they hear nothing from the Court, or of her Majesty's army, or of what is done in Flanders. The Archbishop will write to the Cardinal, therefore Figueroa does not. [*Translation. Two pages.*]

July 26. Falmouth. 812. Bernardo [de Fresneda], Archbishop of Toledo, to Queen Mary. Had hitherto refrained, while here with the Regent Figueroa, from giving her Majesty an account of their voyage, because he had written to the Cardinal, by whom he knew she would be apprized thereof. But having been a third time compelled to return by reason of contrary winds, he cannot but do so. The third time when they attempted to sail, which was on Thursday the 21st, they met four French rovers three leagues from this port, who at first fled when chase was given, but afterwards followed them for two days, until they were driven back. Here they remain, seeking to strengthen the fleet with some ships of war, as they understand that a number of French rovers have united, knowing the merchandise and property of his Majesty with which the vessels are freighted. Had they been nearer London, they would have requested her to order the Admiral to give them an escort until they reached the Spanish seas, for thereto he was commanded by his Majesty, who also gave him a letter to the Admiral; but the distance being too great, they are in treaty to hire certain Easterling hulks that have arrived here for their convoy. Has heard here of the ill treatment of the Marquis of Verlanga when he came this way. The Mayor of the town seems a respectable man, and has promised to see justice done in this matter of the Marquis'. Killigrew's brothers are his enemies, so knows not on what information the Earl of Bedford has committed his son to ward for that matter. Requests that he may be set at liberty, as he thought the Mayor would rather have been rewarded by her Majesty for what he had done in her service.

P.S.—The Mayor desires to rebuild this house, which was put down in King Edward's time, which will be much to the service of God and her Majesty. If she gives him licence to do so, he says he will. [*Spanish. Three pages.*]

Translation of the preceding. [*One page and a half.*]

July 28. 813. Queen Mary to the Eschevins and Council of Antwerp. Recommending Anthony Hussey, Governor of her merchants, and asking a speedy decision in the suit of James Hawes, citizen of London, against Stephen Wouters, citizen of Antwerp, now in dependence. [*Latin. Copy. One page.*]

July28. 814. Same to the Duke of Sleswick. Recommends to his favour the English merchants who now go, in consequence of his letter of 1st January, to visit and inspect the parts of his dominions therein indicated. [*Latin. Copy. Half a page.*]

[1558. July.] 815. The charge per month of a regiment of 3,200 foot-men and their officers, counting to every ensign 400 foot-men, and in every ensign 100 gunners, 150 armed pikes, and 150 pikes, with the entertainment of the colonel and all the high officers, averaging each at 4*s.* 2*d*; in all, 4,680*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* [*Half a page. Indorsed "The charge of certain Almain soldiers."*]

Aug. 2. 816. Queen Mary to Christian III., King of Denmark. Acknowledges his letter of 15th January, with the petition of Lawrence Johnson. The matter had been submitted to the Council, but Johnson refused to abide the question of law. Explains the admitted custom of the French in regard to the seizure of vessels containing goods of the enemy, and shows that it is against them Johnson should have recourse. Nevertheless, from personal respect to his Majesty, his ship and whatever goods can be shown to have come to her hands shall be restored to Johnson. [*Latin. Copy. Two pages.*]

Aug. 10. Mons in Hainault. 817. The Archbishop of Toledo to Queen Mary. Being confined to bed by a tertian ague, he cannot write as fully as he could wish. His Majesty leaves for Arras to-morrow in much better health, and he does well to go, because there is much sickness here. Sends her Majesty copy of the letter written by the Archbishop of Magdeburg, the imperial metropolitan city of Germany, and Primate, to Cardinal Trani, upon the reclaiming of that city. His Majesty has also written a letter of congratulation to the Archbishop by the Count of Luna, who goes as Ambassador to the Court of the Emperor, his uncle. Expresses a wish that her Majesty and the Cardinal will likewise write to congratulate the Archbishop. Sends list of his Majesty's troops. [*Spanish. Two pages.*]

Aug. 19. Cordova. 818. Obligation by James Geraldinis [Fitzgerald], Earl of Desmond, to repay to Juan de Cornoça 5,942 ———. [*Spanish. One page. Signed, "Spes nostra Jesus et Maria, Jacobus Desmonte."*]

Aug. 20. Rome. 819. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Since his letter of the 13th he has spoken with Cardinal Caraffa, according to her Majesty's instructions of 30th June. He was heard very gently and attentively, and, as the Pope must be moved in the matter, requested to send the Cardinal an information in writing. This he has done, and has sent a copy of it to Mr. Secretary. He wrote it in Italian, because the Cardinal is best acquainted with that tongue. His Holiness, in the holy Congregation of the Inquisition, has prohibited that no man may sell or buy any of the books of one Marco Antonio Flaminio, declaring his works to be heretical; or sell or buy St. Jerome's works, wherein be any annotations or epistles of Erasmus, or any other works wherein Erasmus has written anything upon [what is] in it. He is also now not so much minded to take so much of his palace down to make him a garden as it was spoken of, but some part he does take down, and some he makes lighter. It is reported that Signor Vargas, who was his Majesty's Ambassador Resident at Venice, is coming hither in the

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same capacity. Is informed that the Pope has made one Cyrillo, master of Santo Spirito here, new Lord Master of his house, in room of the late Signor Domenico di Nigro. Has letters from Milan mentioning that the Duke of Sessa, his Majesty's Deputy there, sets forward speedily to Piedmont with a puissant army, where Vespacian Gonzaga is General of the infantry, Don Ferrante General of the men-of-arms, consisting of 12 standards, and the Marquis of Pescara General of the light horse, which are said to be 37 ensigns. Thus all goes prosperously forward, and now that the Turks have departed homewards, all Italy is out of fear for this year. The French forces also have left Piedmont to reinforce their King. Trusts the Duke of Sessa's army will prosper. Her Majesty will perceive the whole discourse of the Turk's armata since they left Constantinople in print sent herewith. [*Two pages and a half.*]

Aug. 23. Rome. 820. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Cardinal Caraffa has not yet had an opportunity of moving his Holiness on the subject of the appeals. A letter of the 14th from Milan mentions that the Duke of Sessa has taken Monte Calvo, a great and strong town, and that they within the castle have agreed to surrender unless they have rescue within three days, which is impossible, seeing all the French forces have left for France. It is now doubted whether the Legate shall go to the Emperor and the King of Poland as was decreed in the Consistory, for the Pope has sent the Bishop of Sadrinensis, Nuncio to the King of Poland, who shall, it is said, visit the Emperor on his way; and on such advertisements as the Nuncio shall send will depend whether the Legate shall go or not. There is news from France that the Dukes of Guise and Vendôme are in camp towards Picardy, two or three leagues from Guise, having charge not to give battle under any provocation, but merely to stay to save the country. It is also said that one of the younger sons of the Duke of Saxony is to marry the daughter of the Duke of Nevers, and that the Prince of Ferrara and his younger brother are with the French King. To-day is informed that the Governor of Rome is made Nuncio to the new Emperor, and one Castaldo Restoro is made Bishop of Chiusi and Governor of the city, and Bishop Buoncompagno made Ambassador to Venice. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Aug. 23. Rome. 821. Same to Sir John Boxall. Requests he will help the bearer, Mr. Lewis of the Arches, in his suit for Carne's diets, for he is so far in debt with the merchants here and there that they will be loth to trust him any further. [*Half a page.*]

Aug. 25. Rome. 822. Same to Queen Mary. During the last two days the gates of this city have been straitly kept, by reason of orders issued by his Holiness to take all such as were professed in any religion that be out of their houses and habits, so that in these two days they have taken so many that the prisons are full of them. Amongst others, some of the best learned men here, of great estimation and who had capacities granted them by the Pope's

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predecessors; but all will not serve against this new bull directed against religious men being out of their religion Sends printed copy of the bull (*missing*). So much is this so, that one Blasius, a great learned man, of great reputation, and one that was great with his Holiness before he was Pope, being sometimes a professed churchman, is put in Castle Angelo. Cardinal Trani and the Bishop of Bergamo having been earnest suitors for him, the Pope waxed in a great choler and showed them that Blasius should perceive he is in choler with him, and that he will have the bull observed. Yesterday his Holiness had a Consistory wherein he gave certain bishoprics, and confirmed the Nuncios to the Emperor and the Venetians. Vargas writes that he will remove from Venice to his new embassy here at the end of the month. [*One page.*]

Sept. 1. Bethune. 823. Gilles de Sens to Queen Mary. Thanks her Majesty for having at the request of Lord Clinton, her Admiral, taken his son into her service as page. Hopes that he will do his utmost to perform his duty, and requests he may have leave for two or three months that he may come to look after his affairs. [*French. One page.*]

Sept. 26. Arras. 824. Dr. Wotton to same. On the 22d inst. arrived at Lisle, where the Commissioners for this peace are. These on the one side are the Prince of Orange, the Bishop of Arras, and Ruy Gomez, and on the other, the Constable and the Marshal St. André. His object being both to salute King Philip's Commissioners and to see if he could learn anything of their proceedings, and of the Ambassadors of the Hanse, he thought that one day's tarrying there could not be ill bestowed. He accordingly spent the 22d there, and visited the Commissioners, from whom he learnt that they of the Hanse were at Arras, and had already spoken with the Count of Feria and the President Viglius, both then at that city. Heard from the Commissioners of certain difficulties attending their negotiations. The matter whereof they have had most controversy is the restitution of Calais, whereunto the French by no means will agree, alleging that it is of the old domain of France, so that no King of England (although some had pretended right to other countries of France) could ever claim any right thereto, but by usurpation and force, by which the French have recovered it again. Learned also from them that her Majesty had been written to, to send Ambassadors to be heard in the making of this treaty, and that hitherto nothing is agreed upon. On the 24th came hither, where he received a letter from King Philip with the copy of another which his Majesty had sent by a carrier, whom Wotton missed, probably because the posts ride another way than that which he took. Sends copies of these to her Majesty (*missing*), whereby she will perceive that the Ambassadors of the Hanse, having no commission to the King for their matters, were anon dismissed and returned homeward before Wotton's arrival, "such good speed they had in their suit." Hears that De L'Aubespine, the French King's Secretary, arrived here about the same time as himself, and left yesterday for Lisle, so it will appear he is to join the other French Commissioners. Heard at Lisle, and it is also reported here, that their Holy Father the Pope

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is departed, on whose soul God have mercy! Does not know the certainty of this; but the Florentine Ambassador at Brussels told a servant or secretary of Ruy Gomez three or four days ago, that he had received letters from the Duke, his master, certifying him of the Pope's death. [*Two pages.*]

Sept. 26. Arras. 825. Dr. Wotton to Sir John Boxall. Had seen the Commissioners at Lisle on the 22d. There has been much ado betwixt them for Calais, and the French stand very stiff in that point. Speculates as to the policy pursued by them thereon. Suggests that the Ambassadors sent by her Majesty should not only be such grave and wise personages as are meet for a matter of so great importance, but *quod est omnium primum*, such as are grateful and acceptable to King Philip, and who, as he takes it, must also make some speed if they will come in time; for seeing that De L'Aubespine has arrived, they will probably not be long about the matter now, but will resolve, off or on, ere it be long. Unless this business of Calais be earnestly followed, he much fears the worst of it. Muses not a little on the sudden sending away of the Ambassadors of the Hanse. Since they are to return hither sufficiently authorized, thinks diligent search should be made everywhere for all privileges, treaties, diets (of which they say seven or eight were kept in the times of Kings Henry VII. and VIII.) Acts of Parliament, processes, and all other like things concerning their pretended privileges; otherwise those who shall be appointed to debate with them, shall be as far to seek therein as Wotton himself, who has seen in a manner no more of the premises than they of the Hanse have shown him. Some of the best civilians should also be consulted how sufficiently to answer their reasons and objections by the law. Speaking with the Count de Lalaing of this treaty of the peace, among other words he said "*Il nous faut ravoir ce Calais*," which seemed to sound in his ears as though the Count had got some trust of the restitution of Calais. Cannot well tell whether he meant so indeed, or whether Wotton was the readier to understand it that way, because that *facile credimus quæ cupide credimus.* [*Two pages.*]

Sept. 26. Arras. 826. Same to the Council. Has received their letter of the 21st inst. with the two notarial instruments concerning the ill handling of her Majesty's factors in Dantzic. But because the meeting of the Hanse matter is deferred, when other Ambassadors shall be sent to treat of such things, he shall have no convenient occasion to make any further declaration of these matters at all, seeing he has touched briefly upon this last ill handling in a letter to King Philip. Seeing his errand is come to this point, if every body else would be as well contented with it as he himself, he would wish to be at Christchurch again. The two camps are within five leagues of each other, and though the French are said to be the greater number, they have trenched and fortified their camp so that none can approach without great danger. Had they not done so, is informed by Count Lalaing and others, that the King is of such a courage that he would not fail to set upon them. In the meanwhile, lying thus, nothing or little is done between them, and

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each appears rather to try to weary out the other, and see who shall first be constrained to break up. Thinks peace probable, and the long forbearing of these camps to be not without cause: besides the Duke of Arschot and the Prince of Orange would not be at Lisle, or the Count of Lalaing here, but all should be in the camp if any danger were feared. [*One page.*]

Sept. 26. Drayton. 827. William Lord Paget [Lord Privy Seal] to the Council. Received their letter about eight o'clock last night. Thinks her Majesty has made good choice of Commissioners for the peace, and devised well for sending the commission over to Wotton, who is a wise man, and will have the help of the Commissioners already there, should the matter require such haste as it may not tarry for those who are to be sent. Their Lordships have reason to require the restitution of Calais, of Guisnes, and the Marches, with the furniture of the artillery and munitions left therein, and that for avoiding contention hereafter the limits may be made certain. Thinks that the arrearages of their debts and pensions should be asked, and earnestly stuck to, to the intent that if Calais, which they never looked for, be had again, they may forego the recompence (if a better bargain cannot be made) that they never hoped for. These arrearages amount to 15,000 or 16,000 crowns, besides greater sums covenanted by King Francis than were paid by the present King for the restitution of Boulogne. Doubts not but the French will look for some recompence either at the King's or Queen's hand if Calais be restored; for institution, he believes, is made on both sides with reciprocal recompence. At present thinks no other demands should be made than those which are commonly inserted in all treaties. Thinks overtures for the peace being extended to the Scots should proceed from the French, when they can move their articles for the Irish islanders, and the razing of Roxburgh and Eyemouth. "Written on the morning about seven of the clock." [*One page.*]

Sept. 28. 828. Queen Mary to Dr. Wotton. The King, her dearest lord and husband, has signified to her Majesty the communication of peace presently on hand between him and the French King, and has required that the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, and Mr. Boxall, her Principal Secretary, should be sent over with authority to treat and conclude of this matter. As the Lord Chancellor cannot be spared from home at this time, and the other three are all so sick and weak that they be in no wise able to travel out of their chambers, her Majesty has appointed in their stead the Earl of Arundel and the Bishop of Ely to act with Wotton as her Commissioners therein. [*Draft.*]

Sept. 30. Arras. 829. Dr. Wotton to Sir John Boxall. The Pope is not dead but recovers, although he was thought to be past recovery. On Saturday the 24th De L'Aubespine came hither, and next day went to Lisle, where he remained Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday returned here on his way homewards. This makes the common people here fear that there is little hope of agreement betwixt the Commissioners; and this is the more suspected as the Prince of Orange, M. D'Arras, and Ruy Gomez have also left Lisle.

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Gomez has gone to the camp, and the other two to a marriage at Douai; but they may be at Lisle again when they will and perhaps De L'Aubespine. Is informed by the Venetian Ambassador that the Seigniory have laboured earnestly on both sides for peace, but yet they do not appear to be aware of the present assembly of Commissioners for that purpose. Both this Ambassador and the Italians here seem to reckon assuredly upon a peace; and the former says that like as he finds this side well inclined, so does his brother Ambassador in France find the same there. It is said that the King's camp will in a day or two remove a league near to Dourlons [Dorlens], that is nigher home, and that the King will in a few days be here. On Michaelmas Day [Thursday] 800 of the pioneers sent back from the camp, left this for Gravelines under their captains Vaughan, Blunt, Nogay, and another. Three or four of them were slain on their way from the camp by the *swartrritters*, and some were robbed and spoiled. The great fortifications begun at Gravelines troubles his weak brain, for why should it be needed if there is any hope of the restitution of Calais, which would be a bulwark sufficient for all that side of Flanders. *Faxit Deus ut vanus augur sit!* Thinking on this matter of Calais is sometimes to him what the *trophæa Miltiadis* were to Themistocles, so strange the sequel seeming like to be if Calais returns not home again. If there be any hope of this now is the time or never. [*Two pages.*]

Sept. 30. 830. The Bishop of Ely to Sir John Boxall. Tarries at home to-day for the better hasting forthward of his folks, but fears the proverb "more haste, worse speed." His hasty calling upon them makes them whilst they go about one thing to forget another. Prays him heartily to cause the clerks to put in readiness their dispatches, viz., the copies of their instructions and of such leagues as may be considered necessary to be taken with them. Has a common place to trust such things in, and finding that place empty, remembered to write for them in time. Last night wrote to Lord Arundel the Queen's pleasure for their speedy setting forth, and looks this day for answer. When Lord Arundel shall be ready, he will not tarry behind, though he should go on foot, as, according to the words of Scripture, "*in me mora non erit ulla.*" Prays God to send them well forth to her Majesty's good contentation.

P.S.—If Boxall forgets their passports and such other things as shall warrant them in their journey, they shall make the worse speed. [*One page.*]

Oct. 1. 831. Queen Mary to the Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton. Gives them additional instructions, in case of concluding peace with France, for the comprehending therein the cities of the Hanse, of ancient time confederators with England. [*Minute. Copy. One page.*]

Oct. 1. Rome. 832. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. Had written to her Majesty on the 28th ult. by an extraordinary passing to the King from Naples. Recently a Bishop arrived as Ambassador from the King of Poland to thank his Holiness for his intention to send a Legate to that country, and to solicit that this intention may be

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carried into effect; but although he has been here for 15 days he cannot speak with the Pope, and now shortly, as it is said, a Diet or Parliament of the whole realm of Poland will be kept. Wherefore the said Legate is solicited the more, and yet there is no word of the preparation for setting forth of any, nor can the Bishop have access to declare his ambassade. The report is, that his Holiness kinsmen will have him to be at no such charges as are necessary for such legacy. Vargas has also arrived and has solicited audience; he has been with Cardinal Caraffa, who willed him to work with him. His business is to request performance of the agreement between the Pope and his Majesty, and at Caraffa's hands, so far as can be perceived, is very slow resolution. The cause of Gropper's coming here is that he durst not abide in Germany, having written against the admission of the new Emperor by the Electors of the Empire without the Pope's admission of the resignation; wherefore his Holiness keeps him in the palace and makes much of him. News have been received this morning that the Duke of Florence's army besieges Montalcino, the town of which was invested suddenly before it was known they were about it. It is reported that they have taken Chiusi, a place of importance which the French had in Tuscany, but the rumour is not believed to be so certain as the siege. With a great army men think that it cannot hold out long, as the town is said to lack victuals, money, and soldiers. In Piedmont the Duke of Sessa is reported to go forward valiantly, taking towns and castles, and destroying the country, besides razing such as cannot be kept or are thought to be superfluous. Otherwise all is quiet hereabouts. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 1. 833. Instructions given to Thomas Gresham, Esq., sent into Flanders as the factor of Queen Mary, Oct. 1, 1558.

1. He is to repair to the King, first taking such information as shall be given him by the Council; after delivering such letters as he shall receive from hence, he is to sue the King in her Majesty's name for licence to provide and carry from Flanders into England such sums of money as follow.

2. The King's answer known, he shall repair to Antwerp again, and travail to borrow to her Majesty's use 100,000*l.* for one year at an interest not exceeding 14 *per cent.* besides brokerage.

3. He is give the usual bonds under the seals of the Queen and the City of London. He is to have 20*s.* a day out of the money which comes into his hands, to commence Oct. 1, 1558.

4. He is to be allowed four clerks at 16*d.* a day from the same date.

5. He is to retain the prices of the Queen's provisions, or the charge of posting for himself and his servants, &c.

6. He is to be allowed the rent of the houses for keeping the Queen's powder and other munitions, and the carriage thereof.

7. If the money now permitted to go into Flanders as valued money be called down, he is to have allowance according to the rate of such treasure as shall then be in his hand. [*Copy. Two pages.*]

Oct. 6. Canterbury. 834. The Earl of Arundel and Bishop of Ely to Sir John Boxall. Inclose Malyn's letter, whereby he will perceive that haste from London makes no haste here, for as the tide tarrieth for no

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man, so no man can go before the tide. Inform him that he may know there shall be no slackness in them to pass at the first occasion. [*Half a page.*] *Inclose,*

834. 1. *Letter from John Malyns. Dover, 6th October, 11 p.m. On receipt of their letter of yesterday had learnt from the Mayor of Dover that there is no plague there, but the people that daily die are those that come out of the ships, and such poor people as come out of Calais of the new sickness. As for the shipping of them and their horses, there will be no water to go into Dunkirk haven before Saturday at the nearest, if the weather were fair, which is as yet inconstant.* [*One page.*]

Oct. 10. Dunkirk. 835. The Earl of Arundel and Bishop of Ely to Sir John Boxall. After being detained four days at Canterbury and Dover for want of water to enter this haven without peril, they arrived safely to-day about noon, and immediately notified their arrival to his Majesty, desiring to know his further pleasure. To-morrow they intend to go to Bethune, where Wotton was. Will perceive by Wotton's letter inclosed what he says for want of full copies of such treaties as are needful for this matter. The Bishop of Ely has a book of his own of divers treaties, but none of those made with France in the latter day of King Henry, or in the time of King Edward, for he was no meddler in them, neither of the treaties with Scotland during the latter's reign, for then he would not *plus sapere quam oporteat.* The clerk who made the dispatch will inform him what treaties it contained, so that he will know what ones it were requisite for him to send to them. Wotton's man told them that his master has made two dispatches into England since his coming hither, but no passage has passed hence these 20 days. Various English merchants have tarried here for lack of passage, and some have fallen into sundry diseases, the town being very filthy and sore infected with the plague. Here there is no tarrying for them longer than need drives; but when their letters shall come to him, Malyns, the Vice-Admiral, can tell him better than they. [*One page.*] *Incloses,*

835. 1. *Dr. Wotton to the Earl of Arundel and Bishop of Ely. On Saturday the 1st inst. received at Arras her Majesty's letter, with commissions, instructions, and relative documents, and notice of their appointment to come hither. Had forwarded a letter from the Council to his Majesty with one from himself, but had no reply until yesterday, when he was summoned to go to Hesdin. Sleeps here and to-morrow proceeds thither, where he is like to be much worse than in the camp. His Majesty had not noticed his letter announcing their coming, but Secretary Gonzales Perez, who lies sick at Arras, informs him that his Majesty is aware of it. Suggests that after apprizing the King of their arrival they should come as far as Bethune. The Constable arrived here to-day and likewise goes to Hesdin to-morrow, and it is thought thence to France upon his faith. His going, it is supposed, will*

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do no hurt to the conclusion of the peace, of which there is great hope here. Some think Sunday or Monday next is appointed for treating thereof, but he has not heard of it. Hopes they have brought with them copies of former treaties; in the papers which he has received is only one whole treaty, which is not very large, and the rest are extracts from others imperfect of certain points now to be spoken of. If they have not such copies it were most expedient they sent for them. Of such the Bishop of Ely must have good store; for himself, had he suspected any such thing at his coming hither, he should not have been unprovided. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Oct. 14. Cercamp. 836. Dr. Wotton to Sir John Boxall. Having no copies of perfect treaties, would fain have seen the last two made with France since the taking of Boulogne, and specially in the last treaty, the reservation of the King of England's right to demand the debts and pensions. There is the more need of these precedents, because formerly the treaties were ready drawn and devised to the Commissioners, except in some special articles which could only be settled by communication with the other part, but now they shall have to devise the whole themselves. As for Scotland, they have no former treaty among them. Points out the difficulties attending the removal of the ordnance to and fro, as well as the fixing of the limits. Had written twice previously, but understands that on Monday last his letters remained still at Dunkirk. [*One page and a quarter.*]

Oct. 15. Rome. 837. Sir Edward Carne to Queen Mary. As yet cannot learn any resolution in the suit for reformation of appeal. The Duke of Sessa goes forward prosperously in Piedmont. He has taken Monte Calvo, and all the French in it were slain; great provision and riches with store of large ordnance were found there. The Duke is now battering Valenza, which it is thought cannot hold out long. On Thursday his Holiness was nearly two hours in the Congregation of the Inquisition, where it is said he will not come henceforth in person, but will let it be kept by Cardinal Carpi, who is Dean of that Congregation, and the rest of the members. His Holiness has given orders that no man on any Saturday or Sunday hereafter shall move him of any matter, neither of his kinsman nor of his chamber, being accompanied only with the Cardinal of Naples and *Consiliarii*. These two days will be solitary in prayer and in good works. [*One page and a half. Much defaced by damp.*]

Oct. 17. Rome. 838. Same to same. Takes opportunity of an extraordinary passing towards Flanders to inform her Majesty that he wrote to her on the 15th by the ordinary *vid* Venice. Reports the whole of the information therein contained. Has since heard that when Vargas was with the Pope, his Holiness gave him good words in general concerning the matter of the Emperor's admission, which was the object of his suit, but it was not to the satisfaction of Vargas. Yesterday the Pope sent to Vargas a great learned man

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here, called Restoro, to inform him in law concerning that matter, to whom Vargas replied that his coming hither was not to dispute in the matter, because if his Holiness will have it disputed, the Germans will, in the next Diet to be held shortly, provide that such a number of Germans shall come hither as shall dispute the matter with him with harness and weapons, and that none of the Italian states will stand against them, wherefore his Holiness had need to come to some better way than to the disputation thereof. Hears that the Pope says he will have a general Council held in St. John's Lateran, but cannot perceive that his Holiness will come to any other resolution than he made to Sign. Guzman last summer. Also that the Abbot St. Salutis left Venice in post on the 9th to go to his Majesty, being sent for by some of the Council in reference to the peace. So the Abbot's nephew, who brought his commendations to Carne, informed him to-day. His Holiness is well amended, and has his speech and remembrance very well, and walks abroad to Belvidere when the weather serves: "and yet some reliques of his late sickness do somewhat extenuate him, as men say." The Duke of Sessa besieges Casale. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 17. Dunkirk. 839. Thomas Gresham to the Council. On the 15th inst. delivered their letters to the King, who was encamped upon the French King's ground near the castle and town of Owssie [Auxy-le-Chateau], which belongs to the Count Egmont, about nine miles from the King's town of Hesdin. His Majesty's sent answer by the Count de Feria that Gresham was to tarry no longer, for he would write to his Chancellor Scheff for his dispatch in all things he should ask in the Queen's behalf. The Commissioners of the King and of the French King are at an Abbey called Sercant [Cercamp], where the Queen's Commissioners are also, treating of peace. If it come about, the King will shortly after come to England. Returned hither to write his letters to the Queen and Council, and found Sir William Pickering very sore sick of this new burning ague. He has had four sore fits, and is brought very low and in danger of his life if they continue as they have done. Gave him their letters and received of him in virtue of them 3,600 pistolets at 6*s.* 6*d.* Flemish a-piece. Carries this money back again to Antwerp to-day till their pleasure be known. [*One page. Printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 198.]

Oct. 17. Dunkirk. 840. Same to Sir John Boxall. On the 15th inst. delivered the Queen's token to his Majesty, who was much rejoiced at her amendment. Took only 15,000 weight of the 30,000 weight of copper, the prest of which Boxall got for him, because he was bound in 1,000*l.* to deliver it between this time and Christmas. [*One page.*]

Oct. 22. Cercamp. 841. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to the Council. Yesterday the Earl of Arundel and Bishop of Ely rode to the camp to see his Majesty, who is lodged more than a league hence. After a little conversation the King inquired what news they heard out of England, and on being told that at their

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departure they heard of none but good, he informed them of the Queen's estate, but so as they did not perfectly perceive. After taking their leave Count Feria told them that Harvey the Knight Marshal had letters for them at his tent. Received from Harvey the remembrance subscribed by Boxall, containing notes of matters to be declared to them from the Council by the said Knight Marshal. On this returned to his Majesty, making such request as is contained in the remembrance, but the King said he knew it very well already, being advertised thereof by Don Alonzo, and gave them a very good answer upon their request, saying that he would do as much for the realm of England, if the chance should happen, as he would do for his own. Further, that he had fresher letters than theirs, whereby he understood her Majesty was meetly well amended. Have not yet met with the French Commissioners. Have received four copies of treaties from Boxall, which will be of much service, if they have anything to do here at all. Have sent their letter to the King's camp to Harvey, who is stayed there purposely, lest his resort hither might give any occasion of talk to the French. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 23. Cercamp. 842. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to the Council. Since the departure of Mr. Harvey, considering the weight of the matter communicated by him, have thought it convenient to put their Lordships in remembrance of the care necessary to be taken for the avoiding of the dangers which might ensue upon the bruit of the said matter, fearing the practices of such as would seek occasion thereupon to trouble the state of the realm. Hitherto have had no conference with the other Commissioners. [*One page.*]

Oct. 23. Antwerp. 843. Thomas Gresham to Sir John Boxall. Since coming to Antwerp on the 20th inst. concluded bargains with Paulus Van Dalle and Lazarus Tucker. Has written to the Council of a bargain offered him of money, saltpetre, and gunpowder. Desires that the bonds be made speedily and the answer of the Council soon given, as he will not proceed further without their commission. Every man hopes there will be peace. On the 18th inst. the King removed his camp on to his own ground. [*One page.*]

Oct. 23. Antwerp. 844. Same to the Council. By his letter of the 17th inst. from Dunkirk certified them that he had received of Pickering 3,600 pistolets. Arrived in Antwerp on the 19th inst. Money is much sought on all hands for the Court upon the States' bonds and the towns, which are in much esteem here and make good payment at their day. Begs them to remember the presents for which he has heretofore moved them; of a chain of gold to Jasper Schetz of 500 or 600 crowns, and to Lazarus Tucker, Lixshalls, and others, of 300 crowns. [*Two pages.*]

Oct. 23. Antwerp. 845. Same to Queen Mary. By his letter of the 17th inst. from Dunkirk, certified her Majesty that he had delivered her ring to the King. On the 18th inst. the King moved his camp from Hawssye [Auxy] to his own ground. [*One page. Printed by Burgon, Vol.* i., *p.* 201.]

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Oct 24. Antwerp. 846. The Burgesses, Eschevins, and Council of Antwerp to Queen Mary. Have received her letters by the hands of the Governor of her merchants. Touching the expediting of the cause which James Hawes and other English merchants have before them, as much haste as is consistent with justice is always made, and the case of Hawes will not be concluded for many days. As regards the favour to be granted to the Governor and merchants he can witness that the decision has been to their advantage, and such answer has been given to their demands as will doubtless satisfy them. Beg remedy for the custom which is growing among the English merchants of leaving Antwerp during the free fair time and carrying on business in Holland, Zealand, and elsewhere. [*French. One page.*]

Oct. 25. Cercamp. 847. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to the Council. Yesterday Francisco arrived with the joyful news of her Majesty's good recovery, to the great comfort of all the Commissioners. They immediately dispatched Francisco with the letters for his Majesty. He has not yet returned, but having opportunity of the present messenger think good to apprize them of the promises, as also that yesterday they entered upon communication with the French in presence of the Duchess of Lorraine and the King's Commissioners for his countries. Think it were necessary for them to know upon what occasions and causes given by the Scots, the Protector Somerset made war with them. If they can be certified of this in time, it may serve them to very good purpose, like as the copies of the two last treaties with France, recently sent, have done. [*One page.*]

Oct. 28. Rome. 848. Antonio Pecchi to Yaxley. After many inconveniences and impediments in his voyage at length reached Rome on the 22d inst. safe and sound. Remembering his obligations writes these few lines to Yaxley to give news of himself. Though he has spoken with many of Yaxley's friends, cannot at present execute his commissions on account of much occupation, and being on the point of going to Naples in two days. As soon as he shall be settled, will not fail to pay his debt towards Yaxley and his friend. [*Italian. One page.*]

Oct. 29. Cercamp. 849. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to the Council. On Monday the 23d, the Commissioners assembled at the residence of the Duchess of Lorraine who presided thereat. The Duke of Alva and the English Commissioners sat opposite to the French, and the rest of his Majesty's Commissioners sat beneath. The Bishop of Ely opened the proceedings, declaring the cause of their coming, but demurred to entering into the discussion in consequence of the French not having their commission with them. This objection they at last waived, by advice of the Duke of Alva and the King's Commissioners, and the Bishop then commenced by demanding the restitution of Calais. The Cardinal of Lorraine answered, that Calais having been taken from them by force and by that same means returned to the Crown of France, it was unreasonable to require restitution of it. To this it was replied that the

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taking of Calais by King Edward III. had been confirmed by the treaty of Bretigny and by King John and his son Charles the Regent of France, who renounced all right and pretence to Calais, making cession and transportation of such right to King Edward and his successors; that such renunciation was not gratis, but great recompence had been given for it by Edward, and that by other treaties since then it had remained in the peaceable possession of the English Crown. Such prescription extended to more than 200 years, in all which time the French had no title to it. The Cardinal objected that the treaty of Bretigny and what had followed thereon was of none effect, partly because King John was then a prisoner, and partly because, this treaty having been made for his liberation, and he dying in prison, the deed became null. He also denied that any recompence had been given, as well as prescription, right, and claim. These objections were sought to be repelled by the fact that the treaty having been made by the Regent Charles, albeit with consent of his father, the King's death could not nullify it; neither indeed, if it had been made by himself only, since covenants made by a prisoner for his ransom are good and available in law. Moreover, it had been solemnly confirmed and sworn to by King John and his son, while the former was at free liberty in Boulogne, in which liberty he lived at home two or three years, then went to the Pope at Avignon and there enterprised a war against the infidels. That he returned voluntarily to England to visit King Edward, by whom while prisoner he had been so gently entertained, and partly to excuse his son Louis of Anjou, who being one of the hostages had violated his promise by flying from Calais to France. His dying in England was therefore a mere chance. As for recompence, because that Calais should remain to him, King Edward renounced his right and surrendered to King John the duchies of Normandy and Touraine, the counties of Anjou and Maine, with other things; and in regard to prescription, Calais having been taken upon a just title and in a just war, thereafter renounced, ceded, and permuted, and held without interruption for 210 years, the prescription was perfected 100 years ago, becoming a prescription immemorial. *Multo magis* so now. After this contention had lasted some time, the French remained obstinate in their answers. The English Commissioners then demanded the 2,000,000 of crowns long due, showing how friendly King Henry VIII. had dealt with King Francis in lending him such large sums of money in his distresses, as was admitted by the confessions of King Francis and the Lady Regent, the treaty of Moore, the treaty *pacis perpetuæ*, and other writings. This demand was resisted by the Cardinal and the Bishop of Orleans, on the grounds that although by the treaty of Moore 2,000,000 were due, that was converted into another debt by the treaty *perpetuæ pacis;* and as that treaty had been broken by the English making wars at Boulogne against King Francis, they had forfeited the debt. And although there was recognition of the sum in the first treaty for Boulogne, wherein it was agreed that the English should not go to war with the Scots, this compact having been infringed by the Protector [Somerset] such money could not be claimed. Further in that first treaty Boulogne had been pledged to the English for payment of the 2,000,000; and seeing that in the

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last treaty they had agreed to redeliver it for 400,000 crowns, the previous debt was renounced, even had it been due. All these averments the English Commissioners denied, showing *inter alia* that the condition of the treaty in so far as it comprehended the Scots was, that the Scots should make no aggression; whereas they not only had made incursions and invasions, but had refused to adhere to treaties and agreements made between them and the English. The French would not admit their reasoning and required judges thereon. The demand for pensions and arrearages was disposed of in similar manner; and they must needs say that unless affection blind them too much in their own cause, there were never in an earnest matter more evident cavillations alleged, than were herein by the French Commissioners. On Tuesday the English and King Philip's Commissioners met together in Ruy Gomez's chambers, when they went over the treaties and various proofs of the matters argued on the preceding day, when his Majesty's Commissioners thought good that the Bishop of Ely and Dr. Wotton should next morning meet with the Bishop of Orleans, M. de L'Aubespine, and his brother Bassefontaine, now Bishop of Limoges, to confer again, and to examine the documentary evidence. This was done in presence of M. D'Arras; but nothing save vain words and stiff affirmations were to be had from the French. In the afternoon the King's Commissioners had an equally inconclusive meeting with the Cardinal and the French; and again on Thursday the 27th, when finally the French determined that they would remain in possession of Calais, and for the rest of the Commissioners' demands, were content that indifferent judges should be appointed to determine them. On Friday the King's Commissioners required them to meet at the Duke of Alva's lodging, where the former read a letter to his Majesty containing an account of the several proceedings, and gave it their opinion that all further conference with the French on part of the English Commissioners was but time lost, unless they had been privately talked with and induced by such means to some good conformity, for so they said had they used them in all their own matters hitherto. His Majesty's Commissioners have shown themselves very friendly and earnest in the setting forth of the English claims, bearing out the declaration of the King, formerly expressed at the camp, that he should have no less care of England than of his own patrimony. Do not see what further they can perform under the circumstances; and as on the conclusion or breaking of the peace depends either the loss of Calais for ever, or the continuance in war yet for a time, which are both such as the choice of either of them is very hard and doubtful, it seems expedient the matter were debated and concluded by the Parliament, which is now at hand, seeing that either of those ways import so much to the whole realm.

P.S.—Have thought it not convenient to trouble the Queen at this time with their long letters. [*Nine pages.*]

Oct. 29. Cercamp. 850. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to King Philip. Had intended to have notified to his Majesty their proceedings with the French Commissioners; but understanding that the same have been fully reported to him by the Duke of Alva and

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the rest, confine themselves to stating the obstinate refusal of the French to restore Calais, and their opinion that the questions should be discussed in the ensuing Parliament. [*Latin. Copy.*]

Oct. 30. Artois. 851. King Philip's reply to the preceding. His Majesty was aware of the reply of the French, but exhorts them not to depart until they receive his orders, hoping for the better settlement of the question, the French being generally intractable at first. [*Latin. Copy. Both letter and reply on same sheet. One page and a half.*]

Nov. 1. Hamburg. 852. The Consuls and Senators of Hamburg to Queen Mary. Inclose a petition addressed to them by certain of their fellow citizens, complaining of one of their vessels and its freight being forcibly seized by the English and carried into Ireland, and its captain and two of the crew murdered and thrown into the sea. Request restitution and justice may be had. [*Latin. Two pages. Inclosure, Latin. Two pages and a half.*]

Nov. 4. 853. The Earl of Arundel, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton to the Council. Since the dispatch of their letter of the 29th ult. by Francisco Thomas, the King's Commissioners had left Cercamp on the 31st ult. for Arras, and the French had on the same day gone to the King their master, for the purpose of ascertaining the respective pleasure of either Sovereign. Two days after the receipt of his Majesty's letter they received another willing them to repair hither, as he desired to communicate matters concerning his own and her Majesty's affairs. They arrived yesterday; were desired to certify the Council of what had passed since their last letter, in order that they should signify to her Majesty what they deem meet to be further done therein. Were informed that in regard to his own matters the French Commissioners and his were well near agreed upon the whole, but nothing should be concluded till the Queen were first satisfied for the matters of England. His Majesty willed that the Earl of Arundel, having been much troubled with the rheum at Cercamp, should remain at Arras, and also Dr. Wotton, but the Bishop of Ely should return to Cercamp. They had suggested the inexpediency of any of them remaining at Cercamp, lest the French should think them much desirous of peace and show themselves the harder to be entreated to reason, but his Majesty persisting still in his former determination, they intend to follow it accordingly. His Majesty also said that he is going to Brussels for certain his affairs. They had previously heard from Ruy Gomez that he went thither for the purpose of assembling the States to consult what should be done to provide for all chances, and partly because reports were current by merchants' letters, and the French Commissioners, of Charles the Emperor's death, of which not having been certified from the Princess, his sister, Regent of Spain, he takes as yet no knowledge; but, reckoning assuredly to hear of it shortly, goes to Brussels, where he shall most conveniently use the ceremonies thereto appertaining. Send herewith a letter from his Majesty to the Queen. Count Feria says that he will leave for England on the 5th. [*Three pages.*]

Rough draft of the preceding. [*Six pages. Indorsed by Cecil.*]

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Nov. 4. [St. James's.] 854. The Council to the Earl of Arundel and the other Commissioners. Have received their letter of the 29th. Concur in the expediency of referring the question of Calais to Parliament; yet think it best they should remain as long as there is any hope of agreement or until the communication shall be utterly ended. They are to stand to their previous instructions. Are comforted by his Majesty's honourable consideration of the realm. [*Minute. Two pages. Imperfect.*]

Nov. 7. Dartmouth ? 855. Admiral Juan de Fernandez (?) to Queen Mary. Captain Stukeley, whose attentions he acknowledges, has requested him to solicit her Majesty that, if possible, the property of their father may be so divided among his five brothers, that he may be the better able to serve her Majesty. [*Spanish. One page.*]

Nov. 8. [St. James's.] 856. The Council to the Commissioners. Since their letter of the 4th her Majesty thinks before bringing the question of Calais before Parliament, that they should write to the King, as will be seen by the copy inclosed, after whose reply the Commissioners shall be apprized of what has been further resolved on the subject. Her Majesty remains still both sick and very weak; and although they hope of her Highness' amendment, for the which they daily pray, yet are they driven both to fear and mistrust the worst, which they beseech Almighty God to remedy when it shall like Him. After writing the inclosed to the King had received the Commissioners' letter of the 4th, after considering the effect of which, they neither can of themselves well know what to answer, nor think meet to propone the subject to the Parliament until they hear again from them. When policy fails, they are compelled to use plainness. These wars wherein Calais was lost began at the request and for the sake of the King; others, his Majesty's friends and confederates, are restored to things taken many years past, and what may be judged in this realm if this peace be concluded, and Calais left in the French King's hands, so many other restitutions being made, it may be easily considered. On the other hand, his Majesty's Commissioners being so near an agreement for all other matters, much were to be endured for the wealth of Christendom. It has also been considered here how much this realm is travailed and spent already with these wars. Desire them plainly to open these considerations to his Majesty in such manner as they may think good, and first to desire to understand his dispositions plainly, if they may for Calais; the remaining of which in the French King's hands doth as much import for his Low Countries as for this realm. Also desire them to request his Majesty's advice for their further proceedings before submitting the matter to the nobility and the Parliament; and send speedy reply. [*Minute. Five pages.*] *Inclosed,*

856. 1. *Letter from the Council to King Philip. Acknowledge his constant regard for the welfare of England, and inquire whether he thinks they should conclude a peace without having Calais restored, which the French refuse to do.* [*Latin. Copy. One page.*]

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Nov. 10. Jakotyn? 857. Stanislaus Droionius, Secretary to the King of Poland, to Paul Vergerio. His nephew Thomas, son of his most dear brother, had on his recent return from the academy at Strasburg informed them of the great kindness shown to him and his brother by Vergerio while they were at Tubingen, for which returns his life-long gratitude. Thomas now goes to Paris for his studies, and will leave his younger brother Kilian in Germany to complete his boyish education and learn the language of that country. Commends both nephews to the advice and guidance of Vergerio. An assembly of the kingdom is to be held at Petrikow on the 19th, to which, with another deputy from this city, he will go. From every province of what they term the Palatinate, except Masowsze, delegates to the King and Senate carry petitions, that at an early time a free conference may be appointed, in which provision may be made for bringing back pure religion and the rejection of all the authority, or rather, the false tyranny of the Pope. In this it shall be their endeavour to induce the King not to suffer any delegate in the name of the Pope to be present at any future conference of this sort; and they shall make most earnest suit to the King and the Senate that the Pope's Legate at present here shall not be permitted to speak in presence of the King, the Senate, or the people, but rather that he may as soon as possible depart from the bounds of the realm. Requests his prayers and those of all pious and learned men for their success. [*Latin. One page and a half.*]

1558. 858. "Notes for aid towards the recovery of Calais." Suggestive of a benevolence of money for three or four months, to be paid monthly and employed in pay of soldiers; this to be supplied by the nobility, men of means and towns according to their several abilities. Some perhaps might give horses and armour, and some serve on their own charges. Extraordinary impositions on merchandise will probably not be well liked; and it is to be considered that the supply by benevolences first suggested will spread abroad and may come to the knowledge of the French before the thing can be done. [*One page.*]

No date. 859. "Memoria di quello che fruttano al Re di Spagna ogn' 'anno un' anno per l'altro le Bolle della Cruciata, et altre bolle ecclesiastiche." [*Italian. Six pages and a quarter.*]

155–. 860. "This letter the Spaniards doth allege that the Queen of England should write to her Majesty's Father Confessor." Earnestly implores his prayers: has no hope save in God. Is surrounded by heretics. [*Spanish. Copy. One page and a half.*]

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Page 7, line 11, from bottom *for* Orleans *read* Dourlens.
„ 12, „ 8, } *for* Scheyfue *read* Scheyfne.
„ 34, „ 15, }
„ 102, „ 5, *dele* semi-colon after debt, and *for* therefore *read* therefor, with full-point.
„ 332, „ 10, *for* Padna *read* Padua.

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